## INTRODUCTION.

Tris work is intended to help the devout English reader of the New Testament, who may, with a little knowledge of Greek, desire to reier to the actual words used by the Spirit of God.

It has not been framed to teach people Greek, though doubtless it may be used towards that end. It is believed that there are many, who, having learnt a little of that language in their early days, in after years feel a desire to read the Greek Testament, but find that their intermediate occupations (in which this language was in no way used by them) have caused them to forget the little they once knew.

Certain it is that there is a growing desire among Christians to refer for themselves to the Greek Testament. We are well aware that some would endeavour to discourage all such reference, thinking that all who are not Greek scholars ought to be satisfied with the excellent translations of the New Testament already in existence. But had all persons thought so, we should never have had the valuable "Englishman's Greek ConcordANCE," and other useful works of this class, especially adapte: 1 for the help of those seeking to learn from the word itself rather than from the Commentary.

It may be true that a little knowledge is a dangerous thing; yet let our object be not to stamp out the little, but to give the means to use it to profit, and, it may be, to increase it. A Christian needs the grace and help of God to read his English Testament profitably : the same grace and help will prevent his using in any other way the present work.

We should much deprecate any one making a wrong use of the Greek Testament through our means. It is of course intended for private study, and not to be flourished before the young and inexperienced. Nothing can be more unseemly than for the unskilful to be always correcting everybody with their literal translations and various readings, distressing simple souls rather than seeking that which tends to godly edifying. We have remarkable instances of our Lord and His apostles using the words of the Septuagint where it is certainly not an exact translation of the original Hebrew; yet where the translation gave the true sense it was used unreservedly, and used as scripture : an example surely worthy of all to follow.

Still, who will venture to deny that an intelligent Christian ought to have his literal translation and various readings for his own study of the word? Certain it is that there are many who know how to make a good use of every scrap of real information touching the words of their God; and we believe that many will know how to appreciate the present endeavour to aid them in their study of His word.

That a good translation of the Nexv Testament does not fully satisfy many, is not surprising ; for, in the first place, there are several modern translations of the New Testament, all supposed to be improvements on the Authorised Version, and all purporting to be true and more or less literal translations: yet these when compared together are found to differ materially; some in the translation itself, and some because of a different Greek text having been used.

Besides this, there are certain points of interest which no translation has ever pretended to give. Take, for instance, the word 'master ;' there are six different Greek words translated 'master' in the Authorised Version, all with different shades of meaning. Other translations have reduced the number, still all perhaps represent different words by 'master,' and there is nothing to shew what the word is in the original. The word 'judgment' represents eight different Greek words in the Authorised Version, and so of many others. Of particles, 'but' represents twelve different words; 'by,' eleven; 'for,' eighteen; 'in,' fifteen; 'of,' thirteen; and 'on,' nine.

We do not mean of course that the same Greek word can in all places be translated by the same English word; but the word actually translated, in any place, can here be seen at a glance ; and those who are able can refer to their lexicons for the use and meaning of any word in question.

We give the Greek Text, with an interlinear translation as literal as may be to be useful; and in the margin the venerable Authorised Version, divided into paragraphs to correspond to the Greek text.

This work also gives in its notes not only the various readings of six different editors of the Greek Testament, but also these variations in English whenever the sense is affected thereby, but without attempting to give in every case all the minute shades of meaning which a Greek scholar will attach to them. Many of these variations may be thought to be of no great importance, descending even to the different spelling of the same word; but from this they rise to variations of the greatest importance. All are of interest, becanse they concern the word of God, and all are here made available to the English reader-a result which we believe has never been attempted in any similar work.

Thus we have endeavoured to furnish the English student with all he may require both as to the text of the New Testament, and possibly all he requires for its word-for-word translation. Interpretation we have endeavoured to avoid.

We proceed to lay before our readers the detail of our work.

## I.-The Greek Text.

We have taken the Greek Text of Stephens 1550 , which is the common text in this country ; but as the edition of Elzevir 1624 is the one often called the Received Text, or Textus Receptus, because of the words, "Textum . . . . . ab omnibus receptum," occurring in the preface (though this edition, as is manifest by its date, was not used for our English translation of 1611), we give the readings of this Elzevir edition in the notes, and mark them E. It is the text commonly reprinted on the Continent. In the main they are one and the same, and either of them may be referred to as the Textus Receptus.

There are a number of minute variations between the editors with which we have not thought it well to trouble the reader in such a work as the present; indeed some of the editors have not kept strictly to one form of accentuation, \&c., for the same word in every instance. Thus we have not noticed the variation of $\theta \lambda i \psi \iota \varsigma$ with $\theta \lambda i \not \psi \iota \varsigma ; \sigma \tau \hat{\nu} \lambda o s$ with $\sigma \tau \dot{v} \lambda$ оs ; крi $\mu \alpha$
 So again in the division of words. We have not recorded such variations
 \&c. In all these cases we have followed the majority of modern editors.

With them we have also added the final $\nu$ to the third person singular and plural in $\sigma \iota$; third singular in $\varepsilon$; in datives plural in $\sigma \iota, \& c$. For oüre we have given oür $\omega_{s}$, and au่roũ where some have au̇rov.

Of each of the editors referred to we must say a few words.

1. Griesbach. - About a hundred and fifty years had elajised after the Elzevir edition of 1624 before Griesbach brought out his Greek Testament. During that time an enormous amount of evidence had been collected and was available for judging of the true text. The line adopted by Griesbach was to classify the Greek manuscripts into three families, and then deal with each family as one witness. These were the Alexandrine, the Western, and the Byzantine. The standard of the Alexandrine text he conceived to be that given by Origen. In this family he placed the ancient
copies A B, C ; L of the Gospels ; the Egyptian and some lesser versions. The Western recension would be represented by D of the Gospels and Acts, by those that contained a Latin as well as Greek text; the Old Latin and Vulgate, and quotations in the Latin Fathers. The Byzantine embraced the great mass of other manuscripts, the Versions, and the Greek Fathers. To this last family Griesbach did not attach so much importance as to the other two. Where two of these families agreed in a reading, that decided the text with him. Griesbach does not seem to have carried out his rule very rigidly, for the common text must be considered to have leant most to his Byzantine family, which he thought least of ; yet he appears to have had a sort of preference for the common text in cases of doubt and difficulty, which prevented so many alterations being made from it as otherwise would have been the case. We have nothing here to say as to Griesbach's rules of classifying the copies; (it is certain that editors who have succeeded him have not put the copies A and B in the same family ;) we are merely relating his plan of action. "His industry," says Scrivener, "his moderation . . . . . his logical acuteness and keen intellectual perception fall to the lot of few ; and though they may have helped to lead him into error, and have even kept him from retracing his steps, yet on the whole they are worthily exercised in the good cause of promoting a knowledge of God's truth."

Griesbach, in his larger editions, encumbered his text with different readings, marking them as more or less probable; but in 1805 he published a smaller edition (representing his final judgment on all points) without any of these gradations in his text. It is from this later edition we have taken his readings.
2. Lachmann.-This editor, having little respect for the common text, sct to work to form a text independent of that, right or wrong. He started with the theory of ancient evidence only, thus sweeping away many copies and much evidence, becanse they dated below his fixed period. He did not seek to discover the "original" text in name so much as to recover the text as it was in the fourth century. He did not actually restrict himself to evidence of or before the fourth century, or he would have had but little in any shape; but his theory being 'ancient documents only' he often had but four Greek copies, in some places three, and in some two, and in parts of the Revelation but one. Old Latin copies and Fathers he alded to his scanty stock of evidence. Lachmann being at first misunderstoud was severely eriticised, but since his work has been better understood he has always held a place among the principal editors of the Greek Testament. Scrivener describes him as "earnest, single-
hearted, and a true scholar, both in spirit and accomplishment." Of his own work he said, "I may be allowed to hope that my object, undertakeri with diligence and with confidence of Divine aid, and brought to a completion to the best of my ability, will be approved by posterity from the utility being known, more than has been the case from this age."*
3. Tischendorf.-We presume this editor aimed at giving (not as Lachmann, the text of any early date, but) the original text as far as he could discover it. His plan was this: ' The text is only to be sought from ancient evidence, and especially from Greek MSS, but without neglecting the testimonies of Versions and Fathers. Thus the whole conformation of the text should proceed from the evidences themselves, and not from what is called the received edition."* He further differed from Lachmann in receiving evidence as late as the ninth century, though naturally placing more importance upon those copies which were the more ancient. He has published eight editions. We copy of course from his last. His long and unremitting labours as a Biblical critic are too well known and appreciated to need any commendation from us.
4. Tregelles.-This editor says he purposed "to give the text on the authority of the oldest MSS and Versions, and the aid of the earlier citations, so as to present, as far as possible, the text commonly received in the fourth century." It will be seen that this almost exactly agrees in words with what Lachmann proposed to do ; yet from what Tregelles says elsewhere, we suppose he aimed to give the original text, but that he judged the best way to arrive at this was to go back to the text of the fourth century. Except a few cursive copies, he confined his attention to ancient evidence. For about thirty years this critic industriously worked at his New Testament, and in collating manuscripts for it, and ceased not his labours until physically laid aside.
5. Alford.-" The text which I have adopted," says this editor, "has been constructed by following, in all ordinary cases, the united or preponderating evidence of the most ancient authorities: in cases where the most ancient authorities do not agree nor preponderate, taking into account later evidence ; and in cases where the weight of diplomatic testimony is interfered with by adventitious circumstances (such as parallelism or the like), applying those principles of criticism which appear to furnish sound criteria of a spurious or genuine reading. The object of course is, in each case, where evidence is divided, to mount up, if possible, to the original reading from which all the variations sprung: in other words to
discover some word or some arrangement which shall account for the variations, but for which none of the variations will account."* There have been several editions of Alford's Greek Testament. We give the dates of each volume from which our collation has been taken.
6. Wordsworth.-"The text of the present edition," says this editor, "is not a reprint of that hitherto received in any impression of the New Testament. The editor has endeavoured to avail himself of the collations of manuscripts which have been supplied by others, and to offer to the reader the result at which he has arrived after an examination of those collations..... He feels it his duty to state, that he has not deviated so far from the text commonly received, as has been done in some recent editions. Indeed he cannot disguise his belief that a superintending Providence has ever been watching over the text of the New Testament, and guiding the Church of Christ, as the guardian and keeper of Holy Writ, in the discharge of her duty." $\dagger$

It will thus be seen that each of the editors took up more or less a different line. Lachmann was the first to cast wholly aside the commonly received text, and Bishop Wordsworth has taken it up again, believing that God overruled its formation in His good providence.

Though these editors had each his own plan, in some places, all came to one conclusion, pointing out that the common Greek text (from which in the main our venerable Authorised Version was translated) ought to be abandoned for the one they give. We consider that in such cases our readers will be safe in taking their united verdict. Where the editors differ, it is not for us to offer any opinion. We are not forming a Greek text: had we done so, it would have been simply our own individual judgment, with little or no weight; but we have sought to give our readers unversed in such matters the best guide we could. We know of nothing better for such than to be directed to the united judgment of those who have conscientiously laboured in this particular field.

* Alford's Greek Testament, vol. i., ch. vi. sec. i., 18. We should have been glad to give, as here, what each of the editors said of his system in his own words (and we have done so as far as we could), but we could not transcribe whole pages. Alford says of Tischendorf and Tregelles, "If Tischendorf has run into a fault on the side of speculative hypotheses as to the origin of readings found in those MSS, it must be confessed that Tregelles has sometimes erred on the (certainly, far safer) side of scrupulous adherence to the mere literal evidence of the ancient MSS."
$\dagger$ Preface to New T'estament, vol. i., p. xiii.

One further remark seems needed, namely, that the date at which the editors did their work must be remembered; for further and important evidence (for example the Codex Sinaiticus*) has been discovered since the time of Lachmann. If he and Griesbach had had the same evidence as Tischendorf, Tregelles, Alford and Wordsworth, their readings might have coincided more frequently with those of later editors.

In recording the various readings of the editors we have omitted those which we judged to be errors, though not pointed out by themselves.

As to the form of the Greek text a few words are needed.

1. Paragraphs. - We were disappointed in finding nothing like authority for where a paragraph ought to be. Ancient manuscripts were no help : they have few or no paragraphs. The editors all differed, each making paragraphs according to his own judgment. We were therefore obliged, after referring to the best examples, to form paragraphs for ourselves. We are anxious that our readers should remember that the paragraphs have no authority, which they might have had if the ancient manuscripts had agreed in the placing of them.
2. Parentheses. - Most of the editors have placed here and there parentheses in their Greek texts. These we have disregarded, seeing that there are no such things in the early Greek copies. We have placed them in the English where we deemed them necessary to preserve the sense, but not being in the Greek they also have no authority.
3. Inverted Commas.-Some editors mark with inverted commas the words that are spoken, and others in a similar way mark the quotations from the Old Testament. But in some places it is doubtful where these quotations close, and it was thought best to omit them. These also, being absent from the ancient Greek copies, have no authority.
4. Points.-There is no authority anywhere for the punctuation. There are few or no points in the ancient copies, and editors naturally differ in their system of pointing. We have been obliged to punctuate for ourselves as we judged best. We have not attempted to note the difference in the punctuation of the various editors, except in places where it materially alters the sense.
5. Capitals.-The only remark needed here is in reference to the names of God, of Christ, and of the Holy Spirit. The greatest difficulty is touching the word 'Spirit.' In some places it is very difficult to say

* Tregelles had not this codex when he brought out the Gospels : he first mentions it in John xxi.
whether the Holy Spirit as a person or the spirit of the Christian is referred to (see Rom. viii. 9) ; and if sometimes a small letter and sometimes a capital had been placed to the word $\pi \nu \varepsilon \tilde{v} \mu a$, in the Greek, persons would naturally have concluded that the question was thus indisputably settled. It was therefore judged best to put a small $\pi$ everywhere. In the English we have been obliged to put a capital S when the Holy Spirit was referred to and so have retained it wherever we thought this was the case ; but in some places it is really doubtful, and becomes a question for the spiritual judgment of the reader. The Greek will not help in the difficulty, because in the earliest copies every letter was a capital. In the other names we have followed the usage of modern editors; putting in the Greek a capital to Jesus but a small letter for Christ, and a small letter for Lord and for God.

6. Verses. - In a few places it is doubtful where the verses should commence. In these cases we have followed Bruder's "Greek Concordance," though that work does not in all cases agree with itself.

## II.-The Interlinear Translation.

Very few words will suffice for this. No new translation has been aimed at, but rather a selection from the best translations already existing.

1. The plan adopted can soon be explained. The Greek words have always been kept in their right order, and where the interlinear English would not make sense in the same order, the words have been numbered to shew how they must be read. Thus, "And ${ }^{7}$ related ${ }^{8}$ to ${ }^{9}$ them ${ }^{2}$ also ${ }^{1}$ those ${ }^{3}$ who ${ }^{4}$ had ${ }^{5}$ seen [6it] (Luke viii. 36) are numbered so as to read "And those also who had seen [it] related to them."

To prevent this numbering, and transposition in reading, being increased unnecessarily, a few words are often made into a phrase. This has been done at the commencement of each sentence, where needed, two or more words being joined with a low hyphen. Thus, instead of
${ }^{2}$ It ${ }^{3}$ came ${ }^{4}$ to ${ }^{5}$ pass ${ }^{1}$ and
And it came to pass.

The words in brackets [ ] are what have been added in the English to complete the sense where there is no word in the Greek to correspend to the words added.

Where a Greek word occurs which the English idiom requires should not be translated, the word stands alone with no English word under it: as örı, 'that,' in Mark xii. 7 ; and ov́ in verse 14, where there are two
negatives, which, if both were translated, would in English destroy one another; and so of $\mu \dot{\eta}$, where it simply marks the sentence as a question.

In a few places we have been obliged to put a double translation, mostly because of the double negatives used in the Greek, where they do not immediately follow one another, and so could not be translated by such strengthened expressions as 'not at all,' 'in no wise,' \&c. In such cases we have placed a literal translation below the one required in English. Thus-
> ovờ $\nu$.
> anything.
> (lit. nothing.)
2. As to points of grammar we shall trouble the reader with but few remarks.

The Aorist. This tense of the Greek verb has been at all times the most difficult to deal with, being translated, in the Authorised Version (and by others), sometimes by the present, sometimes by the past, sometimes by the future, and sometimes by the perfect. Grammarians say that, in the main, it is the indefinite past, and we have endeavoured, as far as may be, to keep it to this, avoiding, excert in a few places, the translation of it as a perfect. We all know what stress is often laid-and rightly so-upon the word 'have.' If I say, 'he has cleansed me,' it is more than saying 'he cleansed me.' The former expression indicates the perfect, and implies a continuance of the act, or its effects, to the present time; whereas the latter speaks of an act at some time in the past, without anything being implied as to its continuance.

For this reason it appeared unadvisable to translate the aorist as the perfect, except in a few places where the true sense would otherwise have been destroyed. It is true that the English idiom requires it elsewhere, but it was thought best to sacrifice the English for the sake of preserving the above distinction. An extreme case will illustrate this point. In 1 Corinthians v. 9 occurs the word ${ }^{\varepsilon} \gamma \rho a \psi a$, 'I wrote;' and in verse 11 the same word precisely-'I wrote ;' but the Authorised Version (and others) put for the latter 'I have written.' It is there accompanied with the word 'now' - 'now I have written.' This is needed for good English ; but we have sacrificed the English and put 'I wrote' in both places, but have put a comma after the word 'now' to make it read not quite so harshly. We were encouraged to preserve this uniformity by the fact of the Authorised Version being in proximity, which will make all plain in the instances where this uncouthness occurs.

In a few places we have translated the aorist as a present where the
sense demanded it. As, for instance, $\tilde{\varepsilon} \gamma \nu \omega$, in 2 Timothy ii. 19: "The Lord knows those that are his," instead of " the Lord knew," \&c.

The Imperfect. This is mostly translated as 'I was writing,' or 'I wrote.' But there are a few places where this tense is said to have a different meaning. This will be best illustrated by the much-disputed passage in Romans ix. 3: "For I could wish that myself were accursed from Christ for my brethren." Here the word for 'I could wish' is in the imperfect. If the learned were agreed as to a translation we should have kept to the same, but while some translate 'I could wish,' as a conditional present, others give 'I could have wished' as a conditional past. We have thought it best to keep the sense of the simple imperfect as referred by Winer to this passage. "I felt a wish, and should do so still, could it be gratified . . . . . (a conditional clause being understood)." We have put "I was wishing."

The Perfect. This we have kept as uniform as we could, implying an act perfected, but continuing to the present in itself or its consequences. In a few places we have translated it as a present: as in Matthew xii. 47, in the sense of 'they have stood and still are standing.'

The Subjunctive. In this mood perhaps we have deviated further from ordinary practice than in any other, but we have endeavoured, as far as practicable, to keep it distinct from both the English imperative and the Greek future. Thus in Romans xiii. 9 for oú фоขє́́бєıৎ (future indicative) we have, 'thou shalt not commit murder ;' but in James ii. 11, for $\mu \dot{\eta}$ фovev́ryc (aorist subjunctive) 'thou mayest not commit murder.'

The Pronouns. At times it is important to know whether the pronouns are emphatic or not. ̇̇ $\gamma \dot{\omega} \quad \gamma \rho \alpha ́ \phi \omega$ and $\gamma \rho \alpha ́ \phi \omega$ are both 'I write;' but where the $\dot{\varepsilon} \gamma \dot{\omega}$ is put in the Greek, it makes the pronoun emphatic. This however is somewhat due to the writer's style, and in John's Gospel and Epistles, it has been judged that, from his peculiar style of composition, he puts in the pronouns where emphasis is not always intended. John ix. 27 gives a good example of the same verb with and without the pronoun in the Greek: "Why again do ye wish to hear? do ye also wish to become his disciples?"

Comround Words. It was found impracticable to translate these uniformly throughout. For instance, if $\gamma \nu \tilde{\omega} \sigma \iota s$ be translated ' knowledge,' it might be thought that $\dot{\varepsilon} \pi i \gamma \nu \omega \sigma \iota c$ should be 'full knowledge,' \&c. ; but on referring to a Concordance it will be seen that the latter word cannot be intensified in all places, and then to translate it by 'knowledge' in some places, and 'full knowledge' in others looks too much like interpretation. We have therefore translated both words by 'knowledge.' In
the few places however where one of each of such words occurs in the same sentence, some distinction was imperative.

## III.-The Notes.

The references to the notes are marked thus in the text ${ }^{\text {a }}$ av̇roṽ" ; the mark " shewing how far the variation extends. In a few places a note occurs within a note. If words are to be omitted or transposed by some editors but not by others, these latter may want to alter a word in the sentence. In such cases one tick shews the termination of the inner note. Thus ${ }^{\text {a }}$. . . . ${ }^{\text {b }}$. . . . ${ }^{\text {' . . . . . " See notes }}{ }^{\text { }}$ and ${ }^{\text {w Matthew v. }} 44$.

This mark - stands for omit; and + for add; but in some places all the editors do not actually omit, some putting the word in brackets as doubtful. In that case it is put thus, "- av́ro $\tilde{v}[\mathrm{~L}] T \mathrm{Tr}$ "; which means that Lachmann marks the word as doubtful, and Tischendorf and Tregelles omit it. In some cases, all mark a word as doubtful, and then it could be put either thus, $\delta \dot{\varepsilon}$ [LTTr], or [ $\delta \dot{\varepsilon}]$ LTTr; we have adopted the latter plan. In some places the editors mark part of a word as doubtful, mostly in compound


It will be seen by this that the marks [] applied to the Greek or the editors in the notes always refer to readings which the editors point out as doubtful. They must not be confounded with the same marks in the English text and notes, which always point out that there is no corresponding word in the Greek.

In some places where a word is added by the editors, another English word is added in the note to shew the connection of the new word. Thus in Luke xv. 2, the word 'both' is added; but it falls between the words 'the' and 'Pharisees,' therefore it is put thus in the note " $+\tau \varepsilon$ both (the) LTTrA" to shew that it must be read 'both the Pharisees.' Slight variations in the use of the parenthesis occur in the course of the work, but we trust the meaning intended will in all cases be plain to the student.

Where long pieces are to be omitted they are marked in the text where they commence and where they end, but in the notes the first word or two only and the last are named with . . . . . between. Thus in Luke ix. 55, note ${ }^{\mathbf{2}}$ stands, ${ }^{\mathbf{z}}$ - каi $\varepsilon I \pi \varepsilon \nu($ verse 55 ) . . . . $\sigma \tilde{\omega} \sigma a \iota($ verse 56$)$ LTTrA; - $\dot{o} \gamma \dot{\alpha} \rho$. . . . $\sigma \tilde{\omega} \sigma a \iota G$. The four editors omit the whole twenty words; but G omits only the last twelve. In Luke xxiv. 10, note ${ }^{r}$ is thus, ${ }^{r}+\dot{\eta}$ the [. . .], implying that some word must be added.

We have endeavoured to make the notes as plain as possible for the English reader. One point still needs to be explained. For instance, in Luke vii. 22 occur the words "and ${ }^{2}$ answering ${ }^{1}$ Jesus said;" but a note omits the word 'Jesus,' and then it must be read (as stated in the note) "and answering he said." This is because the word $\varepsilon \boldsymbol{\pi} \pi \varepsilon \nu$ (as already explained) stands for both 'he said,' and 'said.' Also in verse 27 occur the words $\dot{\varepsilon} \gamma \dot{\omega} \dot{\prime} \dot{a} \pi o \sigma \tau \dot{\varepsilon} \lambda \lambda \omega$, 'I send,' but a note omits the word $\dot{\varepsilon} \gamma \dot{\omega}$, 'I,' and then $\dot{a} \pi \sigma \sigma \sigma \dot{\varepsilon} \hat{\varepsilon} \lambda \omega$ is to be read 'I send,' but without emphasis on the 'I.'

## IV.-The Money and Measures of the New Testament.

1. Money. It was deemed better not to attempt to translate the sums of money named in the New Testament, as we have no corresponding pieces to those then in use. We have therefore used the Greek words untranslated, and give a list of them here. It is not without interest and instruction to know the approximate value of money and the extent of the measures used. For instance, in Revelation vi. 6 we read of "a measure of wheat for a penny" in the Authorised Version; but this leaves the reader in doubt as to how far it speaks of scarcity and dearness. We want at least to know the value of the 'penny,' and the capacity of the 'measure.'

The following lists, it is hoped, will be useful ; but approximate values only can now be arrived at.
greek. AUTHORISED vERSION. IN THIS WORK.
APPROXIMATE
VALUE.

áoýpor, piece of silver. This is the common word for silver and money, as l'argent in French. In different places it would represent wholly different coins.
2. Measures of Capacity.

GREEK. AUTHORISED VERSION. IN THIS WORK. APPROXIMATE,

| $\xi \varepsilon ์ \sigma \tau \eta S$ | pot (liquid measure) | vessels* | 0 | 1 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\chi$ оivt | measure (dry ,, ) | chœnix | 0 | 2 |
| " $\mu$ ódıos | bushel (dry ,, ) | corn measure* | 2 | 0 |
| бáтov | measure (dry , ) | seah | 2 | 1 |
| ßázos | measure (liquid ,, ) | bath | 7 | 4 |
| $\mu \varepsilon \tau \rho \eta \tau \dot{\eta} \boldsymbol{S}$ | firkin (liquid s; ) | metretes | 8 |  |
| ко́pos | measure (dry ,, ) | cor | 64 |  |

It is judged that those marked * are referred to as measures independent of their capacity : such as "washing of vessels," \&c.
3. Long Measure. Here the names already in use were near enough to be retained.

|  |  |  | Feet. | Inches. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\pi \tilde{\eta} \chi \nu \varsigma$ | cubit | cubit | 1 | 6 to 9 |
| ópyvıá | fathom | fathom | 6 | 0 |
| ттádov | furlong | furlong | 606 | 9 |
| $\mu i \lambda \iota o \nu$ | mile | mile | 4854 | 0 |
| ȯòòs $\sigma \alpha \beta \beta$ átov | sabbath day's journey |  |  |  |

In conclusion, we desire to render thanks to Almighty God who has enabled us to complete what has been a work of some years. For the various readings reference has been made to the originals. This alone was a work of labour. When we commenced our work Tischendorf and Tregelles had not finished their editions (though during its progress Tischendorf, Tregelles, and Alford have all passed from the scene of their labours); and each part had to be collated as it appeared, and some of the other editors, as far as we know, had never been collated before. To those who have so kindly given their aid we return our thanks and acknowledgments : may the Lord reward them.

Though the work has been laborious, it has been full of interest, and we trust to some profit. If our God will vouchsafe to use our humble endeavour to aid to a more careful study of His word, and to a clearer knowledge of His truth, our desire will be obtained; and to Him be all the praise and the glory. Amen.

## LIST OF SIGNS AND EDITIONS USED.

E Elzevir, 1624.
G Griesbach, 1805.
L Lachmann, 1842-1850.
T Tischendorf, Eighth Edition, 1865-1872.
Tr Tregelles, 1857-1872.
A Alford, vol. i. 1868 ; vol. ii. 1871 ; vol. iii. 1865 ; vol. iv. 1862, 1870. W Wordsworth, 1870.

+ signifies an addition.
- ,, an omission.
[] ,, in the interlinear translation, that there is no Greek word corresponding to the English.
[] signifies in the notes that an editor marks the reading as doubtful. * ,, how far the variation in the Greek text extends.

Text. Rec. refers to both Stephens 1550 and E.

## THIRD EDITION.

This differs from the Second Edition only in a few places where the translation has been made more uniform. 1896.

# ${ }^{\text {a TO KO'TA MATOAION ACION EIACГEAION. }}$ <br> THE *ACCORDING ${ }^{5}$ TO ${ }^{3}$ MATTHEW ${ }^{1}$ HOLY ${ }^{2}$ GLAD ${ }^{3}$ TIDINGS. 



* A $\beta \rho \alpha i ́ \mu$.
of Abraham.
 Abraham begat Isaao; and Isaac begat
 Jacob; and Jacob begat Judas and $\mathrm{mbrethren}^{\text {an }}$
 'his; and Judas begat Phares and Zara of
 Thamar; and Phares begat Esrom; and Esrom
 begit Aram; and Aram begat Aminadab;
 and aminadab begat
 gat Salmon; and Salmon begat Booz of
 Rachab; and Booz begat Obed of Ruth; ${ }^{2}$ Obed
 and begat Jesse; and Jesske begat David
 the king. And David the king begat Solo-


 ${ }^{1}$ and begat Asa; and Asa begat Josaphat;
 and Josaphat begat Joram ; and Joram begat

 begat Achaz; and Achaz begat Ezekias;
 and Ezekias begat Manasses; and Manasses be-
 gat Amon; and Amon begat Josias;

 ${ }^{1}$ his, at [the time] of the carrying away of Babylon. And after

THE book of the get. eration of Jesus Christ, the son of Darid, the son of Abraham.

2 Abrahan begat Isaac; and Isaac begat Jacob; and Jacob begat Judas and his brethren; 3 and Judas begat Phares and Zara of Thamar ; and Phares begat Esrom; and Esrom begat Aram; 4 and Aram begat A. minadab; and Aminadab begat Naasson; and Nrasson begat Salmon ; 5 a ud Salmon begat Booz of Rachab; and Booz begat Obed of Ruth: and Obed begat Jesse; 6 and Jesse begat David the king; and David the king beyat Solomon of her that had been the wife of Urias; 7 and Solcmon begat Roboam ; and Roboam begat Abia; and Abia begat Asa; 8 and Ass begat Josaphat; and Josaphat begat Joram; and Joram begat Ozias ; 9 and Ozias begat Jontham ; and Joatham begat Achaz; and Achaz begat Ezekias; 10 and Ezekias begat Manasses ; and Manasses begat Amon: and Amon begat Josias; 11 and Josias begat Jechonias and his brethren, abont the time they were carried away to Ba bylon: 12 aud after

[^0]they were brought to Babylon, Jechonias begat Salathiel ; and Salathiel begat Zorobabel; 13 and Zorobabel begat Abiud; and Abind begat Eliakim; and Eliakim begat Azor; 14 and Azor begat Sadoc; and Sadoc begat Achim; and Achim begat Eliud; 15 and Elind begat Eleazar ; and Eleazar begat Matthan; and Matthan begat Jacob; 16 and Jacob begat Joseph the husband of Mary, of whom was born Jesus, who is called Christ.

17 So all the generatious from Abraham to David are fourteen generations ; and from David until the carrying a way into Baby!on are fourteen generations; and from the carrying away into Babylon unto Christ are fourteen generations.

18 Now the birth of Jesus Christ was on this wise: When as his wother Mary was espoused to Joseph, before they eame together, she was found Fith child of the Holy Ghost. 19 Then Joseph her husband, being a inst man, and not willing to make her a public example, was minded to put her away privily. 20 But while he thonght on these things, behold, the angel of the Lord appeared unto him in a dream, saying, Joseph, thou son of David, fear not to take unto thee Mary thy wife: for that which is conceived in her is of the Holy Ghost. 21 And she shall bring forth a son, and thou shalt call his name JESUS : for he shall save his people from their sins. 22 Now all this was done, that it might be fulfilled which was spoken of the Lord by the prophet, saying, 23 Behold, a virgin shall be with child, and shall bring forth a son, and they shall
 the carrying away of Babylon, Jechonias begat Sala-
 thiel ; and Salathiel begat Zorobabel; ZZoroba-
 bel 'and begat Abiud; and Abiud begat
 Eliakim ; and Eliakim begat Axor ; and Azor
 begat Sadoc; and Sadoc begat Achim; ${ }^{\text {acchim }}$
 ${ }^{1}$ and begat Eliud; and Elind begat Elea-
 zar; and Eleazar begat Matthan; and Matthan be.
 gat Jacob; and Jacob begat Joseph the
 husband of IIary, of whom was born Jesus, who is oalled Christ.

##  <br> So all the gencrations from Abraham to David [were]

 "generations 'fourteen; and from David until the oarryingaway
 oi Babylon, "generations 'fourteen; and from the carrying away
 of Babylon to the Christ, "generations 'fourteen.
 "been ${ }^{\text {betrothed }}$ for his mother ${ }^{2}$ Mary to Joseph, before
 "came ${ }^{3}$ together 'they she was found to be with ohild of [the] ${ }^{2}$ Spprit
 'Holy. But Josoph her husbaud, ${ }^{2}$ righteous 'being, and not willing
 her to expose publicly, purposed secretly to put ${ }^{3}$ nway 'her.


 in a dream appeared to him, saying, Joseph, son of David, ? not
 ${ }^{1}$ fenr to take to [thee] Mary thy wife, for that whloh in
 her is begotten "of ["the] ${ }^{\text {a S Sprit }}$ ils -Holy. And sheshall bring forth a son,
 and thou shalt call his name Jesne; for he shall save
 ${ }^{\text {apeople }}$ 'his from their sins. Now this all
 came topass, that might be fulfilled that whtch wasspoken by the Lord
 through the prophet, Baying, Behola, the virgin ${ }^{2}$ with
 *child 'shall' ${ }^{\text {be }}$, and shall bring forth a son, and they shall call ${ }^{\text {name }}$


${ }^{1}$ God. And ${ }^{2}$ having ${ }^{3}$ been ${ }^{4}$ aroused 'Joseph from the sleep, did
 as had ordered him the angel of [the] Lord, and took to [him]
 his wife,
knew not
 she brought forth ${ }^{2}$ son 'her the firstborn; and he callsd
 his namo Jesus.
 Now Jesus having been born in Bethlehem of Judæa,
 in [ti.e]dars of Hervu the king, behold, magi from [the] east

 been born King of the Jews? for wesaw his star
 in the east, and are come to do homage to him. ${ }^{\text {s }}$ Having ${ }^{\text {oheard }}$
 'but ${ }^{2}$ Herod ${ }^{3}$ the ${ }^{\text {thing }}$ he was troubled, and all Jerusalem
 with him. And having gathered together all the chief priests and
 scribes of the people, he inquirod of them where the Christ
 should be born. And they said to him, In Bethlehem of Jndea:
 for thas it has been written by the prophet, And thou, Bethlehem,
 land of Juda, in no wiso least artamong the goveruors of Juda, ${ }^{2}$ out
 ${ }^{\text {sof }}$ 'thee 'for shail go forth a leader, who shall shepherd my people
 Israel. Then Herod, ${ }^{\text {secoretly }}$ 'having called the magi,
 inquired accurately of them the time of the ${ }^{{ }^{2} \text { appearing }}{ }^{1}$ star.
 And having sent them to Bethlehem, he said, Having gone, accu-
 rately inquire for the little child; and when ye shall have found [him]
 bring word back to me, that I also having come may do homage to him.
 And they having heard the king, went away; and behold, the
 star, which they saw in the east, went before them, until having come
 it stood over where was the littlechild. And having seen the star,
 they rejoiced [with] joy ${ }^{2}$ great ${ }^{\text {e exceedingly. And having come into }}$
II. Now when Jesus was boru in Bethlehem of Jnder iu the days of Horod the king, behold, there came wise mon from the enst to Jerusalem, 2 saying, Where is he that is born King of the Jews? for we have seen his star in the enst, and are come to worship him. 3 When Herod tho king had heard these things. he was troubled, and all Jerusalem with him. 4 And whon he had gathered all the chief priests and scribes of the people together, he demanded of them where Christ should he born. 3 And they said unto him, In Bethlehem of Judæas: for thus it is written by the prophet, 6 And thou Bethlehem, in the land of Juda, art not the least among the princes of Juda: for ont of thee shall come a Governor, that shall rule my people Israel. 7 Then Herod, when he had privily called the wise men, lnquired of them diligently what time the star appenred. 8 And he sent them to Bethlohem, and said, Go and search diligently for the young child; and when ye have found him, bring me word again, that ? may come and worship him also. 9 When they had heard the king, they departed; and, lo, thestar, which they saw in the east, went before them, till it came and stood over where the young chilu was. 10 When they saw the star, they rejoiced with exceediug great joy. 11 And when they

[^1]were come into the housc, they saw the young child with Mary his mother, and fell down, and worshipped him: and when they had opened their treasures, they presented anto him gifts; gold, and frankincense, and myrrh. 12 And being warned of God in a dream that they should not return to Herod, they departed into their own country another way.

13 And when they were deprarted, behold, the angel of the Lord sppeareth to Joseph in a drean, saying, Arise, and take the young child and his mother, and flee into Fgypt, and be thou there until I bring thee word: for Herod will seek the young child to destroy him. 14 When hearose, he took the young child and his mother by night, and departed into Egypt: 15 and was there until the death of Herod: that it might be fulfilled which was spoken of the Lord by the prophet, saying, Out of Egypt have I called my son. 16 Then Herod, when he saw that he was mocked of the wise men, was exceeding wroth, and sent forth, and slew all the children that were in Bethlehem, and in all the coasts thereof, from two years old and under, according to the time which he had diligent1 y inquired of the wise men. 17 Then was fulfilled that which was spoken by Jeremy the propinet, saying, 18 In Ramia was there a voice herrd, lamentation, and wecping, and great mourning, Rachel wecping for her children, nind would not be comforted, hecause they are not.

19 But when Herod was dead, bchold, an angel of the Lord appenreth in a dream to Jnseph in Egypt, 20 saying, Arise, and take the young child and his mother, and go
 the house, they found the little child with Mary his mother,
 and having fallen down did homage to him: and having opened
 ${ }^{2}$ treassures ${ }^{\text {ttheir }}$ they offered to him gifts; gold and
 frankincense and myrrh. And having beendivinely instructed in
 aं $\nu \varepsilon \chi \dot{\omega} \rho \eta \sigma a \nu$ عiç $\tau \eta ̀ \nu-\chi \dot{\omega} \rho a \nu . a \dot{u} \tau \tilde{\omega} \nu$. they withdrew into their own country.
13 'А $\nu \alpha \chi \omega \rho \eta \sigma \dot{\alpha} \nu \tau \omega \nu . \delta \grave{\varepsilon} \quad \alpha \dot{v} \tau \tilde{\nu} \nu, \quad i \delta 0 \dot{v}, a^{\prime} \gamma \gamma \varepsilon \lambda о \varsigma ~ к v \rho i o v$ Now ${ }^{2}$ having ${ }^{3}$ withdrawn 'they, behold, an angel of [the] Lord
 appenrs in a droam to Joseph, saying, Having risen take with[thee]
 the little child and his mother, and flee into Egypt,
 and be there until I shall tell thec; is ${ }^{\text {s about }}$ for "Herod to seek the
 little chila, to destroy him. And he having risen took with hhim. тò $\pi a \iota \delta i o v$ каì $\tau \grave{\eta} \nu-\mu \eta \tau \varepsilon ́ \rho a . a v ̉ \tau o \tilde{v} \nu v \kappa \tau o ́ s, ~ \kappa a i ~ a ̀ \nu \varepsilon \chi \omega ́ \rho \eta \sigma \varepsilon \nu ~ \varepsilon i ́ s ~$ the littlochild and his mother by night, and withdrew into
 Eggpt, and was there until the death of Herod: that
 mightbefulfilled that which was spoken by the Lord through the
 prophet, saying, Out of Egypt have I ealled my son.

 was enraged grently, and having sent heputtodeath all the
 boys that [were] in Bethlehem and in all its borders, from
 twoyears old and under, according to the time which hehadacenrately $\sigma \varepsilon \nu \quad \pi \alpha \rho \dot{\alpha} \tau \tilde{\omega} \nu \mu \alpha ́ \gamma \omega \nu .17$ Tóт $\varepsilon$ ध̇ $\pi \lambda \eta \rho \dot{\omega} \theta \eta \quad \tau \grave{o} \quad \dot{\rho} \eta \theta \dot{\varepsilon} \nu$ inquired from the magi. Then was fulfilled that which was spoken
 by Jeremias the prophet, saying, A voice in Rama
 was heard, lamentation and weeping and ${ }^{2}$ mourning 'great, Rachel
 weeping [for] her children, and "not ${ }^{1}$ would be comforted, öтє ойк.вібір.
because they are not.
 But ${ }^{\text {hhaving }}{ }^{3}$ died 'Herod, behold, an angel of [the] Lord
 in a dream appears to Joseph in Egypt, saying, Having
 riscn take with [thee] the little child and his mother, and go




 of the little child. And he having risen took with [him] the little child and
 his mother, and came into[the] land of Israel. "Having ${ }^{3}$ heard
 but that Archelaus reigns over Judæa insteãa of Heroū
 his father, he was afraid there to go; "having "been ${ }^{+}$divinely
 ${ }^{6}$ instructed ${ }^{1}$ and in adream, he withdrew into the parts of Galilee:
 and having come hedwelt in acity called Nazareth;
 so that should be fulfilled that which was spoken through the prophets, that

a Nazarean shall he be called.

 Baptist, proclaiming in the wilderness of Judæa, nnd saying,
 Repent, forhasdrawnnear the kingdoin of the heavens. For this
 is hewho was spoken of by Esaias the prophet, saying,
 The] voice of one crying in the wilderness, Prepare the way of [the]
 Lord, straight make his paths. And ${ }^{2}$ himself 'John
 had his raiment of hair of a camel, and a girdle of
 leather about his loins, and the food of him was locasie каi $\mu$ д́̀ $\lambda \iota ~ a ̈ \gamma \rho \iota o \nu . ~$
and ${ }^{\text {honey }}$ wild.
 Then went out to him Jerusalem, and all
 Judea, and all the country around the Jordan, and were bap-

 'their Buthavingscen many of the Pharisces and Saddu-
 cees coming to his baptism, he said to them,
 Offspring of vipers, who forewarned you to flee from the com-
 ing wrath? Produce therefore fruits worthy of repent-
 ance: and think not to say within yourselves [ ${ }^{4}$ For] ${ }^{6}$ father ${ }^{1}$ we ${ }^{2}$ have
into the land of larael: for they are dead which sought the young child's life. 21 And he arose, and took the young child and his mother, and came into the land of Isrnel. 22 But when he heard that Archelaus did reign in Judæa in the room of his father Herod, he was afraid to go thither: notwithstanding, being warned of God in R dream, he turned aside into the parts of Galilee: 23 and ho came and dwelt in a city called Nazareth: that it might be fuiflled which was spoken br the prophets, He shall be called a Nazarene.
III. In those duys came John the Baptist. preaching in the wilderness of Judæa, 2 anả saying, lupent ye: for the kingdom of heaven is ut hand. 3 For this is he that was spoken of by the prophet E saias, sayiug, 'The volice of one crying in the wilderness, Prepare ye the way of the Lord, make his paths struight. 4 And the same John had his raiment of camel's hair, and a leathern girdle about his loins; and his meat was locusts and wild honey.

5 Then went out to him Jerusalem, and all Judæa, and all the region round abont Jordan, 6 and were baptized of him in Jordan, confessing their sins. 7 But when he saw many of the Pharisees and Sadducees come to his baptism, he said unto them, 0 generation of vipers. who hath warned yon to flee from the wrath to come? 8 Briug forth therefore fruits meet for repentance : 9 and think not to say within yourselves, We have Abraham to our fa-

[^2]ther: for I say unto you, that God is able of thesestones to raise np children unto Abraham. 10 And now also the rxe is laid unto the root of the trees: therefore every tree which bringeth not forth good fruit is hown down, and cast into the fire. 11 I indeed baptize you with water unto repentance: but he that cometh after me is mightier than I, whose shoes I au not worthy to bear: he shall baptize you with the Holy Ghost, and with fire: 12 whose fan is in his hand, and he will throughly purge his floor, and gather his wheat into the garner; but he will burn up the chaff with unquenchable fire.

13 Then cometh Jesus from Galilee to Jorden unto John, to be baptized of him. 14 lut John forbad him, saying, I have need to be baptized of thee, and comest thou to me? 15 And Jesus answering said unto him, Suffer it to be so now: for thus it becometh us to fulfil all righteousness. Then he suffered him. 16 And Jesus, when he was baptized, went up straightway out of the water: and, lo, the heavens were opened unto him, and he saw the Spirit of God descending like a dove, and lighting npon him: 17 and lo a voice from heaven, saying, This is my beloved Son, in whom I am well pleased.
IV. Then was Jesus led up of the Spirit into the wilderness to be tempted of the devil. 2 And when he had fasted forty days and forty nights, he wi: afterward an hungred.
 ${ }^{3}$ Abraham: for I say to you, that able is God from ${ }^{\text {stones }}$
 ${ }^{1}$ these to raise up children to Abraham. But already also the axe
 to the root of the trees is applied: 'every ${ }^{\text {'t }}$ therefore tree not
 producing ${ }^{2}$ fruit 'good is cut down and intof[the] fire is cast.
 1 indeed baptize you with water to repentance; buthe who
 after me [is] coming mightier than I is, of whom $I$ am not
 fit the sandals to bear: he you ' will ${ }^{2}$ baptize with [the]
 ${ }^{2}$ Spirit 'Holy and with fire. Of whom the winnowing fan [is] in ${ }^{2}$ hand
 ${ }^{\text {'his, }}$ and he will thoronghly purge his floor, and will gather
 his wheat into the granary, butthe chaff hewill burn up $\pi v \rho i \quad a \dot{a} \sigma \hat{\beta} \sigma \tau \varphi$.
with fire nnquenchable.

 Jordan to John, to be baptized by him.
 But John was hiudering him, saying, 1 , need 'have
 by thee tobebaptized, and ${ }^{2}$ thou 'conest to me? sunswering
 'bat ${ }^{2}$ Jesus said to him, Suffer [it] now; for thus
 becoming it is to ns to fulfil all righteousness. Then
 hesuffers him. And having been baptized Jesus wont up
 immedintely from the water: and behold, were opened to him the
 heavens, and hesaw the Spirit of God desconding as
 a dove, and coming apon him: and lo, a voice
 out of the heavens, siaying, This is my Son the be-

loved, in whom I have found delight.
 Then Jesus was led up into the wilderness by the Spi$\mu a \tau о \varsigma, \pi \varepsilon \iota \rho a \sigma \theta \tilde{\eta} \nu a \iota \dot{v} \pi \grave{\partial}$ той $\delta \iota \alpha \beta o ̋ \lambda о v . ~ 2 ~ к а i ̀ ~ \nu \eta \sigma \tau \varepsilon i ́ \sigma \alpha ৎ ~$ rit to be tempted by the devil. And having fasted
 $\underset{\text { dans }}{\text { fforty }}$ and ${ }^{3}$ nights ${ }^{\text {refty, }}$ afterwards




 be hungered. And having come tohim the tempter said, If
 ${ }^{3}$ Son 'thou "art of God, speak that these stones ${ }^{3}$ loaves 'may "become.
 Bathe answering sald, Ithas been written, Not by bread alone
 shall ${ }^{2}$ live ${ }^{\text {mana }}$, but by every word going out throngh
 [the] mouth of God Then ${ }^{3}$ takes ${ }^{\text {thim }}{ }^{\text {'the }}$ "devil to
 the holy city, and sets him upon the eage of the
 temple, and snys to him, If ${ }^{3}$ Son ${ }^{\text {t thon }}{ }^{2}$ art of God, cast thy-

 will give charge concerning thee, and in [their] hands shall they bear thee,

lest thou strike agningt a stone thy foot. ${ }^{2}$ Suid ${ }^{3}$ to ${ }^{\text {thim }}$

${ }^{2}$ Jesus, Again it has heen written, Thon ehalt not tempt [the) Lord
 ${ }^{2}$ God 'thy Again ${ }^{3}$ takes thim 'the ${ }^{\text {adevil }}$ to
 $n$ mountain "high 'exceedingly, and shews to him all the king-
 doms of the world and theirglory, and says to him,
 *These ${ }^{3}$ things ${ }^{\text {a }}$ all tothee will give if falling down thon wilt worship


 for it has been written, [The] Lord thy God shalt thou worship, and
 him nlone shalt thonserve. Then sleaves shim 'the ${ }^{\text {dideril, }}$
 and behold, angels came and ministered tohim.
 But ${ }^{\text {ha having }}{ }^{3}$ heard 'Jesns that John was delivered up, he
 withdrew into Galilee: and having left Nazareth,
 having come hedwelt at Capernaum, which [is] on the sea-side,
 in [the] borders of Zabulon and Nephthalim, that might befolfilled
 that which was spoken by Esaias the prophet, saying, Land
 of Zabulon, and land of Nephthalim, way of [the].sea, beyond the
 Jordan, Galiee of the nations, the people which was sitting

3 And when the tempter came to him, he said, If thou be the Son of God, command that these stones be made bread. 4 But he answered and said, It is written, Man shall not live by bread alone, but by every word that proceedeth out of the mouth of God. 5 Then the devil taketh him up into the holy city, and setteth him on a pinnacle of the temple, 6 and saith unto him, If thou be the Son of God, cast thyself down: forit is written, He shall give his angels charge concerning thee: and in their hands they shall bear thee up, lest at any time thou dash thy foot against 8 stone. 7 Jesus said unto him, It is written again, Thou shalt not tempt the Lord thy God. 8 Again, the devil taketh him up into an exceeding ligh mountain, and sheweth him all the kingdoms of the world, and the glory of them; 9 and saith unto him, All these things will I give thee, if thou wilt fall down and worship me. 10 Then Eaith Jesus unto him, Get thee hence, Satan : for it is written, Thon shalt worship the Lord thy God, and him only shalt thou eerve. 11 Then the devil leaveth him, and, behold, angels came and ministered unto him.

12 Now when Jesus had heard that John was cast into prison, he departed into Galilee; 13 and leaving Nazareth, he came and dwelt in Capernaum, which is upon the sea coast, in the borders of Záoulon and Nephthalim: 14 that it might be falfilled which was spoken hy Esaias the prophet, saying, 15 The land of Zabulon, and the land of Nephthalim, by the way of the sea, beyond Jordan, Galilee of the Gentiles; 16 the people which sat in dark-

[^3]ness saw great light ; sud to them which sat in the region and s? iadow of death, light is sprung up. 17 From that time Jesus began to preach, and to say, Reprut: for the kingdom of heaven is at hital.

18 And Jesus, walking by the sea of Galilee, saw two brethren, Simon called Peter, and Andrew his brother, casting a net into the sea: for they were tishers. 19 And he saith unto them, Follow me, and I will make yon fishers of men. 20 And they straightway left their nets, and followed him. 21 And going on from thence, he saw other two hrethren, James the son of Zebedee, und John his brother', un aship with Zebedee their father, mending their nets; and he called them. 22 And they immediately left the ship and their father, and followed him.

23 And Jesus went about all Galilee, teaching in their synagogues, and preaching the gospel of the kingdom, and healing all mauner of sickness and all manner of disease among the people. 24 And his fame went throughout all Syria: and they brought unto him all sick people that wer'e taken with divers diseases and torments, and those which were possessed with devils, and these which were lunatic, and those that had the palsy; and he healed them. 25 And thure followed him great multitudes of people from Galilee, and from Decapolis, and from Jerusalem, and from Judæa, snd from beyond Jerdan.
$V$. And seeing the multitudes, he went np into a mountain : and when he was set, his disciples came unto him: 2 and he
 in darkness hasseen a ${ }^{2}$ light ${ }^{3}$ great, and tothose which weresitting in [the
 country and shadow of death, light has sprung up to them. From
 that time began Jesus to proclaim and tosay, Repent;

for has drawn near the kingdom of the heavens.

$\lambda \alpha i ́ a c ̧ ~ \varepsilon โ \delta \varepsilon \nu ~ \delta 仑 ́ ́ o ~ a ́ o ̂ \varepsilon \lambda \phi о u ́ g, ~ \Sigma i \mu \omega \nu \alpha ~ \tau o ̀ \nu ~ \lambda \varepsilon \gamma o ́ \mu є \nu о \nu ~ \Pi \varepsilon ́ \tau \rho о \nu, ~ к а i ́ ~$ lee hesaw two brothers, simon who is called Petor, and
 Andrew his brother, casting alargenet into
 the sea, for they were fishers: and hesays to them, Come
 after me, and I will make you fishers of men. And they
 immediately having left the nets, followed him. And
 having gone on thence, hesaw other two brothers, James the [son,
 of Zebedee, and John hisbrother, in the ship
 with Zebedee their father, wending snets
 ${ }^{2}$ their, and he called them; and they immediately having left the
 ship and theirfather followed him.
 And ${ }^{2}$ went ${ }^{3}$ about ${ }^{4}$ all Galilec ${ }^{\text {b Jesus, teaching }}$
 in their synagogues, and proclaiming the glad tidings of the
 kingdom, and healing every disease and every bodily weakness
 among the people. And went out the fame of him into all Sy-
 ria. And they brought to him all who were ill,
 by various diseases and torments oppressel, and possessed by
 demons, and lunatics, and paralytics; and he
 healed them. And ${ }^{3}$ followed ${ }^{\circ}$ him ${ }^{2}$ crowds ${ }^{2}$ great from
 Galilee and Decapolis and Jerusalem and Judea

and boyond the Jordan.
 But seeing the crowds, he went up into the monntain; and "having ssat
 -down 'he, came to him his disciples.



 opened hismouth hetanght them, saying, Blessed [are] the
 poor in spirit; for theirs is the kinglom of the heavens.
 Blessed they who mourn; for they shall be comforted.
 Blessed the meek; for they shall inherit the earth.
 Blessed they who hunger and thirstafter righteousness; for
 they shall be filled. Blessed the merciful; for they
 shall find merce.

Blessed the pure
in heart; for they
 ${ }^{3}$ God ${ }^{1}$ shall ${ }^{2}$ see. Blessed the peacemakers; for they sons of God
 shall be called. Blessed they who have been persecuted on account of right-
 eousness; for theirs is the kingdom of the hearens. Blessed
 are ye when they shall reproach you, and shall persecute, and shall say every
 wicked word agaiust you, lying, on account of me. Re-
 joice and exult. for your reward isis] great in the heavens;
 for thus they persecuted the prophets who [were] before your.
 Ye are the salt of the earth : but if the sait become tasteless,
 with what shall it be salted? for nothing has it strength any longer, but to be
 cast out, and to be trampled upon by men. Ye
 are the light of the world, ${ }^{3}$ cannot ${ }^{1}{ }^{2}$ "city be hid on
 a mountain situated. Nor do they light a lamp and pat it
 under the corn measure, but upon the lampstand; and it shines for all who
 [are] in the house. Thus let shine your light before
 men, so that they may see your good works, and may
 glorify your Father who [is] in the heavens.

 phets: I came not to abolish, but to fulfil. For verily
 Isay toyou, Until shall passaway the hearen and the earth, "iota ione or
 one tittle in nowise shall passaway from the law until all
opened his mouth, and taught them, saying, 3 Blessed are the poor in spirit: for theirs is the kingdom of heaven. 4 Blessed are they that mourn: for they shall be comforted. 5 Blessed are the meek: for they shail innerit the earth. 6 Ble:sed are they which do hunger and thirst after righteousness: for they shal be filled. 7 Blessedure the mereiful: for they shall obtain mercy. 8 Blessed are the pure in heart: for ther shall see God. 9 Blessed are tho peaccmakers : for they shali be called the children of God. 10 Blessed are they which are persecuted for righteolzsness' sake : for theirs is the kingdom of heaven. 11 Blessed are ye, when men shall revile you, and persecute $y o u$, and shall say all manner of evil against jou faisely, for my sake. 12 Rejuice, and be exceeding glad: for great is your reward in heaven: for so persecuted they the prophets which were before juil.
13 Ye are the salt of the earth : but if the salt have lost his sayour, wherewith shall it be salted? it is thenceforth good for nothing, but to be cast out, and to be irodden under foot of men. 14 Ye are the light of the world. A city that is set on an hill cannot be hid. 15 Neither do men light a candle, and put it under a bushel, but on a candlestick; and it givech light unto all that are in the house. 16 Let your light so shine before men, that they may see your good works, and glorify your Eather which is in heaven.
17 Think not that I am come to destroy the law, or the prophets: I am not come to destroy, bnt to fulfil. 18 For verily $I=a 5$ unto you, Till heaven and earth pass, one jot or one tittle shall in no wise pass from the law. till all be fulfilled. 19 Whosoever there-
p Verses 4, 5, transposed LTTr. r- $\rho \hat{\eta} \mu \alpha$ (read [thing]) LTTrA.

- к к i I.TTra.

s - 廿evסó $\mu \in \nu 0 \iota$ L. t $\beta \lambda \eta \theta$ èv having been cast LTT:A.
fore shall break one of these least commandments, and shall teach men so, he shall be called the least in the kingdom of heaven: but whosoever shall do and teaoh them, the same shall be called great iu the kinguom of heaven. 20 For I say unto you, That except your righteousness shall exceed the righteousness of the scribes and Pharisees, ye shall in no case enter into the kingdom of heaven.

21 Ye have heard that it was said by them of old time, Thou shalt not kill; and whosoever shall kill shall be in danger of the judgment: 22 but I say unto you, That whosoever is angry with his brother without a cause shall be in danger of the judgment: and whosoever shall say to his brother, Raca, shall be in danger of the council: but whosoever shall say, Thou fool, shall be in danger of holl fire. 23 Therefore if thou bring thy gift to the altar, and there rememberest that thy brother hath ought against thee; 24 leave there thy gift before the altar, and go thy way; first be reconciled to thy brother. and then come and offer thy gift. 25 Agree with thine alversary quickly, whiles thou art in the way with him; lest at any time the adversary deliver thee to the judge, and the judge deliver thee to the officer, and thou be cast into prison. 26 Verily I say unto thee, Thou shalt by no means come out thence, till thou hast paid the nttermost farthing.

27 Ye have heard that it was said by them of old time, Thou shalt not commit adultery: 28 but 1 say untoyon, That whesoever looketh on a woman to lust after her hath committed adultery with her already in his heart. 29 And if thy right eye offend thee, pluck it out, and cast it from
 come to pass. Whoever then shall break one of these commandments the
 least, and shall teach 'so least shall
 be called in the kingdom of the heavens; but whoever shall practise and
 shall teach [them], this [one] great shall be called in the kingdom of the
 heavens. For I say to you, That unless shall abound ${ }^{\text {rigight- }}$
 eousness your above [that] of the scribes and Pharisees, in no wise
 shall ye enter into the kingdom of the heavenc.

## 

Ye have heard that it was said to the ancients, Thon shalt not commit murder;
 but whoever shall commit murder, liable shall be to the judgment. But I
 say to yon, Thatevery one who is angry with his orother lightly, हैข liable shall be to the judgment: but whoever shall say to his brother,
 Raca, liable shall be to the Sanhedrim: but whoever shall say, Fool,
 liable shall be to the Gehenna of fire. If therefore thou
 shalt offer thy gift at the altar, and there shalt remember
 that thy brother has something against thee, -leave there "gift
 ${ }^{\text {t thy }}$ before the altar, and go away, first be
 reconciled to thy brother, and then having come offer ${ }^{\text {ggift }}$
 'thy. Be agreeing with thine adversic party quickly, whilst thou art
 in the way with him, lest ${ }^{5}$ thee "deliver 'the "adverse "party to the
 judge, and the judge thee deliver to the officer, and into prison
 thou be cast. Verily I say to thee, In no wise shalt thon cone out thence,

until thou pay the last kodrantes.
 Ye have heard that it was said to the ancients, Thou shalt not commit
 adultery : but 1 say to you, thatevery one that looks upon a woman to
 last after her, already has committed adultery with her in
 ${ }^{2}$ heart 'his. But if thine eye, the right, cause ${ }^{2}$ to ${ }^{3}$ offend
 'thee, pluck out it and cast $[\mathrm{it}]$ from thee: for it is proftable for thee thit

[^4] should perish one of thy membere, and not ${ }^{2}$ whole ${ }^{1}$ thy ${ }^{3}$ body be cast
 into Gehenna. And if thy right hand cause ${ }^{2}$ to ${ }^{3}$ offend ${ }^{1}$ thee, cut off

it and cast[ti] from thee: for it is profitable for thee that should perish
 one of thy members, and not ${ }^{2}$ whole ${ }^{2}$ thy ${ }^{3}$ body be cast into Gehenna.
 It was said also that whoever shall put away his wife,
 let him give to her a letter of divorce: but I say to you, that whoever
 ehall put away his wife, except on account of fornication, causes

her to commit adultery; and whoever her who bas been put away shalimarry,
$\mu_{0 \iota \chi}$ ãtaı.
commits adultery.

Again, ye have heard that it was said to the ancients, Thou shalt not
 forswear thsself, but thou shalt render to the Lord thine oaths.
 ${ }^{\text {ithat }}$ bay to you not to swear at all, neither by the heaven, becanse [the] throne
 it is of God; nor by theearth, because [the] footstool it is
 of his feet: nor by Jerusalem, becanse [the] city it 18 cf the
 greant King. Neither by thy head shalt thou swear, because
 thouartnotable one hair white or black to make. ${ }^{\text {² Let 'sbe }}$
 'but 'sour 'word, Yea, yea; Nay, nay : but what [is] more than these from

 Yehaveheard that it was said, Eye for eye, and

 evil; but whosoever thee shall strike on thy right cheek,
 turn to him also the other; and to him who would with thee go
 to law and thy tunic take, sield to him also [thy] cloak;


 Tohimwho asks of thee give; and him that wishes from thee to bor$\boldsymbol{\sigma} \alpha \sigma \boldsymbol{a} \|^{\|} \quad \mu \grave{-}-\dot{\alpha} \pi 0 \sigma \tau \rho a \phi \tilde{y} s$.
row thou shalt not turn a way from.
thee: for it is profitable for thee that one of thy members should perish, and not that thy whole body shonld be cast into hell. 30 And if thy right hand offend thee, cnt it off, and cast it from thee : for it is profitable for thee that one of thy members should perish, and not that thy whole body should be cast into hell.
31 It hath been said, Whosoever shall put away his wife, let him give her a writing of divorcement: 32 but I say unto you, That whosoever shall put away his wife, saving for the cause of fornication, causeth her to commit adultery: and whosoever shall marry her that is dirorced committeth adultery.

33 Again, ye have heard that it hath been said by them of old time, Thou shalt not forswear thyself, but shalt perform unto the Lord thine oaths: 34 but I say unto you, Swear not at all; neither by hearen; for it is God's throne: 35 nor by the earth; for it is his footstool: neither by Jerusalem; for it is the city of the great King. 36 Neither shalt thou swear by thy head, because thou canst not make one hair white or black. 37 But let your communication be, Yea, yea; Nay, nay : for whatsoever is more than these cometh of evil.

38 Ye have heard that it hath been said, An eye for an eje, aud a tooth for a tooth: 39 but I say unto you, That ye resist not evil: but whosuerer shall smite thee on thy right cheek, turn to him the other alsu. 40 And if any man will sue thee at the law, and take away thy coat, let him have thy cloke also. 41 And whosoever shall compel thee to go a mile, go with him twain. 42 Give to hin that asketh thee, and from him that wonld bor-

[^5]row of thee turn not thou awny.

43 Ye have heard that it hath been said, Thou shalt love thy neighbour, and hate thine cnemy. 44 But I say unto you, Love your enemies, bless them that curse you, do good to them that hate you, and pray for them which dospitefully use you, and persecute you; 45 that ye may be the children of your Father which is in heaven: for he maketh his sun to rise on the evil and on the good, and sendethrain on the just and on the ${ }^{n}$ ajust. 46 For if ye love them which love you, what reward have ye? do not even the publicans the same? 47 And if ye salnte your brethren only, what do ye more than others? do not even the publicansso? 48 Be ye therefore perfect, even as your Father which is in heaven is perfect.
VI. Take heed that ye do not y our alms betore men, to be seen of hem: otherwise ye bve no reward of your Father which is in heaven. 2 Therefore when thou toest thine alms, to not sound a trumpet before thee, as the hypocrites do in the synagogues and in the streets, that they may have glory of men. Verily I say unto you, They have their reward. 3 But when thou doest alms, let not thy left hand know what thy right hand doeth: 4 that thine alms may be in secret: and thy Father which sceth in seeret himself shall reward thee omenly.

5 And when thou prayest, thou whalt not be as the hypocrites are: for they love to pray standing in the tynagogucs and in the corners of the streets,
 Ye have heard that it was said, Thou shalt love thy neighbour and
 hate thine enemy. ButI say to you, Love
 enemies ${ }^{2}$ your, bless those who curse you, ${ }^{2}$ well
 'do tothose who hate you, and pray frr those who
 despitefully use you and persecute you; so that ye may be
 sons of your Fither who [is] in [the] heavens: for his sun
 he causestorise ou evil and good, and sendsrain on just
 and unjust. For if ye love those who love you,
 what reward haveye? ${ }^{2}$ not "also the "tax "gatherers'the "same 'do?
 and if ye salute your brethren only, what extraordi-
 nary do ye? ${ }^{2}$ Not ${ }^{3}$ also ${ }^{\text {the }}{ }^{5}$ tixx ${ }^{6}$ gatherers ${ }^{7}$ so ${ }^{\text {id }}$ do? ${ }^{{ }^{3} \text { gluall }{ }^{\text {b }} \text { be }}$
 ${ }^{2}$ therefore'ye perfect, even as your Father who [is] in the henreas

perfect is.

##  Beware youralms not to do before

 men, iu order to be seen by them: otherwise reward
 ye have not with your father who $[$ is $]$ in the heavens. When
 therefore thon doest alms, do not sound a trumpet before thee,

as the hypocrites do in the synagogues and in the
 streets, that they may have glory from men. Verily I bay
 to you, they have their reward. But thou doing
 alms, let not ${ }^{\text {knnow }}{ }^{1}$ thy ${ }^{2}$ left ${ }^{\text {3hand }}$ what does thy right hand,
 sothat ${ }^{3}$ many 'be 'thine alms in becret: and thy Father
 who sees in secret himself shall render to thee openty.
 and when thou prayest, thou shalt not be as the hypocrites,
 for they love in the synagogues and in the corners of the

[^6] streets standing
 to men. Verily Isay to yon, that they have ${ }^{2}$ reward
 ${ }^{1}$ their. Butthou, when thou prayest, enter into thy chamber,
 and having shut thy door, pray to thy father who [is] in
 secret; and thy Father who sees in secret will
 render to thee openly. But when ye pray
do not use vain
 repetitions, as the heathens: for they think that in ${ }^{2}$ much ${ }^{\text {sepeaking }}$
 ${ }^{\text {their }}$ they shall be heard. ${ }^{2}$ Not ${ }^{3}$ therefore ${ }^{\text {the }}$ like to them:
 for ${ }^{3}$ knows ${ }^{\text {'your }}{ }^{2}$ Father of what things ${ }^{3}{ }^{3}$ need ${ }^{2}$ ye ${ }^{2}$ have before ye
 ask him. Thus therefore pray ye: Our Father
 who [art] in the hearens, sanotified be thy name; let come
 thy kingdom; let be done thy will as in hearen, [so]also
 upon the earth; our bread the needed give us to-
 day; nnd forgive us our debts, as also we

 temptation, but deliver us from evil. For thine is
 the kingdom and the power and the glory to the ages. Amen.
 For if yoforgive men their offences,


 ${ }^{\prime}$ 'se 'forgive men their offences, neither $\pi \alpha \tau \grave{\eta} \rho \dot{v} \mu \tilde{\omega} \nu \quad \dot{\alpha} \phi \dot{\eta} \sigma \varepsilon \iota \quad \tau \dot{\alpha} . \pi \alpha \rho \alpha \pi \tau \dot{\omega} \mu \alpha \tau \alpha . \dot{v} \mu \tilde{\omega} \nu$.
${ }^{3}$ Father ${ }^{3}$ your ${ }^{1}$ will forgive your offences.
 And when ye fast, be not as the hypocrites,
 downeast in countenance; for they disfigure their faces,
 so that they may appear to men fasting. Verily I say
 to yon, that they have their reward. But thou, fasting,

 thou mayest not appear to men fasting, but to ${ }^{\text {a }}$ ather
that they may be seen of men. Verily I say unto you, They have their reward. 6 But thou, when thou prayest, enter into thy closet, and when thou has: shut thy door, pray to thy Father which is in secret; and thy Father which seeth in secret shall reward thee openly. 7 But when ye pray, use not vain repetitions, as the heathen do: for they think that they shall be hearil for their much speaking. 8 Be not ye therefors like unto them: for your Father knoweth what things ye have need of, before ye nsk him. 9 After thismanner therefore pray ye: Our Father which art in hearen, Hallowed be thy name. 107 zy kingdom come. Thy will be done in earth, as il is in heaven. 11 Give us this day our daily bread. 12 And forgive us our debts, as we forgive our debtors. 13 And lead us not into temptation, but deliver us from evil: For thine is the kingdom, and the power, and the glory, for ever. Ameu. 14 For if ye forgive men their trespasses, your hearenly Father will also forgive you: 15 but if ye forgive not men their trespasses, neither will your Father forgive your trespasses.

16 Moreover when ye fast, be not, as the hypocrites, of a sad countenance: for they disfigure their faces, that they may appear unto men to fast. Verily I say unto you, They have their reward. 17 But thon. when thou fastest, anoint thine head, and wash thy face; 18 that thou appear not unto men to fast, but unto thy Fa-

[^7]ther which is in secret: and thy Father, which seeth in secret, shall reward thee openly.

19 Lay not up for yourselves treasures upon earth, where moth and rust doth corrupt, and where thieves break through and steal: 20 but lay up for yourselves treasures in heaven, where neither moth nor rust doth corrnpt, and where thieves do not break through nor steal: 21 for where your treasure is, there will your heart be also. 22 The light of the body is the eye: if therefore thine eye be single, thy whole body shall be full of light. 23 But if thine eyo be evil, thy whole body shall be full of darkness. If therefore the light that is in thee be darkness, how great is that darkness!

24 No man can serve two masters: for either he will hate the one, and love the other; or else he will hold to the one, and despiso the other. Ye cannot serve God and mammon. 25 Therefore I say unto you, Take no thought for your life, what ye shall eat, or what ye shall drink; nor yet for your body, what ye shall put on. Is not the life more than meat, and the body than raiment? 26 Pehold the fowls of the air: for they sow not, neither do they reap, nor gather into barns; yet your heavenly Father feodeth them. Are ye not much better than they? 27 Which of you by taking thought can add one cubit unto his stature? 28 And why take ye thought for raiment? Consider the lilies of the field, how they grow; they toil not, neither do they spin: 29 and yet I say unto you, 'lhat even Solomon in all his glory was not arrayed like one of these. 30 Wherefore, If God so elothe the grass of the field, whieh to day
 ${ }^{\text {th }}$ thy who $[$ is $]$ in secret; and thy Father who sees in ${ }^{2} \kappa \rho v \pi \tau \hat{\varphi}^{\prime \prime} \dot{a} \pi 0 \delta \dot{\omega} \sigma \varepsilon \iota \quad \sigma 0 \iota{ }^{2} \dot{\varepsilon} \nu-\tau \tilde{\varphi}-\phi \alpha \nu \varepsilon \rho \tilde{\varphi} . \quad$. seeret will render tothe openly.
 Treasure not up for yourselves treasures upon the earth, where
 moth and rust spoil, and where thieves digthrough and
 steal: but treasare up for yourselves treasures in heaven,
 where neither moth nor rust spoils and where thieves do not
 dig through nor steal: for where ${ }_{3}$ is ${ }_{\text {treasure }}$
 'your, there willbe also ${ }^{2}$ heart 'your. The lamp of the
 body is the eye; if therefore thine eye
 single be, ${ }^{2}$ whole thy body light will be. But if
 thine eye evil be, wwhole ${ }^{\text {th }}$ thy body dark will be.
 If therefore the light that [is] in thee darkness is, the darkness how great
 - No one is able two lords to serve: for either the one
 he will hate, and the other he will love; or [the] one he will hold to, and
 the other he will despise. Yearenotable ${ }^{3}$ God ${ }^{1}$ to ${ }^{2}$ serve and mam-
 mon. Becalsse of this I say toyou, be not careful as to your life,
 what yeshouldeat and what ye should drink; nor as to your body
 what yeshould puton. ${ }^{2}$ Not the "tifie ${ }^{8}$ more 'is than the food and
 the body than the raiment? Look at the birds of the
 heaven, that they sow not, nor do they reap, nor do they gather
 into granaries, and your Father the heavenly feeds them: ${ }^{2}$ not
 sye 'much 'are hetter than they? But which out of you by being
 caroful is able to add to his stature ${ }^{\text {coubit }}$ 'one?
 and about raiment why areye earoful? oberve the lilies
 of the field, how theygrow: they labour not nor dothey spin: ${ }^{\text {II }}$
 $f_{\text {say }}$ 'but to you that noteren Solomon in all his glory was
 elothed as one of these. Butif the grass of the field, ${ }^{2}$ to ${ }^{3}$ day



 ${ }^{\text {w }}$ which is and to-morrow into an oven is cast, God thas
 arrays, [will ho] not much rather you, O[ye] of little faith? not ỡv $\mu \varepsilon \rho \iota \mu \nu \dot{\eta} \sigma \eta \tau \varepsilon, \lambda \varepsilon ́ \gamma \sigma \nu \tau \varepsilon \varsigma$, Tí фа́ ${ }^{\prime} \omega \mu \varepsilon \nu, \grave{\eta}$ тi $\pi i \omega \mu \varepsilon \nu$, ${ }^{\text {s }}$ therefore 'be careful, saying, What sball weeat? or what shall wedrink?
 or with what shall we be clothed? For all these things the nations seek
 after. For knows your Father the hearenly that ye bave need
 of ${ }^{2}$ these ${ }^{3}$ things ${ }^{\text {a }}$ all. But seek ye first the kingdom
 of God and his righteousness, and ${ }^{2}$ these ${ }^{3}$ things ${ }^{1}$ all shnil

 for the morrow shali be carefulabout the [things] of itself. Suffcient to the $\dot{\eta} \mu \varepsilon ́ \rho a \quad \dot{\eta} \kappa \alpha \kappa i ́ a ~ a \dot{v} \tau \tilde{\eta} s$.
day (iss the evil of it.
 Judge not, that ye benot judged: ${ }^{2}$ with ${ }^{3}$ what ${ }^{1}$ for judgment ye judge,
 ye shall be judged; and with what measure ye mete, it shall be measured agatn
 to you. But why lookest thou on the mote that [is] in the eye
 of thy brother, but the ${ }^{2}$ in ${ }^{3}$ thine [ ${ }^{*}$ own] ${ }^{5}$ eye ${ }^{1}{ }^{{ }^{2}}$ beam perceivest not?
 Or how wilt thou say to thy brother, Snffer [that] I may cast out the
 mote from thine eye: and behold, the beam [is] in
 thine $[$ own $]$ eye! hypocrite, cast ont first the beam out of
 thine [own] oye, and then thou wiltseeclearly tocastout the mote
 out of the eye of thy brother.
 Give not that which [is] holy tothe dogs, nor cast

pearls ${ }_{\text {y your }}$ before the swine, lest they should
 trample upon them with their feet, and haring torned $\dot{\rho} \eta{ }^{\prime} \xi \omega \sigma \iota \imath^{\prime} \dot{v} \mu \tilde{a} \varsigma$.
they rend you.
 Ask, and it shall be given to you: seek, and ye shall find:
 knock, and it shall beopened to you. For everyone that asks receives,

is, and to morrow is cast into theoven, shald he not much more clothe you, 0 ye of little faith? 31 Therefore take no thought, saying, What shall we eat? or, What shall we drink? or, Wherevithal shall twe be clothed? 32 (For after all these things do the Gentiles seek: for your heavenly Father knoweth that ye have need of all these things. 33 But seek ye first the kingdoin of God, and his righteousness; and all these things shall be added unto you. 34 Take therefore no thought for the morrow: for the morrow shall take thought for the things of itself. Sufficient unto the day is the evil thereof.
VII. Judge not, that ye be not judged. 2 For with what judgment ye judge, ye shall be judged: and with what measure ye mete, it shall be measured to you again. 3 And why beholdest thou the mote that is in thy brother's eye, bnt considerest not the beam that is in thine own eye? 4 Or how wilt thou say to thy brother, Let me pall out the mote out of thing cye; and, behold, a beam is in thine own eye? 5 Thou hypocrite, first cast out the beam out of thine own eye; and then shalt thou see clearly to cast ont the mote out of thy brother's eye.

6 Give not that which is holy unto the dogs, neither cast ye your pearls before swine, lest they trample them under their feet, and turn again and rend you.

7 Ask, and it shall be given you; seek, and ye shall find; knock, and it shall be opened unto you: 8 for every one that asketh receiveth; and he that seeketh findeth; and to him that knocketh it shall be opened. 9 Or

[^8]what $n_{\text {ata }}$ is there of you, whom if his son ask bread, will he give him a stone? 10 Or if ho ask a fish, will he give him a serpent? 11 If ye then, being evil, know how to give good gifts unto your children. how much moreshall your Father which is in hea ven give good things to them that ask him?

12 Therefore all things whatsoever ye would that men should do to you, do ye even so to them: for this is the law and the prophets.

13 Enter ye in at the strait gate: for wide is the gate, and broad is the way, that leadeth to destruction, and many there be which go in thereat: 14 because strait is the gate, and narrow is the way, which leadeth unto life, and few there be that find it.

15 Beware of false prophets, which come to yon in sheep's clothing, but inwardly they are ravening wolves. 16 Ye shall know them by their fruits. Do men gather grapes of thorns, or figs of thistles? 17 Even so every good tree bringeth forth good fruit; but a corrupt tree bringeth forth evil fruit. IN A good tree cannot bring forthevil fruit, neithercanacorrupt tree bring forth good fruit. 19 Every tree that bringeth not forth good fruit is dewn down, und east into the fire. 20 Wherefore by their fruits ye thall know them.

21 Not every one that saith unto me, Lord, Lord, shall enter into the kingdom of heaven; but he that doeth the will of my


 'his bread, a stone will hegive him? and if a fish
 heshould ask, a serpent will hegive him? If therefore ye, "evil
 ${ }^{1}$ being, know [how] "gifts 'good to give to your children, how mueh
 more your Father who [is] in the hearens will give goodthings тоĩs aíтoṽøเข aủtóv;
to then that ask him?
 All things therefore whatever yedesire that "should ${ }^{3}$ do ${ }^{\text {a }}$ to ${ }^{\text {a }}$ you
 ${ }^{\text {nenen, }}$ so also "ye ${ }^{\text {indo }}$ do them: for this is the $\nu$ ข́ $\mu$ оц каi oi $\pi \rho о ф \tilde{\eta} \tau \alpha \iota$. law and the prophets.
 Enter in through the narrow gate; for wide the gate
 and broad the way that leads to destruction, and
 many are they who enter through it: for narrow the
 gate and straitened the way that leads to life, and

few are they who find it.

 to you in raiment of sheep, but within are ${ }^{2}$ wolves ${ }^{2}$ ra-
 pacions. $\mathrm{By}^{\mathrm{By}}$ their fruits ye shall know them.
 Do they gather from thorns a bunch of grapes, or from thistles figs?
 So every ${ }^{\text {trree }}$ 'good ifruits ${ }^{3}$ good produces, but the
 eorrupt tree "fruits 'bad produces. ${ }^{\text {thannot }}$

 rupt ${ }_{5}$ fruits ${ }^{4}$ good ${ }^{3}$ produce. Every tree not producing
 ffruit 'good is ent down and into fire is enst. Then surely

by their fruits ye shall know thom.
 Not every one who says to me, Lord, Lord, shall enter into
 the kingdom of the hoavens, but he who does the will


 k [oüv] now l. 'ăpa fe LTra. in ék L.
 of my Father who [is] in [the] heavens.
 that day, Lord, Lord, ${ }^{3}$ not ${ }^{5}$ through ${ }^{6}$ thy ${ }^{7}$ name ${ }^{3}$ did ${ }^{2}$ we
 sprophess, and through thy name demons cast out, and
 through thy name ${ }^{2}$ works ${ }^{3}$ of ${ }^{4}$ power ${ }^{1}$ many perform? And
 then will I confess to them, Nerer knew I you: depart ye
 from me, who work lawlessness.
 Every one therefore whosoever hears ${ }^{2}$ my ${ }^{3}$ words ${ }^{\text {² }}$ these,
 and does them, I will liken him to a ${ }^{2}$ man ${ }^{1}$ prudent, who built
 hishouse upon the rock: and camedown the
 rain, and came the streams, and blew the winds, and
 fell npon that house, and it fell not; for it had been founded
 upon the rock. and evergone who hears amy ${ }^{3}$ words
 ${ }^{2}$ these and does not do then, he shall be likened to a "man foolish.
 who built hishouse upon the sand: and
 came down the rain, and came the streams, and blew the
 wintls, and beat upon that holse, and it fell, and ${ }^{\text {b }}$ was i) $\pi \tau \tilde{\omega} \sigma \iota \underline{c} \alpha u ̈ \tau \tilde{c} \mathrm{c} \mu \varepsilon \gamma \alpha ́ \lambda \eta$.
the "fall ${ }^{3}$ of tit great.
 Andit cume to pass when "had "finished ${ }^{1}$ Jesu- ${ }^{\text {s }}$ words
 "these astonished were the crowds at his teaching: "he ${ }^{3}$ was
 $\gamma \rho а \mu \mu а \tau \varepsilon \tau^{\mathrm{x}}$.
 And whon "had ${ }^{3}$ come ${ }^{*}$ down ${ }^{\text {he }}$ e from the mountain, sfollowed "him
 egrowls 'great. And behold, a leper having come did homage to him,
 saying, Lord, if thou wilt thou art able me to cleanse. And

 I will, be thoucleansed. And immediately was cleansed his lepro. F .

Fatber which is in heaven. 22 Many will say to me in that day, Lord, Lord, have we not prophesied in thy name? and in thy name have cast out devils? and in thy name done many wonderful works? 23 And then will I profess unto them, I never limew you: depart from me, ye that work iniçuity.

21 Therefure whosoever heareth these sayings of mine, and doeth them, I will liken him unto a wise man, which built his house upon a rock; 25 and the rain descended, and the floods came, and the winds blew, and beat upon that house; and it tell not: for it was founced npon a rock. 26 And overy one that heareth thase sayings of mize, and doeth them not, shall be likened untc a foolish man, which built his hou-c upon the sand: 27 and the rain desceudeu, and the floods came, and the winds blew, and beat upon that howe; and it fell: and great was the fall of it.

28 And it came to pass. When Jestus had ended these sayings, the people were astonished at his doctrine: 29 for he taught them as one having ahithority, and not as the scribes.
VIII. When he was come down from the mountain, great multitudes followed him. 2 And, behold, there came a leper and worshipped him, saying, Lord, if thou wilt, thou canst make me ciean. 3 And Jesus put iorth his hand, and touched him, saying, I will: le thou clean. And immediately his leprosy was cleansed. 4 And



 $\alpha$ v่тои̂ $\mathrm{Tr} .{ }^{2} \pi \rho \circ \sigma e \lambda \theta \dot{\omega} \nu$ having come to [him] LTTraw. ${ }^{2}$ - í 'I $\eta \sigma o \hat{v} s$ (read he touched) ITtia. béxa日e $\rho i \sigma \theta \eta$ т.

Jesus saith unto him, See thou tell no man; but go thy way, shew thyself to the priest, and offer the gift that Moses commanded, for a testimony unto them.

5 And when Jesus was entered into Capernanm, there came unto him a centurion, beseeching him, 6 and saying, Lord, my servant licthat homesick of the palsy, grievously tormented. 7 And Jesns saith unto him, I will come and heal him. 8 The centurion answered and said, Lord, I am not worthy that thou shouldest come under my roof: but speak the word only, and my servant shall be healed. 9 For I am a manunder authority, having soldiers nnder me: and I say to this man, Go, and he goeth; and to another, Come, and he cometh; and to my servant, Do this, and he doeth it. 10 When Jesus heard $i t$, he marvelled, and said to them that followed, Verily I say unto you, I have not found so great faith, no, not in Israel. 11 And I say unto you, That many shall come from the east and west, and shall sit down with Abraham, and Isaac, and Jacob, in the kingdorn of heaven. 12 But the children of the kingdom shall be cast out into outer darkness: there shall be weeping and gnashing of teeth. 13 And Jesus said unto the centurion, Go thy way; and as thou hast believed, so be it done unto thee. And his servant was healed in the solfsame hour.

14 And when Jesus was come into l'eter's house, he saw his wife's mother laid, and sick of a fever. 15 And ho
 And ${ }^{2}$ says ${ }^{2}$ to ${ }^{*}$ him ${ }^{1}$ Jesus, See no one thon tell; but go
 thyself slew to the priest, and offer the gift which zor-

dered ${ }^{2}$ Soses for a testimony to them.

 ${ }^{4}$ to ${ }^{\text {shim }}{ }^{1}{ }_{\mathrm{a}}{ }^{2}$ centurion, beseeching him and saying, Lord,
 my servant is laid in the house paralytic, grievously tor-
 mented. And ${ }^{2}$ says ${ }^{3}$ to ${ }^{4}$ him ${ }^{2}$ Jesus, $\quad 1$ having come will
 heal him. And ${ }^{3}$ answering ${ }^{~}{ }^{1}$ the ${ }^{2}$ centurion ${ }^{2}$ said, Lord,
 I am not worthy that ${ }^{2} \mathrm{my}{ }^{\mathrm{c}}$ under roof thou shonldest come, but only
 speak a word, and shall behealed my servant. For also I a
 man am under authority, having under myself soldiers;
 and I say to this [one], Go, and he goes; and to another, Come,
 and he comes; and to my bondman, Do this, and he does [it].
 And ${ }^{2}$ having 'heard ${ }^{\text {'Jesus }}$ wondered, and said to those follow-
 ing, Verily I say to yon, Not even in Israel so great
 faith have I found. But I say to you, that many from east
 and west shall come, and shall recline [at table] with Abraham and
 Isanc and Jacob in the kingdom of the heavens; but the sons
 of the king dom shall be cast out into the darkness the outer: there
 shall be the weeping and the gnashing of the teeth. And asaid
 'Jesus to the centurion, Go, and as thonhast belleved


${ }^{2}$ that.
 And having scome 'Jesns to the house of Peter, saw
 his wife's mother laid and in a fever; and

[^9]

she arose and ministered to them.

And evening being come, they brought to him "possessed ${ }^{\text {s }}$ with ${ }^{\text {d demous }}$
 ${ }^{\text {² many, and he cast out the spirits by a word, and all who }}$

 wasspoken by Esaias the prophet, saying, Himself the
 infirmities of ns took, and the diseases bore.

 mandcd to depart to the other side. And having come to [him] one
 ascribe said to him, Teacher, I will follow thee whithersoever
 thou mayestgo. And "say; ${ }^{3}$ to ${ }^{4}$ him ${ }^{\text {T }}$ Jesus, 'The foxes "holes

 of man has not where the head he may las. "Another
 tand of his disciples said to him, Lord, :lllow me
 first togo and bury my father. But Jesus
 said tolim, Follow me, and leave the dead to bury

their own dead.
 And "having ${ }^{3}$ entered ${ }^{\text {he }}$, into the ship, ${ }^{3}$ followed "him
 ${ }^{1}$ his ${ }^{2}$ disciples. And 10 , $a^{2}$ tempest ${ }^{1}$ great arose in the
 sea, sothat the ship was covered by the wares;
 but he was sleeping. And having come to [him] the disciples of him
 a wôke him, saying, Lord, save us; we perish.
 And hesays to them, Why fearful arese, $O[y \in]$ of little faith? Then,
 havingariven he rebuked the winds and the sea, and there was
 $a^{\text {a calm }}{ }^{1}$ great. And the men wondered, saying,
 What kind [ofman] is this, that even the winds and the sea
 obey
him?
touched her hand, and the fever left her : and she arose, and ministered unto them.

16 When theeren was come, they brought unto him many that were possessed with devils: and he cast ont the spirits with his word, and healed all that were sick: 17 that it might be fulfilled which was poken by Esalias the prophet, saying, Himelf took our infirmities, and bare our sicknesses.

18 Now when Jesus saw great maltitudes about him, he gave commandment to depart unto the other side. 19 And a certain scribe came, and said unto him, Master, I will follow thee whithersoever thou goest. 20 And Jesus saith unto him, The foxes have holes, and the birds of the air have nests; but the Son of man bath not where to lay $h \dot{w}$ head. 21 And another of his disciples said unto him, Lord, suffer me first to go and bary my father. 22 But Jesus said unto him, Follow me; and let the dead bury their dead.

23 And when he was entered into a ship. his disciples followed him. 24 And, bchold, there arose a great tempest in the sea, insomuch that the ship was covered with the waves: but he was asleep. 25 And his disciples came to him, and awoke him, saying, Lord, save us: we perish. 26 And he saith unto them, Why are ye fearful, 0 ye of little faith? Then he arose, and rebuked the winds and the sea; and there was a great calm. 27 But the men marvelled, saying, What manner of man is this, that eren the winds and the sea obey him!

[^10]28 And when he was come to the other side into the country of the Gerzesenes, there met him two possessed with devils, coming out of the tombs, excceding fierce, so that no man might pass by that way. 29 And, behold, they cried out, saying, What have we to do with thee, Jesus, thon Son of God? art thou come hither to torment us before the time? 30 And there was a good way off from them an herd of many swine feeding. 31 So the devils besought him, saying, If thou cast ns out, suffer us to go away into the herd of swine. 32 and he said unto them, Go. And when they were come out, they went into the herd of swine: and, behold, the whole herd of swine ran violently down a steep piace into the sea, and perished in the waters. 33 And they that kept them fled, and went their ways into the city, and told every thing, and what was befallen to the possessied of the devils. 31 And, behold, the whole city came out to meet Jesus: and when they saw him, they besought him that he would depart ont of their coasts.
IX. Ant he entered into a ship, rud pussed over, and came into his own city. 2 And, behold, they brought to him a man sick of the palsy, lying on a bed: and Jesus seeing their faith said unto the sick of the palsy, Son, be of good cheer; thy sins be forgiven thee. 3 And, hehold, certain of the geribes said within themselves, This mon blasphometh. 4 And Jesus knowing their thoughts said, Wherefore think ye evil in your hearts? 6 For whether is easier, to say, Thy sins be for-
 And when 'had ${ }^{3}$ come ${ }^{1}$ he to the other side to the conntry of the
 Gergesenes, ${ }^{5}$ met ${ }^{\text {him }}{ }^{\text {'two }}$ "possessed ${ }^{3}$ by demons out of the
 tombs coming, ${ }^{2}$ violent ${ }^{2}$ very, so that not ${ }^{3}$ was ${ }^{2}$ able ${ }^{1}$ any ${ }^{2}$ one
 to pass by that way. And lo, they cried out, saying,
 What tous and to thee, Jesas, Son of Goll? art thou come here hefore [the]
 time to torment us? Now there was far off from them aherd
 ${ }_{0}{ }^{2}$ swine ${ }^{1}$ many feeding; And the demons besought
 him, saying, If thou cast out us, allow us to go nway
 into the herd of the swine. And hessid to them, Go.
 And they having gone out went away into the herd of the swine:
 and behold, ${ }^{\text {r }}$ rushed ${ }^{1}$ all ${ }^{2}$ the ${ }^{3}$ herd ${ }^{\text {of }}{ }^{6}$ the ${ }^{\text {a }}{ }^{\text {swine }}$ down the
 steep into the sea, and died in the waters.
 But those who fed [them] fled, and having goneaway into the city
 related everything, and the [events] concerning those possessed by demons.
 And lo, all the city went out to meet Jesus;
 and seeing him, they besought [him] that he would depart from
 their borders.
 And havingentered into the ship he passed over and came to
 his own city. And 1o, they brouglit to him a paralytic
 on $n$ bed lying; and "seeing 'Jesus their faith
 said to the paralytic, Be of good courage, child; "have theen sforgiven
 "thee thy "sins. And lo, some of the scribes said
 in themselves, This $\left[\right.$ manj lushapemes. And ${ }^{2}$ pereeiring ${ }^{1}$ Jesus

 in your hearts? For which is eatier, to say,

[^11] - - vucis ittera.
 ${ }^{2}$ Have ${ }^{\text {theen }}{ }^{\text {s forgiven }}{ }^{6}$ thee ['thy] ${ }^{2}$ sins, or tosay, Arise and
 waik? But that ye may know that anthority has the Son
 man on the earth to forgive sins: then hesays to the para-
 lytic, Having arisen, takenp thy bed, and go to
 ${ }^{2}$ house ${ }^{1}$ thy.

And having arisen he went away to his house.
 And ${ }^{3}$ having ${ }^{4}$ seen ${ }^{1}$ the ${ }^{2}$ crowds wondered. and glorified God,
 who gave ${ }^{2}$ authority ${ }^{\text {s such }}$ to men.
 And "passing ${ }^{\text {i Jesus }}$ thence saw a man sitting
 at the tax-office, "Hatthew called, and says tohim. Fol-
 low me. And havingarisen he followed him. Andit came topass
 at his reclining [at table] in the house, that behold, many tax-gatherers
 and sinners having come were reclining [at table] with Jesus and
 his disciples.
 to his disciples, Why with the tax-gatherers and sin-
 ners eats your teacher? But Jesus having heard


 but they who ill are. Buthaving gone learn what is,
 Mercy I desire, and not sacrifice : ${ }^{4}$ not ${ }^{\text {for }}{ }^{2}$ I ${ }^{3}$ came to call righteous

[ones], but sinners to repentance.
 Then come near to hin the disciples of John, saying,
 Why we ${ }^{3}$ and ${ }^{4}$ the ${ }^{5}$ Pharisees ${ }^{1}$ do fast much, but ${ }^{2}$ disci-
 ples ${ }^{2}$ thy fast not? And ${ }^{2}$ said ${ }^{3}$ to ${ }^{4}$ them ${ }^{1}$ Jesus,

Can the sons of the bridechamber mourn while with them

is the bridegroom? ${ }^{3}$ will ${ }^{\text {chame }}$ 'but ${ }^{2}$ days when will have been taken away
 from them the bridegroom, and then they will fast. But no one
 puts a piece of ${ }^{2}$ cloth ${ }^{1}$ unfulled on an old garment:
given thee; or to say Arise, and walk? 6 But that ye may know that the Son of man hath power on earth to forgive sins, (then saith he to the sick of the palsy,) Arise, take $u n$ thy bed, and go unto thine house. 7 And he arose, and departed to his house. 8 But when the multitudes saw $i t$, they marvelled, and glorified God, which had given such power unto men.

9 And as Jesus passed forth from thence, he saw a man, named Matthew, sitting at the receipt of castom: and he saith unto hima, Follow me. And be arose, and followed him. 10 And it canie to pass, as Jesus sat it meat in the honse, behold, many publicans and sinners came and sat down with him and his disciples. 11 And when the Pharisees saw it, they said nuto his disciples, Why eateth your Master with publicans and sinners? 12 But when Jesus heard that, he sail unto them, They that be whole need not a physician, but they that are sick. 13 Bat go ye and learn what that meaneth, I will have mercy, and not sacrifice: for I am not come to call the righteous, but sinners to repentance.

14 Then came to him the disciples of John, saying, Why do we and the Pharisees fast oft, but thy disciples fast not? 15 And Jesus said unto them, Can the children of the bridechamber mourn, as long as the bridegroom is with them? but the daye will come, when the bridegroom shall be taken from them, and then shall they fast. 16 No man putteth a piece of hew cloth unto an old garment, for that which

[^12]is put in to fill it up taketh from the gar$\mathrm{n} \in \mathrm{nt}$, and the rent is ruade worse. 17 Neither do men put new wine into old bottles: else the bottles break, and the wine runneth ont, and the bottles perish: but they put new wine into new bottles, and both are preserved.

18 While he spake these things unto them, behold, there came a certain ruler, and worshipped him, saying, My daughter is even now dead: but come and lay thy hand upon her, and she shall live. 19 And Jesus arose, and followed him, and so did his disciples.

20 And, lehold, a woman, which was di-eased with an issue of blood twelve years, eame behind him, and touched the hem of his garment: 21 for she said within herself, If I may but touch his garment, I shall be whole. 22 But Jesus turned him about, and when he saw her, he said, Daughter, be of good comfort; thy faith hath made thee whole. And the woman was made whole from that hour.

23 And when Jesus came into the ruler's house, and saw the minstrels and the people making a noike, 24 he said unto them, Give place: for the maid is not dead, bnt sleepeth. And they laughed him to seorn. 25 But when the people were put forth, he went in, and took her by the hand, and the maid arose. 26 And the fame hereof went abroad into all that land.

27 And when Jesus departod thence, two blind meu followed him, erying, and sayling, Thou Son of Darid, have inercy on us. 28 And when he was conse into the house, the blind men came to him : and Joans saith
 ${ }^{8}$ takes ${ }^{\text {a away }}$ for ${ }^{2}$ its ${ }^{3}$ filling ${ }^{4} u p$ from the garment, and a worse
 rent takesplace. Nor puthey ${ }^{2}$ wine ${ }^{2}$ new into ${ }^{2}$ skins
 ${ }^{2}$ old, otherwise ${ }^{3}$ are ${ }^{4}$ burst ${ }^{1}$ the ${ }^{2}$ skins, and the wine is poured out,
 and the skins will be destroyed; but they put ${ }^{2}$ wine ${ }^{2}$ now into

${ }^{\text {skins }}$ 'new, and both are preserved together.

${ }^{5}$ These ${ }^{6}$ things ${ }^{\text {a }}$ as "ho ${ }^{3}$ is "rpeaking to them, behold, a ruler having come
 did homage to him, saying, My daughter just now has
 died; but having come lay thy hand upon her, and
 she shall live. And having arison Jesus followed him, каi oi. $\mu a \theta \eta \tau \alpha i . a v ่ \tau o \tilde{v}$.
and his diseiples.
 And behold, a woman having hada flux of blood twelve years, having
 come behind touched the border of his garment.
 For she said within herself, If only I shall touch ${ }^{2}$ garment
 ${ }^{2}$ his I shall be cured. But Jesus having turued and having seen
 her he said, Be of good cournge, daughter; thy faith hath cured thea
 And ${ }^{3}$ was ${ }^{\text {teured }}$ 'the ${ }^{2}$ woman from that hour.
 And "having ${ }^{\text {3 eome }}$ 'Jesus into the house of the ruler,
 and having seon the flute-players and the crowd making a tumult,
 says to them, Withdraw, ${ }^{5}$ not ${ }^{\text {for }}$. ${ }^{\text {is }}{ }^{6}$ dead ${ }^{2}$ the ${ }^{\text {s damsel, }}$
 but sloeps. And they laughed at him. But when ${ }^{\text {bhad }}$ 'been ${ }^{\text {a p pat }{ }^{\text {a }} \text { out }}$
 'the a crowd, having entered ho took hold of her hand, and arose


 Aud ${ }^{2}$ prassing ${ }^{3}$ on thence ${ }^{2}$ Jesus, ${ }^{\circ}$ followed ${ }^{\text {hhm }}$
 'two ablind ['men], erying and saying, Havepity on us, Son
 of Darid. And baving come itto the house, came to him the

[^13] blind [men], and ${ }^{\text {ssays }}$ 'to ${ }^{\text {thern }}{ }^{\text {'Jesus, }}$ Believe ge that I am able
 this to do? They say to him, Yea, Lord. Then he touched
 their ejes, saying, According to your faith be
 it to you. And were opened their eyes; and
 ${ }^{2}$ strictly ${ }^{\text {ch }}$ 'harged 'them ${ }^{1}$ Jesus, saying, See ${ }^{2}$ no ${ }^{3}$ one ${ }^{1}$ let
 know [it]. But they having gone out made ${ }^{2}$ known 'him in all $\gamma \tilde{p}$ どкعívp.
${ }^{2}$ land ${ }^{1}$ that.
 And as they were going out, behold, they brought to him a
 man dumb, possessed by a demon. And 'haring tbeen scast ${ }^{\text {s out }}$
 ${ }^{1}$ the ${ }^{2}$ demon, ${ }^{9}$ spake ${ }^{7}$ the ${ }^{8}$ dumb. And ${ }^{3}$ wondered ${ }^{1}$ the ${ }^{2}$ crowds,
 saying, Never was it seen thus in Israel. But the
 Pharises said, By the prince of the demons he casts out тà òalpóvıa.
the demons.
 And ${ }^{2}$ went ${ }^{3}$ about ${ }^{1}$ Jesus ${ }^{5}$ the ${ }^{3}$ cities all and the villages,
 teaching in their synagogues, and proclaiming the glad
 tidings of the kingdom, and healing every diseaso and every
 bouily weakness among the people. And havingseen the crowds he was
 moved with compassion for them, becanse they were wearied and
 cast away as sheep not having a shepherd. Then hesays
 to his disciples, The "indeed 'harvest [is] great, but the workmen
 [are] few; supplicate therefore the Lord of the barvest, that
 he may send out workmen into his harrest.
 And having called to [him] ${ }^{3}$ twelve ${ }^{5}$ diseiples ${ }^{\text {b his }}$
 he gave to them authority over spirits 'unclean, so as
 to cast out them, and to henl every disease and every

## $\mu a \lambda a k i a \nu$.

bodily weakness.
 Now of the twelve apostles the names are these:
unto them, Believe ye that I am able to do this? They said unto him, Yea, Lord. 29 Then touched he their eyes, saying, According to your faith be it unto you. 30 And their eyes were opened; and Jesus straitly charged them, saying, See that no man know it. 31 But they, when they were departed, spread abroad his fame in all that country.

32 As they went out, behold, they brought to him a dumb man possessed with a devil. 33 And when the devil was cast out, the dumb spake: and the multitudes marvelled, saying, It was never so seen in Israel. 34 But the Pharisees said, He casteth out devils through the prince of the derils.

35 And Jesus went about all the cities and villages, teaching in their synagogues, and preaching the gospel of the kingdom, and healing every sickness and every disease among the people. 36 But when he saw the multitudes, he was moved with compassion on them, because they fainted, and were scattered abroad, as sheep having no shepherd. 37 Then saith ho unto his disciples, The harvest truly is plenteous, but the labourers are few: 38 pray ye therefore the Lord of the harrest, that le will send forth labourers into his harvest.
X. And when he had called unto him his twelve disciples, he gave them power $a$ gainst unclean spirits, to ca-t them out, and to heal all manner of sickness and all manner of disease. 2 Now the names of the twelve apostles are these; The

[^14]first, Simon, who is called Peter, and An trew his brother; Jnmes the son of Zebeder, and John his brother; 3 Philip, and Bartholomew; Thomas, and Matthew the publican; James the son of Alphæus, and Lebbeus, whose surname was Thaddæus; 4 Simon the Cinnaanite, and Judac Iscariot. who also hetrayed him.
3) These twelve Jesus sent forth, and commanded them, saying, Go not into the way of the Gentiles, and into an! city of the Samaritans enter ye not: 6 but go rather to the lost sheep, of the house of Israel. 7 And as ye go, preach, saying, The kiugdom of heaven is at hand. 8 Heal the sick, cleanse the lepers, raise the dead, cavt, out deriis: freely ge have receired, freely give. 9 Provide neither gold, nor ilver, nor brass in your purses, 10 nor serip for your journey, neither two coat:, neither shoes. nor yet staves: for the workman is worthy of his meat. 11 And into whatsoever city or town ye shall entrer, inquire who in it is worthy; and there abide till ye go thence. 12 And when ye come into an house, salute it. ${ }^{2} 13$ And if the honse be worthy, let your peace come upon it: but if it be not worthy, let your peace return to you. 14 And whosoever shall not receivo you, nor hear your worls, when ye depart out of that house or city, shake ofl the dust of your feet. is Verily I sily unto you, It shall be more tolerable for the land of Sodom and Gomorrha in the day of judgrnent, than for that city. $16 \mathrm{Be}-$ hold, I send you forth
 first Simon who is called Peter, and Andrew "brother
 'his; Jimes the [son] of Zebedee, and John ${ }^{2}$ brother
 'his; Philip, and Bartholomew; Thomas, and Matthew
 the tax-gatherer; James the [8on] of Alpheus, and Lelbbens whc
 wassurnamed Thaddxus; Simon the Cananite, and Judas
 Iscariote, who also delivered up him.
 These twelve "sent ${ }^{3}$ forth 'Jesus, having charged
 them, saying, Into [the] way of the Gentiles go not off, and into
 a city of [the] Samaritans enter not; but go rather
 to the sheep the lost of [the] house of Israel. "Go-
 ing ${ }^{\text {and }}$ proclaim, saying, Has drawn ateir the kingdom
 of the heavens. Sick heal. lepers cleanse,
 dead raise, demons east out: gratuitously ye received, $\delta \omega \rho \varepsilon \alpha \dot{\nu}$ o̊óтє. $9 \mathrm{M} \grave{\eta}-\kappa \tau \bar{\eta} \sigma \eta \sigma \theta \varepsilon \chi \rho v \sigma o ́ v, \mu \eta \delta \dot{\delta}$ ä $\rho \gamma v \rho o \nu, \mu \eta \delta \dot{\varepsilon}$ gratuitously impart. Provide not gold, nor silver, nor
 money in your belts, nor provision-bag for [the] way, nor
 two tunics, nor sandals, nor a staff: for worthy the
 workman of his food is. And into whatever eity or
 village ve enter, inquire who in it worthy is, and there
 remain until ye go forth. But entering into the house,
 snlute it: and if indeod "be 'the "house worthy, let come
 your peice upon it; but if it be not worthy, "Your 'peace
 sto syou ${ }^{1}$ let 'return. And whoever will not receive you,
 nor will heir your words, going forth of [that] house or
 "city 'that, shake off the dust of your feet.
 Verily Isay to yon, More tolerable it shall bo for[the]land of Sodom
 nud of Gomorrba in day of judgment, than for that eity.

[^15] I sendforth you as sheep in [the]midst of woives: be ye
 therefore prudent as the serpents, and harmless as the dores.

 to sanhedrims, and in their synagogues
 you: and before governors also and kings yesinall bebrought
 on account of me, for a testimony to them and to the nations.
 But when they deliver ap you, be not careful how or what
 yeshould speak: for it shall be given you in that hour what yeshall
 speak: for ${ }^{3}$ not ye ${ }^{2}$ are they who speal, but the Spirit
 of your Father which speaks in sou. But "will "deliver tap
 ${ }^{\text {'brother }}$ brother to death; and father child: and ${ }^{2}$ will
 ${ }^{3}$ rise ${ }^{\text {anp }}{ }^{\text {tchildren against parents, and will put to death them. }}$
 and gewill be hated by all onaccount of my name;
 buthethat endures to [the] end, he shall be saved. But when
 they persecute you in this city, flee to another:
 for verily Isay to you, In no wise will ye have completed the cities

 ${ }^{\text {is }}{ }^{1}{ }^{\prime}{ }^{2}{ }^{2}$ disciple above the teacher, nor a bondman above
 his lord. Sufficient for the disciple that be become as
 his teacher, and the bondman as his lord. If ${ }^{\text {sthe }}$ the
 ${ }^{4}$ master ${ }^{5}$ of ${ }^{6}$ the ${ }^{7}$ house ${ }^{8}$ Beelzebul ${ }^{\text {they }}$ " ${ }^{\text {callled, how much more }}$
 those of his household? ${ }^{3}$ Yot therefore 'ye ${ }^{2}$ should fear them;
 for nothing is covered which shall not be uncovered,
 and hidden which shall not be known. What I tell yon in the
 darkness speak in the light; and what in the ear ye hear pro-
 claim upon the housetops. And ye should not fear because of
as sheep in the midst of wolves : be ye therefore wise as serpents, and harmless as doves. 17 But beware of men: for they will delirer yon up to the councils. and they will scourge you in their synagogues; 18 and yeshall be brought before governors and kings for my sake, for a testimony against them and the Gentiles. 19 But when they deliver you up, taike no thought how or what ye shall speak: for it shall be given you in that same hour what ye shall speak. 20 For it is not ye that speak, but the Spirit of your Fatber which speaketh in 5ou. 21 An? the brother shall deliver up the brother to death, and the father the child: and the childreu shall rise up against their parents, and cause them to be put to death. 22 And ye shall be bated of ail men for my name's sake: but he that endareth to the end shall be saved. 23 Bnt when they persecute you in this city, Hee ye into another: for verily I say unto you, Ye siall not havegoueover the cities of Israel, till the Son of man be come. 24 The disciple is not above his master, nor the servant above his lord. 25 It is enongh for the disciple that he be as his master, and the servint as his lord. If they have called the master of the house Beelzebub, how much more shall they call them of his househcld? 26 Fear them not therefore: for there is nothing covered, that shall not he revealed; and hid, that shall not be known. 27 What I tell you in darkuess, that speak ye in light: and what ye hear in the ear, that preach ye upon the housetops. 28 And fear not them

[^16]which kill the body, but are not able to kill the soul: but rather fear him which is able to destroy both soul and body in hell. 29 Are not two sparrows sold for a farthing? and one of them shall not fall on the ground without your Father. 30 But the very hairs of your head are all numbered. 31 Fear ye not therefore, ye are of more value than many sparrows. 32 Whosoever therefore shall confess me before men, him will I confess also before my Father which is in heaven. 33 But whosoevershall deny me before men, him will I also deny before my Father which is in heaven. 34 Think not that I am come to send peace on earth: I came not to send peace, but a sword. 35 For I am come to set a man at variance against his father, and the daughter against her mother, and the daughter in law against her mother in law. 36 And a man's foes shall be they of his own household. 37 He that loveth father or mother more than me is not worthy of me: and he that loveth son or danghter more than me is not worthy of me. 38 And he that taketh not his cross, and followeth after me, is not worthy of me. 39 He that findeth his lifeshall lose it: and he that loseth his life for my sake shall find it. 40 He that roceiveth you receiveth me, and he that receiveth me receiveth him that sent me. 41 He that receiveth a prophet in the name of a prophet shall receive a prophet's reward; and he that receiveth a righteous man in tise name of a rightcous man shall receive a righteons man's reward. 42 And whosoever shall give to drink unto one of these little ones a cup of cold
$\tau \tilde{\omega} \nu{ }^{\mathrm{x}} \dot{\alpha} \pi \sigma \kappa \tau \varepsilon \iota \nu o ́ \nu \tau \omega \nu^{\prime \prime} \tau \grave{\partial} \sigma \tilde{\omega} \mu \alpha, \tau \eta \dot{\eta} \nu \delta \dot{\varepsilon} \psi v \chi \grave{\eta} \nu \mu \eta \dot{\eta} . \delta v \nu \alpha \mu \varepsilon ́ \nu \omega \nu$ those who kill the body, but the soul are notable
 to kill; but ye should fear rather him who is able both
 soul and body to destroy in Gehenna. ${ }^{\text {NNot }}{ }^{3}$ two sparrows
 ${ }^{6}$ for ${ }^{7}$ an ${ }^{\text {a assarion }}{ }^{\text {a }}$ are ${ }^{6}$ sold? and one of them shall not fall to the $\gamma \tilde{\eta} \nu \quad \ddot{\nu} \nu \varepsilon v$ той. $\pi \alpha \tau \rho o ̀ \varsigma . \dot{v} \mu \tilde{\omega} \nu \cdot 30 \dot{v} \mu \tilde{\omega} \nu . \delta \dot{\varepsilon}$ каi ai $\tau \rho i \chi \varepsilon_{\varsigma} \tau \tilde{\eta} \varsigma$ ground without your Father. But of yon even the hairs of the
 head all numbered are. ${ }^{3}$ Not ${ }^{8}$ therefore 'ye ${ }^{2}$ should ${ }^{4}$ fear;
 than many sparrows better are ye. Every one therefore whoso-
 ever shall confess me before men, swill confess
 ${ }^{2}$ also ${ }^{\prime}$ I him before my Father who[is] in [the] heavens.
 But whosoever shall deny me before men,
 ${ }^{3}$ will ${ }^{\circ}$ deny ${ }^{5}$ him ${ }^{2}$ also ${ }^{1} \mathrm{I}$ before my Father who [is] in
 [the] heavens. Think not that I came to place peace on
 the earth: I came not to place peace, but a sword. ${ }^{2} I^{3}$ came
 for to set at variance a man against bisfather, and a daugh-
 ter against her mother, and a daughter-in-law against "mother-
 in-law ${ }^{\text {rener. And enemies of the man [shall be] "household }}$
 ${ }^{\text {his. }}$. He that loves father or mother above me is not
 of me worthy; and he that loves son or danghter above me ${ }^{\text {n not }}$
 tis of me worthy. And he that takes not his cross
 and follows after me ${ }^{2}$ not ${ }^{2}$ is of me worthy. He that has found
 his life shall lose it; and he that has lost
 ${ }_{2}$ ifife this on account of me shall find it. He that receives
 yon me receives; and he that me receives receives him who sent
 me. He that receives a prophet in [the] name of a
 prophet [the] reward of a prophet shall rocoive; and he that receives
 a righteons [man] in [the] name of a righteons [man] the reward of a righteous
 [man] shall receive. And whoerer shall give to drink to one ${ }^{3}$ lutte ${ }^{2}$ ones




тои́т $\omega \nu$ тоти́рıор $\psi v \chi \rho о \tilde{v}$
${ }^{2}$ of ${ }^{2}$ these a cup of cold [water]
 verily I say to you, in nowise shall he lose his reward.
 And it came to pass when ${ }^{\text {had }}{ }^{3}$ finished ${ }^{1}$ Jesus commanding
 ${ }^{2}$ twelve ${ }^{3}$ disciples ${ }^{1}$ his, he departed thence to teach


## to preach in their cities.

 Now John having heard in the prison the works of the
 Christ, having sent two of his disciples, said to him,
 Art thou the coming [one], or another are weto look for? And ${ }^{2}$ answer-
 ing 'Jesus said to them, Having gone relate to John
 what ye hear and see: blind receivesight, and $\chi \omega \lambda о i \quad \pi \varepsilon \rho \iota \pi a \tau о \tilde{v} \sigma \iota \nu^{\cdot} \lambda \varepsilon \pi \rho о i \quad \kappa \alpha \theta a \rho i ́ \zeta о \nu \tau \alpha \iota,{ }^{k} \kappa \alpha i{ }^{i}{ }^{\kappa} \omega \phi о i$ lame walk; lepers are cleansed, and deaf
 hear; dead are reised, and poor are evangelized.

And blessed is, whoever shall not be offended in me.
 But asthese were going began iJesus to say to the
 crowds concerning John, What went yeout into the wilderness
 to look at? a reed by [the] wind shaken? But
 what went ye out to see? a man in soft garments ar-
 rayed? Behold, those who the soft [garments] wear in the houses
 of kings are. Bat what went je out to see? a pro-
 phet? Yea, I say to you, and [one] more excellent than a prophet.
 For this is [he] concerning whom it has been written, Behold, I
 send my messenger before thy face, who shall
 prepare thy way before thee. Verily Isay to yon,
 there has not risen among [those] born of women agreater than John
 the Baptist. But he that [is] less in the kingdorn of the
 heavens greater than he is. Bat from the days of John
water only in the name of a disciple, verily I say unto you, he shall in no wise lose his reward.
XI. And it came to pass, when Jesus had made an end of commanding his twelve disciples, he departed thence to teach and to preach in their cities.

2 Now when John had heard in the prison the works of Christ, he sent two of his disciples, 3 and said unto him, Art thou he that should come, or do we look for another? 4 Je sus answered and said unto them, Go and shew John again those things which Je do hear and see: 5 the blind receive their sight, and the lame walk, the lepers are cleansed, and the deaf hear, the dead are raised up, and the poor have the gospel preached to them. 6 And blessed is he, whosoever shall not be offended in me.

7 And as they departed, Jesus began to say unto the maltitudes concerning John, What went ye out into the wilderness to see? A reed shaken with the wind? 8 But what went ye out for to see? A man clothed in soft raiment ? behold, they that wear soft clothing are in kings' houses. 9 But what went ye out for to see? A prophet? yea, I say unto you, and more than a prophet. 10 For this is he, of whom it is written, Behold, I send my messenger before thy face, which shall prepare thy way before thee. 11 Yerily I say unto you, Among them that are born of women there hath not risen a greater than John the Baptist : notwithstanding he that is least in the kingdom of heaven is greater than he. 12 And from the days of John the

[^17]Beptist until now the kingdom of heaven suffereth violence, and the violent take it by force. 13 For all the prophets and the law prophesied until John. 14 And if ye will receive it, this is Elias, which was for to come. 15 He that hath ears to hear, let him hear. 16 But whereunto shall Iliken this generation? It is like unto children sitting in the markets. and ealling unto their fellows, 17 and saying, We lave piped unto you, and ye have not danced; we have monrned noto you, and je have not lamented. 18 For John came neither eating nor drinking, and they say, He hath a devil. 19 The Son of man camceating and drinking, and they say, Behold a man gluttonous, and a winebibber, a friend of publicans and sinners. But wisdom is justified of her children.

20 Then began he to upbraid the cities wherein most of his mighty work were dorie, because they repented not: 21 Woe unto thoe, Chorazin! woe unto thee, Bethsaida! for if the mighty works, which were done in you, had been done in Tyre and Sidon, they would have repented long ago in sackeloth and ashes. 2:3 But I say unto you, It shall be more tclerable for Tyre and Sidon at the day of judg. ment, than for you. 23 And thou, Capernaum, which art exalted unto heaven, shalt be brought down to hell: for if the mighty works, which have been done in thee, had been done in Sodom, it would have remained until this day. 2i But I say unto you, 'jhat it shall be more tolerable for the land of Sodom in the day of judgment, than for thee.
 the Baptist until now, the kingdom of the heavens is taken by
 violence, and [the] violent seize it. For all the
 prophets and the law ${ }^{2}$ until ${ }^{3}$ John ${ }^{\text {ip prophesied. }}$ and
 if ye are willing to receive [it], he is Elias who is about to come.
 He that has ears to hear, let him hear. But to what shallI liken
 this generation? $l_{\text {like }} i^{i}{ }^{2}{ }^{2}$ is to little children in [the] markets
 sitting, and calling to their companions, and
 saying, We piped to you, and yodid not dance; we mourned
 to you, and ye did not wail. For came ${ }^{1}$ John neither eating
 nor drinking, and they say, $A$ demon he has. ${ }^{5}$ Came ${ }^{1}$ the ${ }^{2}$ Son
 ${ }^{3}$ of ${ }^{1}$ man eating and drinking, and theysay, Behold,
 a man a glutton and a wine bibber, of tax-gatherers a friend and
 of sinners. And "was ${ }^{3}$ justified ${ }^{1}$ wisdom by ${ }^{\text {ch children }}{ }^{\text {her }}$ her.
 Then he began to reproach the cities in which had taken place
 the most of his works of power, because they repented not. Woe
 to thee, Chorazin! woe tothee, Bethsaidal for if in Tyre and
 Sidon had taken place the works of power which have taken place in you,
 long ayo in sackcloth and ashes they had repented. But, I say
 to you, For Tyre and Sidon more tolerable shall it be in day of judgment
 than for you. And thou, Capernaum, who to the beaven
 hast been lifted up, to fades shalt be bronght down : for if in Sol-
 om had taken place the works of power which have taken place in thee,
 it had romained until to-day. But I sny to you, that
 ior [the] land of Sodom more tolerable shall it be in day of jndgment $\hat{\eta}$ ooi.
than for thee.

[^18]
 praise thee, o Father, Lord of the heaven and the earth, that
 thon didst hile these things from wise and pradent, and didst reveral
 them to babes. Yea, Father, for thus it was well-pleasing
 before thee.
All things to me were delivered by
my Father.
 And no one knows the Son except the Father; nor the
 Father ${ }^{2}$ any ${ }^{3}$ one ${ }^{1}$ does know except the Son, and he to whomsoever
 ${ }^{3}$ may ${ }^{\text {a will }}$ 'the ${ }^{2}$ Son to reveal [him].
$28 \Delta \varepsilon v ̃ \tau \varepsilon \pi \rho o ́ \varsigma ~ \mu \varepsilon, \pi \alpha ́ \nu \tau \varepsilon \varsigma$
 ye that labour and are burdened, and I will give ${ }^{2}$ rest you.
 Take my yoke apos you, and learn from me, for
 meek I am and lowly in heart ; and ye shall find rest



 through the corn-fields; and his disciples were hungry, and
 began topluck[the] ears and to eat. But the Pharisees
 havingseen said to him, Behold, thy disciples are doing what
 it is not lawful to do on sabbath. Buthe said to them, ${ }^{3}$ Not
 'ye 'have read what ${ }^{2}$ did ${ }^{2}$ David, when he hungered himself and
 those with him? How he entered into the house of God, and
 the loaves of the presentation he ate, which ${ }^{3}$ not ${ }^{4}$ lawful ${ }^{1}$ it ${ }^{2}$ was
 for him to eat, nor for thosewith him, but for the priests only?
 Or haveye not read in the law, that on the sabbaths the priests ย̀v $\tau \psi$ ієрч т тò $\sigma \alpha ́ \beta \beta a \tau о \nu ~ \beta \varepsilon \beta \eta \lambda о \tilde{v} \sigma \iota \nu$, каi à $\nu \alpha i \tau \iota o i ́ ~ \varepsilon i \sigma \iota \nu ;$ in the temple the sabbath profane, and guiltless are?
 But I say to you, that ${ }^{3}$ than ${ }^{4}$ the ${ }^{3}$ temple ${ }^{2}$ a ${ }^{2}$ greater is here. But if
 yehadknown what is, Mercy I desire and not sacrifice, ${ }^{\text {not }}$

25 At that time Jesus answered and said, I thank thee, 0 Father, Lord of heaven and earth, becau=e thou hast hid these things from the wise and prudent, and hast revealed them unto babes. 26 Eren so, Father: for so it seemed good in thy sight. 27 All things are delivered unto me of my Father: and no man knoweth the Son, but the Father; neither knoweth any man the Father, save the Son, and he to whomsoever the Son will reveal him. 28 Come anto me, all ye that labour and are heary laden, and I will give you rest. 29 Take my yoke upon you, and learn of me; for I am meek and lowly in heart: and ye shall find rest unto jour souls. 30 For my yoke is easy, and $m y$ burden is light.
XII. At that time Jesus went on the sabbath day through the corn; and his disciples were an hangred, and began to pluck the ears of corn, and to eat. 2 But when the Pharisees saw it, they said unto him, Behold, thy disciples do that which is not lawful to do upon the sabbath day. 3 Bnt hesaid unto them, Have ye not read what David did. when he was :tn hangred, and they that were with him; 4 hum he entered into the house of God, and did eat the shewbrcad, which was not lawíal for him to eat, neither for them which were with him, but only for the priests? 5 Or have ye not read in the law, how that on the sabbath days the priests in the temple profane the sabbath, and are blameless? 6 But I say unto you, That in this place is one greater than the temple. 7 But if ye had known what this meaneth, I will have mercy, and not sacrifice, ye would not

 lttraw a'E $\lambda$ gos lttita.
have condemned the gailtless. 8 For the Son of man is Lord even of the sabbath day.

9 And when he was departed thence, he went into their synagogae: 10 and, behold, there was a man which had his hand withered. And they asked him, saying, Is it lawful to heal on the sabbath days? that they might accuse him. 11 And he said unto them, What man shall there be among yon, that shall have one sheep, and if it fall into a pit on the sabbath day, will he not lay hold on it, and lift it out? 12 How much then is a man better than a sheep? Wherefore it is lawful to do well on the sabbath days. 13 Then saith he to the man, Stretch forth thine hand. And he stretched it forth; and it was restored whole, like as the other.

14 Then the Pharisees went out, and held a council against him, how they might destroy him. 15 Bnt when Jesus knew it, he withdrew himself from thence: and great multitudes followed him, and he healed them all; 16 aud charged them that they should not make him known: 17 that it might be fulfilled which was spoken by Esaias the prophet, saying, 18 Behold my servant, whom I have ehosen; my beloved, in whom my soul is well pleased: I will pat my spirit upon him, and he shall shew judgment to the Gentiles. 19 He shall not strive, nor ery; neither shall any man hear his voice in the streets. 20 A bruised reed shall he not break, and smoking flax shall he not quench, till he send forth judgment unto victory. 21 And in his name shall tho Gentiles trust.
 ${ }^{1}$ ye ${ }^{2}$ had condemned the guiltless. For Lord' ${ }^{\text {sis }}{ }^{1}$ siso ${ }^{2}$ of ${ }^{2}$ the

 And having departed thence, he went into their synagogue.
 And behold, aman there was ${ }^{2}$ the ${ }^{3}$ hand ${ }^{1}$ having withered. And
 they asked him, saying, Is it lawful on the sabbaths
 to heal? that they might acense him. Bat he said to them,
 What ${ }^{2}$ shall ${ }^{3}$ there ${ }^{\text {the }}$ of yon ${ }^{2}$ man, who shall have ${ }^{2}$ sheep ${ }^{\text {in one, }}$
 and if ${ }^{2}$ fall 'this ou the sabbaths into a pit, will not
 lay hold of it and will raise [it] up? How mueh then is shetter ${ }^{1}$ a
 ${ }^{\text {man man }}$ than a sheep? So that it is lawful on the sabbaths ${ }^{3}$ well

 thy. And he stretched [it] out, and it was restored sound as the $a ̈ \lambda \lambda \eta$.
other.


 "gone ${ }^{\text {ont }}$ how him they might destroy. But Jesus having known
 withdrew thence, and followed him ${ }^{2}$ crowds 'great,
 and he healed them all, and strietly eharged them
 that ${ }^{\text {not }}$ ot "publiely' known shim 'they "should ${ }^{\text {tmake. }}$ So that might
 be fulfilled that which was syoken by Esaias the prophet, saying,
 Behold my servant whom I have chosen, iny beloved in
 whom ${ }^{3}$ has ${ }^{4}$ found ${ }^{\text {d }}$ delight ${ }^{1}{ }^{2} \mathrm{my}^{\text {s }}$ soul. I will put my Spirit upon
 him, and judgment to the nations he shall declare. He shall not strive
 nor ery ont, nor shall 'hear 'nny ${ }^{\text {a }}$ oue in the streets
 his voice. $\quad \mathrm{A}^{2}$ reed 'bruised he shall not brenk, and
 "flax ${ }^{\text {smoking }}$ he shall not quench, antil he bring forth ${ }^{3}$ unto "victory 'the

${ }^{2}$ judgment. And in his name [the] nations shall hope.

[^19]
 and dumb, and he healed him, so that the blind and
 dumb both spake and saw. And "were ${ }^{5}$ amazed ${ }^{\text {alll }}$
 ${ }^{2}$ the ${ }^{3}$ crowds and said, ${ }^{2}$ This 'is the son of David?
 But the Pharisees having heard said, This [man] casts not out
 the demons except by Beelzebul prince of the demons.
 But "knowing ${ }^{1}$ Jesus their thoughts hesaid to them,
 Every kingdom divided against itself is brought to desolation, and
 every city or house divided against itself will not stand.


And if Satan ${ }^{3}$ Satan ${ }^{1}$ casts ${ }^{2}$ out, against himself he was
 divided. How then will stand hiskingdom? And if I
 by Deelzebul cast out the demons, your sons by whom
 do they east out? on account of this they of you shall be judges.


But if $I$ by [the] Spirit of God cast out the demons, then
 has come upon you the kingdom of God. Or how is able
 anyone to enter into the house of the strong [man] and ${ }^{2} \mathrm{gocil}$
 'his to plunder, unless first he bind the strong [man]?
 and then his honse he will plunder. He who is not with me
 against me is ; and hewho gathers not with me scatters.

Because of this Isay to you, Every sin and blasphemy
 shall be forgiven to men; but the "eoncerning ${ }^{3}$ the ${ }^{4}$ Spirit ${ }^{1}$ blas-
 phemy shall not be forgiven to men. And whoever speaks
 a word against the Son of man, it shall beforgiven him;
 but whoever speaks against the Spirit the Holy, it shall not
 beforgiven him, neither in this age nor in the coming
 [one]. Either make the tree good and ${ }^{2}$ fruit

22 Then was brought unto him one possessed with a devil, blind, and dumb: and he healed him, insomuen that the blind and dumb both spake and saw. 23 And all the people were amazed, and said, Is not this the Son of David? 24 But when the Pharisees heard $i t$, they said, This fellow doth not cast out devils, but by Beelzebab the prince of the devils. 25 And Jesus knew their thoughts, and said unto them, Every kingdom divided against itself is brought to desolation; and every city or house divided against itself shall not stand: 26 and if Satan cast out Satan, he is divided against himself; how shall then his kingdom stand? 27 And if 1 by Beelzebub cast out devils, by whom do your children cast them out? therefore they shall be your judges. 29 But if I cast out devils by the Spirit of God, then the kingdom of God is come unto you. 29 Or else how can one enter into a strong man's house and spoil his goods, except he first bind the stroug man? and then he will spoil his house. 30 He that is not with me is against me; and he that gathereth not with me scattereth abroad. 31 Wherefore I say mato you, All manuer of sin and blasphemy shall be forgiven unto men: but the blasphemy against the Holy Ghost shall not be forgiven unto men. 32 And whosoever speaketh a word against the Son of man, it shall be forgiven him : but whosoever speaketh against the Holy Ghost, it shall not be forgiven him, neither in this world, neither in the world to come. 33 Either make the tree good, and his frait

[^20]good; or else make the tree corrupt, and his frnit corrupt: for the tree is known by his fruit. 340 generation of vipers, how can ye, being evil, speak good things? for out of the abundance of the heart the mouth sperketh. 35 A good man out of the good treasure of the heart bringeth forth good things: and an evii man out of the evil treasure bringeth forth evil things. 36 But I say unto you, That every idle word that men shall speak, they shailgiveaccounc thereof in the day of jndgment. 37 For by thy words thou shalt be justificd, and by thy word thon shait be condemned.

38 Then certain of the scribes and of the Pharisees answered, sasying, Master, we would see a sign from thee. 39 But he answered and said nnto them, An evil and adulterons generation sceketh after a sign; and there shall no sign begiveu to it, but the gign of the prophet Jonas: 40 for as Jonas was three days and taree nights in the whale's belly ; so shall the Son of man be thrce days and three nights in the heart of the earth. 41 The mon of Nineveh shall rise in judgment with this generation, and shall condemn it: because they repented at the preaching of Jonas; and, behold, a greater than Jouas is here. 42 The queen of the sonth shall rise up in the judgment with this generation, and shall condemn it: for she came from the uttermost parts of the wrth to hear the wisdom of Solomon; and, behold, a greater than Solmoon is here. 4.3 When the unclean spirit is gone ont of a man, he walketh through dry places, serking rest, and findeth nonu. 44 Then he saith, I will return
 ${ }^{\text {its }}$ its good, or make the tree corrupt and ${ }^{2}$ fruit
 'its corrupt: for from the fruit the tree is known.
 Offspring of vipers, how are ye able good things to speak, "wicked
 ${ }^{1}$ being? for out of the abundance of the heart the mouth
 speaks. The good man out of the good ireasure
 of the heart puts forth the good things; and the wicked man
 out of the wicked treasure puts forth wicked thing.. But I say
 toyon, that every ${ }^{2}$ word ${ }^{\text {iddle }}$ whatsoever ${ }^{2}$ may ${ }^{3}$ speak ${ }^{\text {in men, }}$
 they shall render of it an account in day of jndgment. ${ }^{2} B y$
 for thy words thou shalt be justified, and by thy words $\kappa а т а \delta ิ \iota \kappa \alpha \sigma \theta \dot{\eta} \sigma \eta$.
thou shalt be condemned.
 Then answered some of the scribes and Phari-
 sees, saying, Teacher, we wish from thee a sign to see.
 Buthe answering said to them, A generation wicked and adul$\chi \alpha \lambda i \varsigma ~ \sigma \eta \mu \varepsilon i ̃ o \nu ~ غ ̇ \pi \iota \zeta \eta \tau \varepsilon i \cdot$ каì $\sigma \eta \mu \varepsilon i ̃ o \nu ~ o v ̉ \delta o \theta \dot{\eta} \sigma \varepsilon \tau \alpha \iota ~ \alpha i ́ \tau \tilde{\eta}$, terous as sign seeks for, and a sign shall not be given to it,
 except the sign of Jonas the prophet. For even as was Jonas
 in the belly of the great fish three days and three nights, thus
 shall be the Son of man in the heart of the earth three
 days and three nights. Men Ninevites shall stand up
 in the judgment with this generation, and shall condemn it;
 for they repented at the proclamation of Jonas; and behold, more
 than Jonas here. A queen of [the]south shall riso up in the judgment
 with this generation, and shall condemn it; for she came
 from the ends of tho earth to hear the wisdom of Solomon;
 and behold, more than solomon here. But when tho unclean
 spirit is gone ont from the man, he gocs through waterless
 places, seeking rest, and finds not [it]. Then he says,

[^21] - इo

I will return to my house, whence I came out. And having come
 he finds [it] unoccapied, swept and adorned. Then
 hegoes and takes with himself seven other spirits
 more wicked than himself and entering in they dwell there; and 'becomes
 ${ }^{1}$ the ${ }^{2}$ last ${ }^{3}$ of ${ }^{4}$ that ${ }^{5}$ man worse than the first. Thus
 itshallbe also to this generation the wicked.
 But while yet he was speaking to the crowds, behold, [his] mother
 and his brethren were standing without, seeking ${ }^{3}$ to ${ }^{\text {a him }}{ }^{1}$ to
 ${ }^{2}$ speak. Then said one to him, Behold, thy mother and ${ }^{\text {ab }}$ brethren
 ${ }^{1}$ thy without are standing, seeking ${ }^{3}$ to ${ }^{4}$ thee ${ }^{1}$ to ${ }^{2}$ speak. But he an-
 swering said to him who spoke to him, Who is my mother?
 and who are my brethren? And stretching ont ${ }^{\text {hand }}$
 ${ }^{1}$ his to his disciples hesaid, Behold, my mother and
 my brethren. For whosoever shall do the will
 of my Father who [is] in [the] heavens, he my brother and $\alpha \dot{\alpha} \delta \varepsilon \lambda \phi \dot{\eta} \kappa \alpha i \mu \eta \quad \mu \eta \rho$ हैं $\sigma \tau i \nu$.
sister and mother is.

## 

 the honse sat down by the sea. And weregathered together
 to him ${ }^{2}$ crowds ${ }^{\text {'great, }}$, so that he into the ship having
 entered sat down, and all the crowd on the shore stood.

And he spoke to them many things in parables, saying, Behold,
 ${ }^{3}$ went ${ }^{\text {onut }}{ }^{1}$ the ${ }^{2}$ sower to sow. And as he sowed
 some fell by the way, and scame ${ }^{\text {the }}$ the ${ }^{\text {abirds and }}$
 deroured them. And some fell upon the rocky places, where
 thes had not ${ }^{\text {P earth }}$ 'much, and immediatcly sprangup because of not
 having depth of earth; and [the]sun having risen they werescorched,
into my house from whence I came out; and when he is come, he findeth it empry, swept, and garnished. 45 Then goeth he, and taketh with himself seren other spirits more wicked than himself, and they enter in and dwell there: and the last state of that man is worse than the first. Even so shall it bealso unto this wicked generation.

46 While he yet talked to the people, behold, his mother and his brethren stood withont, desiring to speak with him. 47 Then one said unto him, Behold, thy mother and thy brethren stand without, desiring to speak with thee, 48 But he answered and said nnto him that told him, Who is my mother? and who are my brethren? 49 And he stretched forth his hand toward his disciples, and said, Behold my mother and my brethren! 50 For whosoever shall do the will of my Father which is in heaven, the same is my brother, and sister, and mother.
XIII. The same day went Jesus out of the house, and sat by the sea side. 2 And great multitudes were gathered together unto him, so that he went into a ship, and sat; and the whole multitude stood on the shore. 3 And he spake many things unto them in parables, saying, Behold, a sower went forth to sow; 4 and when he sowed, some seeds fell by the way side, and the fowls came and devoured them up: 5 some fell npon stony places, where they had not much earth: and forthwith they sprang up, because they had no deepness of earth: 6 and when the sun was up, they were scorched; and because




they had no root, they withered away. 7 And some fell among thorns ; and the thorns sprung up, and choked them: 8 but other fell into good ground, and brought forth fruit, some an hundredfold, some sixtyfold, some thirt yfold. 9 Who hath ears to hear, let him hear.
10 And the disciples came, and said unto him, Why speakest thou unto them in parables? 11 He answered and said unto them, Be cause it is given unto you toknow the mysteries of the kingdom of heaven, but to them it is not given. 12 For whosoeverhath, to him shall be given, and be shall have more abundance: but whosoever hath not, from him shall be taken away even that he hath. 13 Therefore speak I to them in parables : because they seeing see not ; and bearing they hear not, neither do they understand. 14 And in them is fulfilled the prophecy of Esaia:, which saith, By hearing ye shall hear, and shall not understand; and seeing ye shall see, and shall not perceive: 15 for this people's heart is waxed gross, and their ears are dull of hearing, and their eyes they have closed; lest at any time they should see with their eyes, and hear with their ears, and should understand with their heart, and should be converted, and I should heal them. 16 But blessed are your eyes, for they see : and your ears, for they hear. 17 For verily I say nuto you, That many prophets and righteons men have desired to see those things which yesee, and have not seen them; and to hear those things which ye hear, and have not heard them.
18 Hear ye therefore the parable of the sowcr. 19 When any one heareth the word of the kingdom, and
 and because of not having root were dried up. And some fell npon
 the thorns, and ${ }^{3}$ grew ${ }^{4}$ up ${ }^{1}$ the ${ }^{2}$ thorns and choked them.
 And some fell upon the ground the good, and yielded fruit,
 one ahundred, another sixty, another thirty. He that has

ears to hear let him hear.
 And ${ }^{3}$ having ${ }^{4}$ eome ${ }^{5}$ to [" Chim$]^{1}$ the ${ }^{2}$ disciples said tohim, Why
 in parables speakest thou to them? And he answering said
 to them, Because to you it has been given to know the mysteries of the
 kingdom of the heavens, but to them ithas not been given. ${ }^{2}$ Whosoever
 ${ }^{\text {for }}$ has, ${ }^{3}$ shall ${ }^{\text {b }}$ be ${ }^{5}$ given ${ }^{1}$ to ${ }^{2}$ him, and he shall be in abundance; but whosoever
 has not, even what he has shall be taken a way from him. Becanse of this
 in parables to them I speak, because seeing they see not,
 and hearing they hear not, nor do they understand. And ${ }^{3}$ is
 ${ }^{4}$ filled ${ }^{5}$ up ${ }^{\text {in }}$ them the prophecy of Esaias, which says,
 In hearing yeshall hear, and in no wiso understand; and seeing ye shall
 see, and in no wise perceive: for ${ }^{6}$ has ${ }^{7}$ grown ${ }^{6}$ fat ${ }^{\text {the }}{ }^{2}$ heart
 ${ }^{3}$ of "this ${ }^{5}$ people, and with the ears heavily they bave heard, and
 their eyes they have closed; lest they should see with the
 eyes, and with the ears they should hoar, and with the heart they should
 uuderstand, and should beconverted and I should heal them. But of yon
 blessed [are] the eyes, becanse they see; and the oars of you,
 because they hear. For verily Isay to you, that many prophets
 and righteous [men] desired to see what ye see, and ${ }^{2}$ not ${ }^{1}$ saw ;
 and to hear what ye hear, and heard not.


When any one hears the word of the kingdom and not [it]

[^22] understands, ${ }^{4}$ comes ${ }^{1}$ the ${ }^{2}$ wicked ${ }^{3}$ one and catchesaway that which was sown
 in hisheart. This is he who by the way was sown.
 And he who upon the rocky places was sown, this is he who the word
 hears and immediately with joy receives it; ${ }^{3}$ no
 ${ }^{2}$ has ${ }^{1}$ bnt root in himself, bat temporary is; but "having ${ }^{\text {brisen }}$
 ${ }^{1}$ tribulation ${ }^{2}$ or ${ }^{3}$ persecation on account of the word, immediately he is
 offended. And he who among the thorns was sown, this
 he who the word hears, and the care of this life
 and the deceit of riches choke the word, and unfruitful
 it becomes. Buthe who on the ground the good was sown, this
 is he who the word hears and anderstands; who indeed brings
 forth fruit, and produces one a hundred, another sixty, another тоьа́коขта.
thirty.
 Another parable puthe before them, saying, 'has thecome
 ${ }^{3}$ like ${ }^{\text {the }}$ "kingdom ${ }^{3}$ of ${ }^{\text {the }}$ the ${ }^{5}$ heavens to a man sowing good
 seed in his field; but while ${ }^{3}$ slept ${ }^{1}$ the ${ }^{\text {en men }}$
 came his enemy and sowed darnel in[the]midst
 of the wheat, and went away. And when ${ }^{3}$ sprouted ${ }^{1}$ the ${ }^{2}$ blade,
 and fruit produced, then appeared also the darnel. ${ }^{2}$ Having ${ }^{3}$ come
 ${ }^{4}$ to [ ${ }^{5} \mathrm{him}$ ] ${ }^{\text {and }}$ and the bondmen of the master of the house said to him, Sir,
 ${ }^{3}$ nut ${ }^{5}$ good ${ }^{\text {s seed }}{ }^{1}$ didst ${ }^{2}$ thou ${ }^{\text {s sow in thy field? whence then }}$
 has it the darnel? And hesaid to them, ${ }^{3}$ an ${ }^{*}$ enemy ${ }^{2} a^{2}$ man
 ${ }^{\text {a this }}$ sdid. And the bondmen said to him, Wilt thou then
 [that] having gone forth we should gather them? Buthe said, No;

lest gathering the darnel, yeshould uproot with them the
 wheat. Saffer togrow together both until the harvest;
understandeth it not, then cometh the wicked one. and catcheth away that which was sown in his heart. This is he which received seed by the way side. 20 But he that received the seed into stony places, the same is he that heareth the word, and anon with joy receiveth it ; 21 yet hath he not root in himself, but dureth for a while: for when tribulation or pcrsecution ariseth becanse of the word, by and by he is offended. 22 He also that received seed among the thorns is he that heareth the word ; and the care of this world, and the deceitfulness of riches, choke the word, and he becometh unfruitful. 23 But he that received seed into the good ground is he that beareth the word, and understandeth it; which also beareth fruit, and bringeth forth, some an hundredfold, some sixty, some thirty.

24 Another parable put he forth unto them, saying, The kingdom of heaven is likened unto a man which sowed good seed in his field: 25 but while men slept, his enemy came and sowed tares among the wheat, and went his way. 26 But when the blade was sprung up, and brought forth fruit, then appeared the tares also. 27 So the servants of the householder came and said unto him, Sir, didst not thou sow good seed in thy field? from whence then hath it tares? 28 He said unto them, An enemy hath done this. The servants said unto him, Wilt thou then that we go and gather them ap? 29 But he said, Nay; lest while yegather up the tares, ye root up also the wheat with them, 30 Let both grow together until the harvest: and in

[^23]the time of harvest I will say to the reapers, Gather ye together first the tares, and bind them in bundles to burn them: but gather the wheat into my barn.

31 Another parable put be forth unto them, saying, The kingdom of heaven is like to a grain of mustard seed, which a man took, and sowed in his field: 32 which indeed is the least of all seeds: but when it is grown, it is the greatest among herbs, and becometh a tree, so that the birds of the air come and lodge in the branches thereof.

33 Another parable spake he unto them; The kingdom of heaven is like unto leaven, which a woman took, and hid in three measures of meal, till the whole was leavened.

34 All these things spake Jesus unto the multitude in parables; and without a parable spake he not unto them: 35 that it might be fulfilled which was spoken by the prophet, saying, I will open my mouth in parables; 1 will utter things which have been kept secret from the foundation of the world.

36 Then Jesus sent the multitude away, and went into the house: and his disciples came unto him, saying, Declare unto us the parable of the tares of the field. 37 He answered and said unto them, He that soweth the good seed is the Son of man; 38 the field is the world; the good seed are the children of the kingdom; but the tares are the children of the wicked one; 39 the enemy that sowed them is the devil; the harvest is the end of
 and in the time of the harvest I will say to the harvestmen, Ga-
 ther first the darnel, and bind them into bundlee
 to burn them; but the wheat bring together into
$\dot{\alpha} \pi о \theta \dot{\eta} \kappa \eta \nu-\mu о v$.

## my granary.

 Another parable puthe before them, saying, Like
 is the kingdom of the heavens to a grain of mastard, which having

 indeed is than all the seeds, but when it be grown,
 greater than the herbs is, and becomes a tree, so that
 come the birds of the heaven and roost in the $\kappa \lambda a ́ \delta o \iota s ~ a v ่ т o v ̃ . ~$
branches of it.
 Another parable spoke he to them, fike is the
 kingdom of the heavens to leaven, which having taken, a woman bid

in ${ }^{3}$ of tmeal ${ }^{\text {s seahs }}{ }^{2}$ three, until ${ }^{2}$ was ${ }^{3}$ leavened ${ }^{2}$ all.

 crowds, and without a parable ${ }^{3}$ not 'he ${ }^{2}$ spoke to them; so that
 might befuldilled that which wasspoken by the prophet, saying,
 I will open in parables my mouth: I will atter things hidden

from [the] foundation of [the] world.
 Then having dismissed the crowds, ${ }^{2}$ went ${ }^{3}$ into the ${ }^{\text {shouse }}$
 ${ }^{2}$ Jesas ; and came to him his disciples, saying,
 Expound to ns the parable of the darnel of the field.
 And he answering said to them, He who sows the good
 seed is the Son of man; and the field is the
 world; and the good seed, these are the sons of the kingdom;
 but the darnel are the sons of the evil [one]; and the enemy
 who sowed them is the devil; and the harvest [the] com-


 pletion of the age is, and the harvestmen angels are.
 As therefore is gathered the darnel, and infire is con-
 sumed, thns it shall be in the completion of this age.
 ${ }^{5}$ shall ${ }^{\text {s send }}{ }^{7}$ forth ${ }^{1}$ the ${ }^{2}$ Son ${ }^{3}{ }^{3}$ of ${ }^{4}$ man ${ }^{2}$ his angels,
 and they shallgather out of his kingdom all the offences
 and those who practise lawlessness, and theyshall cast them
 into the furnace of the fire: there shall be the weeping and the
 gnashing of the teeth. Then the righteous shall shine forth as
 the sun in the kingdom of their Father. He that has ears

to hear let him hear.
 Again like is the kingdom of the beavens to treasure
 hid in the field, which ${ }^{3}$ having ${ }^{4}$ found ${ }^{1} a{ }^{2}$ man hid,
 and for the joy of it goes and all things asmany as he has

he sells, and bays that feid.
 Again like is the kingdom of the heavens to a man
 a merchant, seeking beautifal pearls; who having found one $\pi о \lambda \dot{\tau} \tau \iota \rho \nu \mu \alpha \rho \gamma \alpha \rho \dot{\tau} \eta \nu, \quad \dot{a} \pi \varepsilon \lambda \theta \dot{\omega} \nu \quad \pi \dot{\varepsilon} \pi \rho a \kappa \varepsilon \nu \quad \pi a ́ \nu \tau \alpha \quad$ ö $\sigma \alpha$ very precions pearl, having gone away has sold all things asmany as

he had, and bought it.
 Again like is the kingdom of the heavens to a dragnet
 cast into the sea, and of every kind gathering
 together ; which when it was filled having drawn up on the
 shore, and having sat down they gathered the good into vessels,
 and the corrupt ${ }^{2}$ out ${ }^{1}$ they ${ }^{2}$ cast. Thas shall it be in the completion
 of the age: ${ }^{3}$ shall ${ }^{4}$ go ${ }^{5}$ ont ${ }^{\text {the }}$ the angels, and shall separate the
 wicked from [the] midst of the righteons, and shall cast them
 into the furnace of the fire: there shall be the wailing and the $\beta \rho v \gamma \mu o ̀ s \tau \tilde{\omega} \nu$ ó $\delta o \partial \nu \tau \omega \nu$. gnashing of the teeth.
the world; and the reapers are the angels. 40 As therefore the tares are gathered and burned in the fire; 80 shall it be in the end of this world. 41 The Son of man shall send forth his angels, and they shall gather out of his kingdom all things that offend, and them which do iniquity; 42 and shall cast them into a furnace of fire : there shall be wailing and gnashing of teeth. 43 Then shall the righteous shine forth as the sun in the kingdom of their Father. Who hath ears to hear, let him hear.

44 Again, the kingdom of heaven is like unto treasare hid in a field; the which when a man hath found, he hideth, and for joy thereof goeth and selleth all that he hath, and buyeth that field.

45 Again, the kingdom of heaven is like unto a merchant man, seeking goodly pearls: 46 who, when he had found one pearl of great price, went and sold all that he had, and bought it.

47 Again, the kingdom of heaven is like unto a net, that was cast into the sea, and gathered of every kind: 48 which, when it was full, they drew to shore, and sat down, and gathered the good into vessels, but cast the bad away. 49 So shall it be at the end of the world: the angels shall come forth, and sever the wicked from among the just, 50 and shall cast them into the furnace of fire: there shall be wailing and gnashing of teeth.

[^24]51 Jesus saith unto them, Have ye understood all these things? They say unto him, Yea, Lord. 52 Then said he unto them, Therefore every scribe which is instructed unto the kingdom of heaven is like unto a man that is an householder, which bringeth forth out of his treasure things new and old.

53 And it came to pass, that when Jesus had finished these parables, he departed thence. 54 And when he was come into his own country, he taught them in their synagogue, insomuch that they were astonished, and said, Whence hath this man this wisdom, and these mighty works? 55 Is not this the carpenter's son? is not his mother ealled Mary? and his bretbren, James, and Joses, and Simon, and Judas? 56 and his sisters, are they not all with us? Whence then hath this man all these things? 57 And they were offended in him. But Jesus said unto them, A prophet is not without honour, save in his own country, and in his own house. 58 And he did not many mighty works there because of their unbelief.
XIV. At that time Herod the tetrarch heard of the fame of Jesus, 2 and said unto his servants, This is John the Baptist; he is risen from the dead; and therefore mighty works do show forth themselves in him. 3 For Herod had laid hold ou John, and bound him, and put him in prison for Herodias' sake, his brother Philip's wife. 4 For John said unto him, It is not lawful for thee to have her. 5 And when he would bave put him to death,

 They say to him, Yea, Lord. And he said to them, Because of
 this every seribe diseipled into the kingdom of the
 heavens ${ }_{\text {like }}{ }_{\text {tis }}$ to a man a master of a house, who puts forth
 out of his treasure [things] new and old.

 ${ }^{2}$ these, he withdrew thence; and having come into ${ }^{3}$ country
 ${ }^{2}$ his [ ${ }^{2}$ own $]$, he taught them in their synagogue, so that ${ }^{2}$ were
 ${ }^{3}$ astonished 'they and said, Whence to this [man] this wisdom and
 the works of power? ${ }^{\text {n }}$ not ${ }^{3}$ this ${ }^{1}$ is ${ }^{\text {the }}{ }^{6}$ of ${ }^{7}$ the ${ }^{\text {s }}$ carpenter ${ }^{5}$ son? [Is]
 not his mother called Mary, and his brethren

 "his *sisters ${ }^{2}$ not ${ }^{5}$ all ${ }^{3}$ with ${ }^{\text {ns }}{ }^{\text {i }}$ are? whence then to this
 [man] ${ }^{1}$ these ${ }^{\text {a }}$ things ${ }^{\text {a all? }}$ ? And they were oftended in him. But
 Jesus said to them, tnot ${ }^{3}$ is $x_{a}{ }^{2}$ "prophet without honour except
 in his [own] country and in his [own] house. and not
 ${ }^{1}$ he ${ }^{2}$ did there ${ }^{2}$ works ${ }^{3}$ of ${ }^{4}$ power ${ }^{\text {' }}$ many ${ }^{\text {m }}$ because of their unbelief.
 At that time heard Herod the tetrarch
 the fame of Jesus, and said to his servants, This is
 John the Baptist: he is risen from the dead, and

 Herod having seized John bound him and put
 [him] in prison, on account of Herodins the wife ${ }^{\text {Philip }}$
 ${ }^{2}$ of ${ }^{2}$ his ${ }^{3}$ brother. For ${ }^{2}$ said ${ }^{3}$ 'to ${ }^{\text {' }}$ ' ${ }^{2}$ 'John, ${ }^{2}{ }^{\prime}$ Not
 ${ }^{6}$ it ${ }^{0}$ is lawful for thee to have her. And wishing ${ }^{3}$ him ${ }^{1}$ to ${ }^{2}$ kill,
 he feared the multitnde, because as a prophet him they held.
 But a birthday being celebrated of Herod, sdanced 'the ${ }^{\text {dananghter }}$
 ${ }^{3}$ of ${ }^{\text {H}}$ Herodias in the midst, and pleased Herod; Whereupon
 with oath he promised to her to give whatever she should ask. But she
 being urged on by her mother, Give me, she says, here
 upon a dish the head of John the Baptist. And
 ${ }^{3}$ was ${ }^{4}$ grieved ${ }^{1}$ the ${ }^{2}$ king ; but on account of the oaths and those who бขขаขакєцєขоия
 reclined with [him at table] he commanded [it] to be given.
 he beheaded John in the prison. And ${ }^{3}$ was ${ }^{\text {b }}$ brought
 his head on a dish, and was given to the damsel, and ske $\varepsilon \gamma \kappa \varepsilon \nu \quad \tau \tilde{y}-\mu \eta \tau \rho i . a v ̉ \tau \eta \tilde{\eta}_{\varsigma} .12 \kappa \alpha i \pi \rho о \sigma \varepsilon \lambda \theta o ́ \nu \tau \varepsilon \varsigma$ оі. $\mu a \theta_{\eta} \tau a i . a v ̉ \tau о \tilde{v}$ brought [it] to her mother. And having come his disciples
 took the body, and buried it; and having come told
 [it] to Jesus. And ${ }^{2}$ haring ${ }^{3}$ heard ${ }^{1}$ Jesus withdrew thence
 by ship to a desert place apart.
 And having heard [of it] the crowds followed him on foot
 from the cities. And having gone out Jesus saw ${ }^{2}$ great
 ia crowd, and was moved with compassion towards them, and healed
 their infirm. Andevening having come came
 to him his disciples, saying, Desert is the place,
 and the time already is gone by: dismiss the crowds, that
 having gone into the villages they may buy for themselves meat.
 But Jesus said to then, ${ }^{3} \mathrm{No}$ " ${ }^{\text {nened }}{ }^{1}$ they "have to go away:
 give "to ${ }^{3}$ them ' Je to eat. Buthey say to him, We have not
 here except five loaves and two fishes. And he said, Bring
 ${ }^{2}$ to ${ }^{3}$ me ${ }^{\text {i them }}$ here. And having commanded the crowds to re-
 cline on the grass, and having taken the five loaves
he feared the multitude, because they counted him as a prophet. 6 But when Herod's birthdiay was kept, the daughter of Herodias danced before them, and pleased Herod. 7 Whereuponhe promise i with an oath to give her whatsoever she wonld ask. 8 And she, being before instructed of her mother, said, Give me here John Baptist's head in a charger. 9 And the king wa- sorry: nevertheless for the oath's sake, and them which sat with him at meat, he commanded it to bs given her. 10 And he sent, and beheaded John in the prison. 11 And his head was broaght in a charger, and given to the damsel: and she brought it to her morher. 12 And his disciples came, and took up the body, and buried it, and went and told Jesus. 13 When Jesus heard of it, he departed thence by ship into a desert place a part.

And when the people had heard thereof, they followed him on foot out of the cities. 14 And Jesus went forth, and saw a great multitude, and was moved with compassion toward them, and he healed their sick. 15 And when it was evening, his disciples came to him, saying, This is a desert place, and the time is now past ; send the multitude away, that they may go into the villages, and buy themselves victuals. 16 But Jesus said unto them, They need not depart; give ye them to eat. 17 And they say unto him, We have here but five loaves, and two fi-hes. 18 He said, Bring them hither to me. 19 and he commanded the multitude to sit down on the grass, and took the five loares, and the

[^25]two fishes, and looking up to heaven, he blessed, and brake, and gave the loaves to hus disciples, and the disciples to the multitude. 20 And they did all eat, and were filled: and they took up of the fragments that remained twelve baskets full. 21 And they that had eaten were about fire thousand men, beside women and children.

22 And straightway Jesus constrained his disciples to got into a ship, and to go before him unto the other side, while he sent the multitudes away. 23 And when he had sent the multitudes away, he went up into a mountain apart to pray: and when the evening was come, he was there alone. 24 But the ship was now in the midst of the sea, tossed with waves: for the wind was contrary. 25 And in the fourth watch of the night Jesus went unto them, walking on the sea, 26 And when the disciples saw him walking on the sea, they were troubled, saying, It is a spirit; and they cried out for fear. 27 But straightway Jesus spake unto them, saying, Be of good cheer; it is $[$; be not afraid. 28 And Peter answered him and said, Lord, if it be thou, bid me come unto thee on the water. 29 And he said, Come. And when Peter was come down out of the ship, he walked on the water, to go to Jesus. 30 But when he saw the wind boisterous, he was afruid; and beginning to siuk, he cried, saying, Lord, save' me. 31 And immediately Jesus stretched forth his hand, and caught hims. and said nnto him, C
 and the two fishes, having looked up to the heaven he blessed;
 and having brokeu hegave to the disciples the loaves, and the dis-
 ciples to the crowds. And ate ‘all and were satisfied; $\kappa \alpha i \quad \tilde{\eta} \rho \alpha \nu \quad \tau \dot{\theta} \quad \pi \varepsilon \rho \iota \sigma \sigma \varepsilon \tilde{v} о \nu \quad \tau \tilde{\omega} \nu \quad \kappa \lambda \alpha \sigma \mu a ́ \tau \omega \nu$, $\delta \omega \dot{\delta} \delta \kappa \kappa \alpha$ and they took up that which wasover and above of the fragments, twelve
 hand-baskets full. And those who ate were men aboat
 fivethousand, besides women and children.

 to enter into the ship and to go before him to the other side,
 until he should have dismissed the crowds. And having dismissed the
 crowds he wentup into the mountain apart to pray. ${ }^{2}$ Even-
 ing and being come alone he wasthere. But the ship now in [the]midst
 of the sea was, tossed by the waves, twas for
 ${ }^{\text {scontrary }}{ }^{\text {the }}{ }^{3}$ wind. Bat in [the] fourth watch of the night


 walking were troubled, saying, An apparition it is:
 and through fear they cried out. But immediately ${ }^{\text {sppoke }}$ sto
 ${ }^{\text {*them }}$ 'Jesus, saying, Be of good courage, 1 am [he], fear not.
 And answering him Yeter said, Lord, if it betbou,
 bid me "to thee 'to ${ }^{2}$ come upon the waters. And he said,
 Come. And having deseended from the ship Peter walk-
 ed upon the waters, to go to Jesus. But seeing
 the wind strong he was affrighted, and beginning to
 sink he cried ont, saying, Lord, save me. Andimmediately
 Jesus having stretched out the hand took hold of him, and says
 q $\eta \dot{i} \lambda o ́ \gamma \eta \sigma \epsilon \nu$ LTra.
he compelled) Glttraw ship) Tr .

 LTTrA. ${ }^{d}$ ev̇ $\theta \dot{v}$ s LTTr.




 to him, $O$ [thon] of little faith, why didst thou doubt? And "having ${ }^{\text {sentered }}$
 ${ }^{\text {'they }}$ into the ship ${ }^{3}$ ceased ${ }^{1}$ the ${ }^{2}$ wind. And those in the
 ship having come worshipped him, saying, Truly
$\theta \varepsilon o \tilde{v}$ viòs $\varepsilon i$.
${ }^{*}$ of ${ }^{3}$ God ${ }^{2}$ Son thon art !
 And having passed over they came to the land of Gennesiaret.
 And having recognized him the men of that place sent
 to all that country round, and brought to him
 all those who were ill; and besought him that
 öбои ïభ as many as touched were cured.

 ${ }^{2}$ scribes ${ }^{2}$ and ${ }^{3}$ Pharisees, ${ }^{2}$ saying, ${ }^{3}$ Why ${ }^{3}$ disciples
 ${ }^{2}$ thy ${ }^{1}$ transgress the tradition of the elders? ${ }^{4}$ not
 for "they ${ }^{3}$ wash their hands when bread they eat. But he
 answering said to them, Why ${ }^{3}$ also ${ }^{\text {sen }}$ ye ${ }^{\text {ttransgress }}$ the
 commandment of Godon account of your tradition? For
 God commanded, saying, Honour thy father and
 mother; and, He who speaks evil of father or mother, by death let
 him die. But ye say, Whoever shall say to father or
 mother, [It is] a gift whatever by me thon mightest he profited-: and
 in no wise honour his father or his mother:
 and ye made void the commandment of God on account of 'tra-
 dition ${ }^{2}$ your. Hypocrites ! well prophesied concerning you
 Esaias, saying, Draws near tome this people, with ${ }^{2}$ mouth
 ${ }^{\text {i }}$ their, and with the lips ${ }^{3}{ }^{3}$ me ${ }^{1}{ }^{i}{ }^{2}$ hanonrs; but their heart
thou of littile faith, wherefore didst thou doubt? 32 And when they were conte iuto the ship, the wind ceased. 33 Then they that were in the ship came and worshipped him, saying, Of a truth thou art the Son of God.

34 And when they were gone over, they came into the land of Gennesaret. 25 And when the men of that place had knowledge of him, they seut out into all that country round about, and brought unto him all that were diseased; 36 and besonght him that they might only touch the hem of his garment : and as many as touched were made perfectly whole.
XV. Then came to Jesus scribes and Pharisees, which were of Jerusalem, saying, 2 Why do thy disciples transgress the tradition of the elders? for they wash not their hands when they eat bread. 3 But he answered and said unto them, Why do ye also transgress the commandment of God by your tradition? 4 For God commanded, saying, Honour thy father and mother : and, He that curseth father or mother, let him die the death. 5 But ye say, Whosoever shall say to his father or his mother, It is a gift, by whatsoever thou mightest be profited by me; 6 and honour not his father or his mother, he shall be free. Thas have ye made the commandment of God of none effect by your tradition. $7 Y e$ hypocrites, well did Esaias prophesy of you, saying, 8 This people draweth nigh nito me with their mouth, and honoureth we with their lips; but their heart is far from me.

[^26]9 Bnt in vain they do worship me, teaching for doctrines the commandments of men. 10 And he called the multitude, and said unto them, Hear, and understand: 11 not that which goeth into the mouth defileth a man; but that which cometh out of the mouth, this defileth a man.

12 Then came his disciples, and said unto him, Knowest thou that the Pharisees were offended, after they heard this saying? 13 But he auswered and said, Every plant, which my heavenly Father hath not planted, shall he rooted up. 14 Let them alone: they be blind leaders of the blind. And if the blind lead the blind, both shall fall into the ditch. 15 Then answered Peter and said unto him, Declare unto us this parable. 16 And Jesus said, Are ye also yet without understanding? 17 Do not ye yet understand, that whatsoever entereth in at the mouth goeth inte the belly, and is cast out into the draught? 18 But those things which proceed out of the mouth come forth from the heart; and they defile the man. 19 For out of the heart proceed evil thonghts, murders, adulteries, fornications, thefts, false witness, blasphemies: 20 these are the things which defile a man: but to eat with anwashen hands defileth net a man.

21 Then Jesus went thence, and departed into the coasts of Tyre and Sidon. 22 And, behold, 2 woman of Canaru came out of the same coasts, and oricd unto him, saying, Have mercy on me, $O$ Lord, thons son of Iavid; my daughter is grievonsly vexed with a devil. 23 But he answered her not a word, And his disci-
 is away from me: But in vain they worship me, tenching [as]
 teachings injunctions of men. And having called to [him]
 the crowd hesaid to them, Hear and anderstand! not
 that which enters into the mouth defiles the man;
 but that which goes forth out of the mouth, this defiles $\tau o ̀ \nu a ̈ \nu \theta \rho \omega \pi o \nu$.
the
 Then having come to [him] his disciples said to him,
 Knowest thou that the Pharisees having heard the saying were of-
 fended? Buthe answering said, Every plant which anot
 ${ }^{5}$ has ${ }^{7}$ planted ${ }^{1}$ my ${ }^{2}$ Father ${ }^{3}$ the ${ }^{4}$ heavenly, shall be roeted up. Leave
 them; ${ }^{4}$ leaders ${ }^{1}$ they ${ }^{2}$ are ${ }^{3}$ blind of blind; ${ }^{3}$ blind ${ }^{1}$ and ${ }^{5}$ blind
 ${ }^{2}$ if ${ }^{\text {c lead, }}$ both into a pit will fall. And answering
 Petor said to him, Expound to ns this parable.
 Bat Jesus said, 'Still ${ }^{3}$ also ${ }^{1}$ ye ${ }^{6}$ without ${ }^{\circ}$ understauding ${ }^{\text {arep }}$ ?
 ${ }^{2}$ not ${ }^{4}$ yet ' ${ }^{\text {perceeive }}{ }^{2}$ ye that everything which enters into the
 mouth into the belly goes, and into [the] dranght is cast forth?
 But the thlngs which go forth out of the mouth out of the
 heart come forth, and these defle the man. For ont of
 the heart come forth ${ }^{\text {rereasonings }}{ }^{\text {'evil, }}$ murders, adulteries, $\pi о \rho \nu \varepsilon і ̈ \alpha, \kappa \lambda о \pi \alpha i ́, \psi \varepsilon v \delta о \mu \alpha \rho \tau v \rho i \alpha \iota, \beta \lambda a \sigma \phi \eta \mu i \alpha \iota .20 \tau \alpha \tilde{v} \tau \alpha ́$ fornications, thefts, false-witnessings, blasphemies. These things
 are they which defile the man; but the ${ }^{2}$ with ${ }^{3}$ unwashed

 And going forth thence Jesus withdrew to the parts
 of tyre and Sidon; and behold, a ${ }^{\text {womanan }}{ }^{\text {Pananean }}$ from
 those borders having come out cried to him, saying,
 Have pity on me, Lord, Sou of Darid; mydanghter miserably is pos-
 sessed by a demon.

[^27]
 Dismiss her, for she cries after us. Buthe answer-
 ing said, I was not sent except to the sheep the lost
 of [the] house of Israel. Bat she having come did homage to him,
 saying, Lord, help mel Buthe answering said, ${ }^{3}$ Not
 ${ }^{1}$ it ${ }^{2}$ is good to take the bread of the clildren, and to cast [it]
 to the little dogs. But she said, Yea, Lord: for even the little dogs
 eat of the crumbs which fall from the table
 of their masters. Then answering Jesus said to her,
 0 woman, great [is] thy faith: be it to thee as thou desirest.
 And was healed her daughter from that howr.
 And having departed thence Jesus came towards the sea
 of Galilee; and having gone up into the mountain he was sitting
 there. And came to kill ${ }^{2}$ crowds ${ }^{1}$ great, having with
 them lame, ${ }^{\text {blind, }}$ dumb, maimed, and "others ${ }^{2}$ many,
 and they cast down them at the feet of Jesus,
 and he healed them; so that the srowds wondered,
 seeing dumb speaking, maimed sound, $\chi_{\text {lame walk- }}$
 ing, and blind seeing; and they glorified the God
 of Israel. But Jesus having called to [him] ${ }_{\text {disciples }}$
 ${ }^{1}$ his said, I am moved with compassion towards the crowd, because already

 eat; and tosendsway them fasting I am not willing, lest they faint

 to us in a desert loaves somany as to satisfy a crowd so great?
 And ${ }^{\text {says }}{ }^{3}$ to them ${ }^{2}$ Jesns, How many loaves haveye? And they
 said, Seven, and a few smill fishes. And he commanded the
ples came and besought him, saying, Send her away; for she crieth after us. 24 but he answered and said, I am not sent but unto the lost sheep of the house of Israel. 25 Then came she and worshipped him, saying, Lord, help me. 26 But he answered and said, It is not meet to take the children's bread, and to cast it to dogs. 27 And she said, Truth, Lord: yet the dogs ear of the crumbs which fall from their masters' table. 28 Then Jesus answered and said unto her, $O$ woman, great is thy faith: be it unto thee even as thou wilt. And her daughter was made whole from that very hour.

29 And Jesus departed from thence, and came nigh unto the sea of Galilee; and went up into a mountain, and sat down there. 30 And great multitudes came unto him, having with them those that were lame, blind, dumb, maimed, and many others, and cast them down at Jesus' feet; and he healed them: 31 insomuch that the multitude wondered, when they saw the dumb to syeak, the maimed to be whole, the lame to walk, and the blind to see: and they glorified the Gor of Israel 32 Then Jesus called his disciples unto him, and said, I have compassion on the multitude, because they continue with me now three days, and have nothing to eat: and I will not senc them away fasting, lest they faint in the way. 23 And his disciples say unto him, Whence should we have so much bread in the wilderuess, as to fill so great a multitude? ít And Jesus saith unto them, How many loaves have ye? And they said, Seven, and a few little fishes. 35 And he commanded the multitude to sit

[^28]down on the ground. 36 And he took the peven loaves and the fishes,and gave thanks, and brake them, and gave to his disciples, and the disciples to the multitude. 37 and they did all eat, and were filled: and they took up of the broken meat that was left soven baskets full. 38 And they that did eat were four thousand men, beside women and children. 39 And he sent away the multitude, and took ship, and came into the coasts of Magdala.
XVI. The Pharisees siso with the Sadducees came, and tempting desired him that he would shew them a sign from heaven. 2 He auswered and gaid unto them, When it is evening, ye say, It will be fair weather: for the sky is red. 3 And in the morning, It will be toul weather to day: for the sky is red and lowring. O ye bypocrites, ye can discern the face of the sky; but can ye not discern the signs of the times? 4 A wicked and adulterous generation seeketh after a sign ; and there shall no sign be given unto it, but thesign of the prophet Jonas. And he left them, and departed.

5 Aud when his disciples were come to the other side, they had forgotten to take bread. 6 Then Jesus said unto them, Take heed and beware of the leaven of the Pharisees and of the Sadducees. 7 And they reasoned among themselves, saying, It is because we have taken no bread. 8 W'hich when Jesus perceived, he said unto them, 0 ye of little faith, why reason ye among yoursolves, because ye have brought no bread? 9 Do ye not yet understand, neither remember the five loaves of
 crowds to recline on the ground; and having taken the seven
 loaves and the fishes, having given thanks he broke and gave
 to his disciples, and the disciples to the crowd. and
 ${ }_{\text {ate }}{ }_{1}$ all, ${ }_{\text {and }}{ }_{\text {were satisfied ; }}$ and they tooknp that which wasover
 and above of the fragments seven baskets full; and they who
 ate were four thousand men, besides women and
 children. And having dismissed the crowds he entered into the
 ship, and ceme to the borders of Nagdala.
 And having come to [him] the Pharisees and Sadducees
 tempting [him] asked him a sign ontof the heaven
 to shew them. Buthe answering said to them, Evening
 having come ye say, Fine weather ; for ${ }^{\text {is }}$ ' red ${ }^{1}$ the ${ }^{2}$ heaven. And
 at morning, To-day a storm; for ${ }^{3}$ is ${ }^{\text {red }}{ }^{\text {s }}{ }^{5}$ lowering ${ }^{\text {t }}$ the ${ }^{2}$ heaven.
 Hypocrites 1 the ${ }^{\text {sindeed }}{ }^{1}$ face ${ }^{2}$ of ${ }^{3}$ the bheaven ye know [how]
 to discern, but the signs of the times secannot 1 A generation
 wicked and adu terous a sign seeks, and a sign shall not be
 given to it, except the sign of Jonas the prophet. And̀

leaving them he went away.
 And ${ }^{3}$ having come ${ }^{1}$ his ${ }^{2}$ disciples to the other side thes forgot
 ${ }^{2}$ loaves 'to 'take. And Jesus said to them, Sce and be-
 ware of the leaven of the Pharisees and Sadducees. And they
 reasoned among themselves, saying, Because loaves ${ }^{3}$ uot ${ }^{1}{ }^{\text {we }}$
 took. And having known [this] Jesus said to them, Why rea-
 gon se among yourselves, $O[y e]$ of little faith, because loaves ${ }^{3}$ not
 'ye 'took? Do ye not yet perceive, nor remember the five




 olttra. pë́xere yo have $\mathbf{L}$.
 loaves of the five thousand, and how many hand-baskets ye took [np]?
 nor the seven loaves of the four thousand, and how many
 baskets yetook [up]? How perceive ye not that not concerning
 bread I spoke toyou to beware of the leaven of the Pharisees
 and Saddncees? Then they mnderstood that he said not to beware
 of the leaven of bread, but of the teaching of the Фарібаíwv каі इadòоикаí $\omega v$. Pharisees and Sadducees.



 said, Some John the Baptist; and others Elias;
 and others Jeremias, or one of the prophets. He says to them,
 But ye whom 'me 'do ${ }^{\text {' }}$ ' ${ }^{3}$ pronounce to be? And answering Si-
 mon Peter said, Thou art the Christ, the Son of God the
 living. And answering Jesus said to him, Blessed
 art thou, Simon Bar-Jonas, for flesh and blood revealed [it] not
 to thee, but my Father who [is] in the beavens. And I also
 to thee say, That thou art Pefer, and on this rock I will
 build my assembly, and gates of hades shall not prevail against

it. And I will give to thee the keys of the kingdom of the
 neavens : and whatever thoo mayest bind on the earth, shall be bound
 in the beavens; and whatever thou mayest loose on the earth, shall be

loosed in the heavens. Then charged he ${ }^{2}$ dis-
 ciples ${ }^{\text {h his }}$ that to no one they should say that he is Jesus

[^29]the five thonsand, and how many baskets ye took up? 10 Neither the seven loaves of the four thousand, and how many baskets ye took up? 11 How is it that ye do not understand that I spake $i t$ not to you concerning bread, that re should beware of the leaven of the Pharisces and of the Sadducees? 12 Then nnderstood they how that he bade them not beware of the leaven of bread, but of the doctrine of the Pharisees and of the Sadducees.

13 When Jesus came into the coasts of $\mathrm{Cæ}$ sarea Philippi,he asked his disciples, saying, Whom do men say that I the Son of man am? 14 And they said, Some say that thou art John the Baptist: some, Elias; and others Jeremias, or one of the prophets. 15 He saith unto them, But whom say ye that I am? 16 And Simon Peter answered and said, Thou art the Christ, the Son of the living God. 17 And Jesns answered and said unto him, Blessed art thou, Simon Bar-jona: for flesh and blood hath not revealed it unto thee, but my Father which is in heaven. 18 And I say also unto thee, That thou art Peter, and apon this rock I will build my church; and the gates of hell shall not prerail against it. 19 And I will give unto thee the keys of the kingdom of heaven : and whatsoever thou shalt bind on earth shall be boand in heaven : and whatsoever thon shalt loose on earth shall be loosed in heaven. 20 Then charged he his disciples that they should tell no man that he was Jesus the Christ.

[^30]21 From that time forth began Jesns to shew untohis disciples, how that he must go unto Jerusalem, and suffer many things of the elders and chief priests andscribes, and be killed, and beraived again the third day. 22 Then Peter took him, and began to rebake him, saying, Be it far from thee, Lord: this shall not be unto thee. 23 But he turned, and said unto Peter, Get thee behind me, Satan: thou art an offence unto me: for thou savourest not the things that be of God, but those that be of men. 24 Then said Jesus unto his disciples, If any man will come after me, let him deny himself, and take up his cross, and follow me. 25 For whosoever will save his life shall lose it : and whosoever will lose his life for my sake shall find it. 26 For what is a man profited, if he shall gain the whole world, and love his own soul? or what shall a man give in exchange for his soul? 27 For the Son of man shall come in the glory of his Father with his angels; and then he shall reward every man according to his works. 28 Verily I say unto you, There be some standing here, which shall not taste of death, till they see the Son of man coming in his kingdom.

XVII, And after six days Jesus taketh Peter,James, and John his brother, and bringeth them up into an high mountain apart, 2 and was transfigured before them: and his face did shine as the sun, and his raiment
 From that time began Jesus to shew to ${ }^{2}$ disoiples
 ${ }^{\text {this }}$ that it is necessary for him to go away to Jerusalem, and
 manythings to suffer from the elders and chief priests and
 scribes, and to be killed, and the third day to be raised.
 And "having ${ }^{3}$ taken ${ }^{5}$ to $\left[{ }^{[6} \mathrm{him}\right]^{4}$ him ${ }^{2}$ Peter began to rebuke
 him, saying, [God be] favourable to thee, Lord: in no wise shall be to thee
 this. But he having turned said to Peter, Get behind me,
 Satan: an offence to me thon art, for thy thoughts are not of the things
 of God, but the things of men. Then Jesus said
 to his disciples,
 him deny himself, and lethimtake up his cross, and let
 him follow me. For whoever may desire his life to save,
 shall lose it; but whoever may lose his life on account of
 me , shall find it. For what is ${ }^{3}$ profited ${ }^{1}{ }^{2}{ }^{2}$ man, if
 the ${ }^{2}$ world ${ }^{2}$ whole he gain, and his soul lose? or
 what will ${ }^{\text {givive }}{ }^{1_{a}}{ }^{3}$ man [as] an exchange for his eonl? For ${ }^{\text {is }}$
 ${ }^{6}$ about ${ }^{\text {the }}$ "Son ${ }^{3}$ of ${ }^{4}$ man to come in the glory ${ }^{3}$ Father
 ${ }^{\text {i }}$ of ${ }^{2}$ his with his angels; and then he will render to each
 according to his doing. Verily 1 say to you, There are
 some of those here standing who in no wise shall taste of death
 until they have seen the Son of man coming in $\beta a \sigma \iota \lambda \varepsilon i \not q . a v ่ \tau o \tilde{v}$.

## his kingdom.

##  And nftor days ${ }^{1}$ six ${ }^{\text {stakes }}{ }^{\text {b }}$ with [ ${ }^{\text {enim] }}{ }^{3}$ Jesas Peter

 and James and John his brother, and brings ap
 them into a ${ }^{\text {mountain }}$ high apart. And he was transfigured
 before them, and ${ }^{3}$ shone ${ }^{\text {his }}{ }^{2}$ face ns the sun,

[^31] and his garments became white as the light; and behold, *ap-
 peared ${ }^{5}$ to ${ }^{6}$ them ${ }^{1}$ Moses ${ }^{{ }^{2} \text { and }}{ }^{3}$ Elias ${ }^{s}{ }^{s}$ with ${ }^{\circ}$ him ${ }^{\text {ttalking. }}$
 And answering Peter said to Jesus, Lord, good it is
 for us here to be. If thou wilt, let us make here three tabernacles:
 for thee one, and for Moses one, and one for Elias. While yet he $\lambda a \lambda o \tilde{v} \nu \tau o \varsigma, ~ i \delta o v ́, \nu \varepsilon \phi \varepsilon ́ \lambda \eta{ }^{\mathrm{e}} \phi \omega \tau \varepsilon \nu \nu \eta^{\prime \prime}$ ह̀ $\pi \varepsilon \sigma \kappa i a \sigma \varepsilon \nu$ av̉rov́s' каi was speaking, behold, $\Omega^{2}$ clond ${ }^{2}$ bright overshadowed them: and
 1o, a voice out of the clood, saying, this is my Son
 the beloved, in whom I hare found delight: ${ }^{3}$ him ${ }^{2}$ hear ${ }^{2}$ ye. And
 hearing [it] the disciples fell upon their face, and
 were terrified greatly. And having come to [them] Jesus touched
 them, and said, Rise up, and be not terrified. ${ }^{2}$ Having ${ }^{3}$ lifted ${ }^{4}$ up
 ${ }^{\text {inand }}$ their eyes ${ }^{3}$ no ${ }^{\text {a }}$ one ${ }^{1}$ they ${ }^{2}$ saw except Jesus uóvov. alone.
 And as ${ }^{2}$ were ${ }^{3}$ descending ${ }^{\text {th }}$ they from the mountain ${ }^{\text {chenarged }}$
 ${ }^{3}$ them ${ }^{2}$ Jesus, saying, To no one tell the vision, until the
 Son of man from among [the] dead be risen. And ${ }^{\text {asks- }}$
 ed "him ${ }^{\text {r his }}{ }^{\text {adisciples, }}$ saying, Why then ${ }^{2}$ the "scribes

 Jesus answering said to them, Elias indeed comes
 first and shall restore all things. But I say to you that
 Elias already iscome, and they knew not him, but did
 to him whatever they desired. Thus alsothe Son of man
 is about to suffer from them. Then understood the disciples that $\pi \varepsilon \rho i$ 'I $\omega a ́ \nu \nu 0 v ~ \tau о \tilde{v} \beta a \pi \tau \iota \sigma \tau o v ̃ ~ \varepsilon i \pi \varepsilon \nu ~ a u ́ \tau o i ̃ s . ~$ concerning John the Baptist he spoke to them.

was white as the light. 3 And, behola, there appeared unto them Moses and Elias talking with him. 4 Then answered Peter, and said unto Jesus, Lord, it is good for us to be here: if thou wilt, let us make here three tabernacles; one for thee, and one for Moses, and one for Elias. 5 While he yet spake. behold, a bright cloud overshadowed thom: and behold a roice out of the clond, which said. This is my beloved Son, in whom I am well pleased; hear ye him. 6 And when the disciples heard it, they fell on their face, and were sore afraid. 7 And Jesus came and toached them, and said, Arise, and be not afraid. 8 And when they had lifted np their eyes, they saw no man, sise Jesus only.

9 And as they came down from the mountain, Jesus charged them, saying, Tell the vision to no man, until the Son of man be risen again from the dead. 10 And his disciples asked him, saying, Why then say the scribes that Elias must first come? 11 And Jesus answered and said unto them, Elias truly shall first come, and restore all things. 12 But I say unto you, That Elias is come already, and they knew him not, but have done unto him whatsoever they listed. Likewise shall also the Son of man suffer of them. 13 Then the disciples understood that he spake unto them of John the Baptist.

14 And when they were come to the mul-
titude, there came to







him a certuin man, kneeling down to him, and saying, 15 Lord, have mercy on my son: for he is lunatick, and sore vexed: for ofttimes he falleth into the fire, and oft into the water. 16 And I brought him to thy disciples, and they could not eure him. 17 Then Jesus answered and said, 0 faithless and perverse generation, how long shall I be with you? how long shall 1 suffer you? bring him hither to me. 18 And Jesus rebuked the devil; and he departed out of him: and the child was eured from that very hour. 19 Then came the disciples to Jesus apart, and said, Why could not we cast himout? 20 And Jesus said unto thera, Because of your unbelief: for verily 1 say unto you, If ye have faith as a grain of mustard seed, ye shall say unto this mountain, Remove hence to yonder place ; and it shall remove; and nothing shall be impossible unto you. 21 Howbeit this kind goeth not out but by prayer and fasting.

22 And while they abode in Galilee, Jesus said unto them, The Son of man shall be betrayed into the hands of men : 23 and they shall kill him, and the third day he shall be raised again. And they were exceeding sorry.

24 And when they were conne to Capernaum, they that received tribute money came to Peter, and said, Doth not your master pay tribute? 25 He saith, Yes. Aud when he was come into the house, Jesus prerented him, saying, What thinkest thou, Simon? of whom do the kings of the earth takecustom or tribute? of their own children, or of strangers? 26 Pe -
 ${ }^{4}$ to ${ }^{5}$ him ${ }^{1}{ }^{2}{ }^{2}$ man kneeling down to him, and saying, Lord,
 have pity on my son, for he is lunatic and miserably suffers :
 for often hefalls into the fire, and often into the water.
 and I brought him to thy disciples, and they were not
 able him to heal. And answering Jesus said,
 o generation unbelieving and perverted, until when shall I be
 with you? until when shall rbear with you? Bring to me him here.


And ${ }^{3}$ rebuked ${ }^{3} \mathrm{him}$ 'Jesus, and wentout from him the
 demon, and was healed the boy from that hour.
 Then ${ }^{3}$ having ${ }^{4}$ come ${ }^{2}$ the ${ }^{2}$ diseiples to Jesus apart said,
 Why we ${ }^{1}$ were ${ }^{\text {not }}$ able to cast out him? And Jesus
 said to them, Because of ${ }^{2}$ unbelief ${ }^{2}$ your. For verily 1 say
 to you, If ye have faith as a grain of mustard, ye shall say 'mountain
 ${ }^{1}$ to "this, Remove hence thither, and it shall remore; and nothing
 shall be impossible to you. But this kind goes not ont
$\varepsilon i-\mu \eta \dot{\eta} \dot{\nu} \pi \rho о \sigma \varepsilon v \chi \tilde{y}$ каi $\nu \eta \sigma \tau \varepsilon i ́ a .{ }^{\prime \prime}$ except by prayer and fasting.

##  And while ${ }^{\text {w }}$ were ${ }^{3}$ :ibiding ${ }^{1}$ they in Galilee, ${ }^{{ }^{3} \text { said }{ }^{3} \text { to }{ }^{\text {t }} \text { them }}$

 ${ }^{2}$ Jesus, ${ }^{8}$ is ${ }^{10}$ about ${ }^{5}$ the ${ }^{0}$ Son ${ }^{\circ}$ of ${ }^{9}{ }^{9}$ man to be delivered up into
 [the] hands of men, and they will kill hilu; and the third
 day he shall be raised up. And they were grieved greatly.

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { And "having }{ }^{3} \text { come }{ }^{\text {t they }} \text { to Caperusum "cane }{ }^{\text {those }} \text { "who }
\end{aligned}
$$

 the ${ }^{5}$ didrachmas reeeived to Peter and said, ${ }^{2}$ Teach-
 er 'your does he not pay the didrachmas? He says, Yes. And
 when he entered into the house ${ }^{2}$ anticipated ${ }^{3}$ him ${ }^{3}$ Jesus,
 saying, What thinkest thon, Simon? The kings of the earth from - whom
 do they receive custom or tribute? from their sons, or from




[^32] h àvaotท́⿱㇒日̇ta he shall rise agiun $L$.

 the strangers? ${ }^{2}$ says ${ }^{3}$ to ${ }^{4} \mathrm{him}{ }^{1}$ Peter, From the stran-
 gers. ${ }^{2}$ said ${ }^{3}$ to ${ }^{4}$ him ${ }^{\circ}$ Jesus, Then indeed free are the
 sons. But that we may not offend them, having gone to
 the sea cast a hook, and the ${ }^{3}$ coming tup ${ }^{2}$ first
 fish take, and having opened its month thou shalt find a sta-
 ter; that having taken give to them for me and thee.
 In that hour came the disciples to Jesus,
 saying, Who then $\left[{ }^{2} \text { the }\right]^{3}$ greater 'is in the kingdom of the hea-



it in their midst, and said, Verily Isay to you, Unless
 ye are converted and become as the little children, in no wise shall yeenter in to
 the kingdom of the heavens. Whosoever therefore will humble
 himself as this little child, he is the greater in the king-
 dom of the hearens; and whoever will receive ${ }^{3}$ little tchild ${ }^{2}$ such
 ${ }^{1}$ one in my name, ${ }^{2}$ me ${ }^{1}$ receives. But whoever shall canse ${ }^{6}$ to ${ }^{7}$ offend
 ${ }^{2}$ one ${ }^{2}$ of ${ }^{3}$ these ${ }^{4}$ dittle ${ }^{\text {s ones }}$ who believe in me, it is profitable
 for him that should be hung a ${ }^{\text {a }}$ millstone ${ }^{6}$ turned ${ }^{\text {b }}$ by ${ }^{\text {a }}$ an ${ }^{\text {p }}$ ass ${ }^{\text {a }}$ apon
 ${ }^{\text {bhis }}{ }^{3}$ neck, and he be sunk in the depth of the sea.
 Woe to the world because of the offences! For necessary
 it is sto 'come ${ }^{\text {t }}$ the ${ }^{2}$ offences, yet woe to that man
 by whom the offence comes and if thy hand or thy foot
 cause ${ }^{2}$ to ${ }^{3}$ offend ${ }^{1}$ thee, cut off them and cast [them] from thee; good

 two hands or two feet having to be cast into the fire the eternal.
 And if thine eye cause ${ }^{2}$ to ${ }^{3}$ offend ${ }^{1}$ thee, pluck out it and cast
 [it] from thee; good forthee it is one-eyed into life
ter saith unto him, Of strangers. Jesus saith unto him, Then are the children free. 27 Notwithstanding, lest we should offend them, go thou to the sea, and cast an hook, and take up the fish that first cometh up; and when thou hast opened his mouth, thou shalt ind a piece of money : that take, and give muto them for me and thee.
XVIII. At the same time came the disciples unto Jesus, saying, Who is the greatest in the kingdom of heaven? 2 And Jesus called a little child nnto him, and set him in the midst of them, 3 and said, Verily I say unto you, Except ye be converted, and become as little children, ye shall not enter into the kingdom of heaven. 4 Whosoever therefore shall humble himself as this little child, the same is greatest in the kingdom of heaven. 5 And whoso shall receive one such little child in my namereceivethme 6 But whoso shall of fend one of these little ones which believe in me, it were better for him that a millstone were hanged about his neck, and that he were drowned in the depth of the sea. 7 Woe unto the world because of offences! for it must needs be that offences come; but woe to that man by whom the officace cometh! 8 Wherefore if thy hand or thy foot offend thee, cut them off, and cast them from thee: it is better for thee to enter into life halt or maimed, rather than having two hands or two feet to be cast into everlasting fire. 9 And if thine eye offend thee, pluck it out, and cast it from thee: it is better for thee to enter into life with one eye, rather

[^33]than having two eyes to be cast into hell fire． 10 Take heed that ye despise not one of these little ones；for I say unto you，That in heaven their angels do always behold the face of my Father which is in heaven． 11 For the Son of man is come to save that which was lost． 12 How think $y e$ ？if a man have an hundred oheep，and one of them be gone astray，doth he not leare the ninety and nine，and goeth into the mountains， and seeketh that which is gone astray？ 13 And if so be that he find it， rerily I say unto you， he rejoiceth more of that sheep，than of the ninety and nine which went not astray． 14 Even so it is not the will of your Fa－ ther which is in hea－ ven，that one of these little ones should perish．

15 Moreover if thy brother shall trespass against thee，go and tell him his fault be－ tween thee and him alone：if he shall hear thee，thou hast gained thy brother． 16 But if he will not hear thee， then take with thee one or two more，that in the mouth of two or three witnesses every word may be estab－ lished． 17 Aud if he shall neglect to hear them，tell it unto the church ：but if he neg－ lect to hear the church， let him be unto thee as an heathen man and a publican． 18 Verily I say unto you，What－ soever yeshall bind on earth shall be bound in heaven ：and what－ soever ye shall loose on earth shall be loosed in heaven． 19 Again I gay unto you，That if two of you shall agree on earth as touching any thing that they shall ask，it shall be done for them of my Father which is in
$\varepsilon i \sigma \varepsilon \lambda \theta \varepsilon i ̃ \nu$, to enter，［rather］than two $\gamma^{\prime} \varepsilon \nu \nu a \nu$ тoṽ $\pi v \rho o ́ s$. Gehenns of the fire
 of these little ones，for I say to you，that their angels in［the］
 heavens continually behold the face of my Father
 who［ix］in［the］heavens．For is come the Son of man
 to save that which has been lost．What think ye？If there should be
 to any man a hundred sheep，and be gone astray one of them，
 ［doos he］not，having left the ninety－nine on the mountains，
 having gone seek that which is gone astray？and if it should be
 that he find it，verily I say to you，that herejoices over it more
 than over the ninety－nine which have notgone astray．So
 it is not［the］will before ${ }^{2}$ Father ${ }^{\text {tyour who［is］}}$
 in［the］heavens，that shoald perish one of these little ones．

 reprove him between thee and him alone．If thee hewill hear，
 thou hast gained thy brother．But if he will not hear，take
 with thee besides one or two，thatupon［the］month of two witnesses
 or of three may stand every word．But if he fail to listen to them，
 tell［it］to the nassembly．Andif also the assembly he fail to listen to，
 let him be to thee as the heathen and the taxgatherer．Verily I say
 to you，Whatsoever ye shall bind on the earth，shall be bound in the
 heaven；and whatsoever ye shall loose on the earth，shall be loosed
 in the heaven．Again I say to you，that if two of yon
 may agree on the earth concorning any matter whatever
 they shall ask，it shall be done to them from my Father who［is］

[^34] $\tau \nu \mu \phi \dot{\omega} \nu \dot{\eta} \sigma \sigma v \sigma \iota \nu \dot{e} \xi \dot{v} \mu \hat{\omega} \nu$ of you shall agree Tra．
 in [the] heavens. For where are two or three gathered together unto
 my name, there am I in [the] midst of them.
 Then having come to him Peter said, Lord, how often
 shail ${ }^{3}$ sin "against ${ }^{\text {mae }}{ }^{\text {iny }}$ 'brother and I forgive him? until
 seven times? ${ }^{2}$ Says ${ }^{3}$ to "him ${ }^{2}$ Jesus, I bay not to thee until seventimes,

but until serenty times seven. Because of this "has 'become "like
 the ${ }^{2}$ kingdom sof the sheavens to a man a king, who would
 take account with his bondmen. And "having ${ }^{\text {b }}$ begun ${ }^{\text {the }}$ he
 to reckion, there was brought to him one debtor of ten thousand

talents.
 manded "him 'his ${ }^{2}$ lord to be sold, and ${ }^{2}$ wife
 'his and the children, and all as muchas he bad, and payment to
 be made. Having fallen down therefore the bondman did homage to him,
 saying, Lord, have patience with me, and sall 'to ${ }^{\text {tree }}$
 ${ }^{4}{ }^{2}$ will ${ }^{\text {apay }}$. And haring been mored with compassion the lord ${ }^{3}$ bondman
 - of ${ }^{2}$ that released him, and ${ }^{3}$ the closn 'forgave ${ }^{\text {thim. }}$
 But having gone out that bondman found one 'fellow 'bondmen
 'of his, who owed him a hundred denarii, and háving seized him
 hethrottled [him], saying, Pay me what thon owest. ${ }^{5}$ Having ${ }^{\text {efallen }}$
 'down 'therefore ' ${ }^{\text {his }}{ }^{\text {' }}$ fellow ${ }^{3}$ bondman ha his feet be-
 sought him, saying, Have patience with me, and all
 I will pay thea. Buthe would not, but having gone hecast
 him into prison, until he should pay that which was owing.

${ }^{6}$ Having ${ }^{\text {s seen }}{ }^{1}$ but ${ }^{2}$ his ${ }^{3}$ fellow "bondmen what things had taken place,
 were grieved greatily, and having gone narrated to their lord
heaven. 20 For where two or threeare gathered together in my name, there am I in the midst of them.

21 Then came Peter to him, and said, Lord, how oft shall my brother sin against me and I forgive him? till seven times? 22 Jesus saith unto him, I $88 y$ not unto thee, Until seren times: bnt, Until seventy times seven. 23 Therefore is the kingdom of hesven likened unto a certain king, which would take acconnt of his servants. 24 And when he had begun to reckon, one was brought unto him, which owed him ten thousand talents. 25 But forasmuch as he had not to pay, his lord commanded him to be sold, and his wife, and children, and all that he had, and payment to be made. 26 The servant therefore fell down, and worshipped him, saying, Lord, have patience with me, and I will pay thee all. 27 Then the lord of that servant was moved with compassion, and loose ${ }^{2}$ him, and forgave him the debt. 28 But the same servant went ont, and found one of his fellowservants, which owed him an hundred pence: and he laid hands on him, and took him by the throat, saying, Pay me that thou owest. 29 And his fellowservant fell down at his feet, and besought him, saying, Have patience with me, and I will pay thee all. 30 And he would not: but went and cast him into prison, till he should pay the debt. 31 So when his fellowservants saw what was done, they were very sorry, and came and told unto their lord all


 LTTra. $\quad$ - éкeívov (read of the bondman) l. g-éкeivos (read the bondman) $\mathbf{l}$.



that was done. 32 Then his lord, sfter that he had called him, said unto him, O thou wieked servant, I forgave thee all that debt, bocanse thou desiredst me: 33 shouldest not thou also have had compassion on thy fellowservant, even as I had pity on thee? 34 And his lord was wroth, and delivered him to the tormentors, till he should pay all that was due unto him. 35 So likewise shall my heavenly Father do also unto yon, if ye from your hearts forgive not every one his brother their trespasses.
XIX. And it eame to pass, that when Jesus had finished these sayings, he departed from Galilee, and came into the coasts of Judæa beyond Jordan ; 2 and great multitudes followed him; and he healed them there.

3 The Pharisees also came nito him, tempting him, and saying unto him, Is it lawful for a man to putaway his wife for every cause? 4 And he answered and said unto them, Have ye not read, that he which made them at the beginning made them male and female, 5 and said, For this cause shall a man leave father and mother, and shall cleave to his wife: and they twain shall be one flesh? 6 Wherefore they are no more twain, but one flesh. What therefore God hath joined together, let not man put asunder. 7 They say unto him, Why did Moses then cominand to give a writing of divorcoment, and to put her away? 8 He saith unto them, Moses because of the hardness of your nearts suffered you to put away your wives: but from the beginning it was not so.
$\pi \alpha ́ \nu \tau \alpha \tau \dot{a}$ үєvó $\mu \varepsilon \nu \alpha$. 32 То́тє $\pi \rho о \sigma \kappa \alpha \lambda \varepsilon \sigma \alpha ́ \mu \varepsilon \nu о \varsigma ~ a u ̀ \tau o ̀ \nu ~ o ́ ~$ all that had taken place. Then shaving "called ${ }^{\text {s }}$ to ${ }^{7} \mathrm{him}{ }^{4}$ "him
 ${ }^{1}$ his ${ }^{2}$ lord says to him, ${ }^{3}$ Bondman ${ }^{1}$ wicked, all ${ }^{2}$ debt
 ${ }^{1}$ that I forgave thee, since thou besonghtest me; did it not behove ${ }^{\text {zalso }}$
 ${ }^{1}$ thee to have pitied thy fellow bondman, as also I thee had pitied?
 And being angry his lord delivered up him to the tormen-
 tors, until heshould pay all that was owing to him. Thus
 also my Father the heavenly will do to yon unless ye forgive
 each his brother from your hearts ${ }_{\text {of }}$ of $\pi \tau \dot{\omega} \mu \alpha \tau \alpha$ а่̇ $\tau \tilde{\omega} \nu . "$
fences ${ }^{1}$ their.
 And it came to pass when ${ }^{2}$ had ${ }^{3}$ finished ${ }^{1}$ Jesus ${ }^{5}$ words
 *these, he withdrew from Galilee, and came to the borders
 of Judæa beyond the Jordan: and ${ }^{3}$ followed ${ }^{4} \mathrm{him}$

${ }^{2}$ crowds ${ }^{2}$ great, and he healed them there.
 And ${ }^{3}$ came ${ }^{4}$ to ${ }^{5}$ him ${ }^{1}$ the ${ }^{2}$ Pharisees témpting him,
 and saying to him, Is it lawful for a man to putaway
 hiswife for every canse? Bnt he answering said
 to them, Have yo not read that he who made [them]from [the] begin-
 ning male and female made them, and aaid, On account of
 this ${ }^{3}$ shall ${ }^{4}$ leave ${ }^{1}{ }^{2}{ }^{2}$ man father and mother, and
 shall be joined to his wife, and ${ }^{3}$ shall "be ${ }^{1}$ the ${ }^{2}$ two ${ }^{\text {b for }}$
 ${ }^{7}$ flesh ${ }^{6}$ one? Sothat nolonger are they two, but ${ }^{\text {fllosh }}$ one. What
 thorefore God united together, man let not separate. They say
 to him, Why then ${ }^{2}$ Moses ${ }^{1}$ did command to give a bill of di-
 voree, and to putaway her? Hesays to them, Moses
 in view of your hard-heartedness allowed you to pataway
 your wives; from[the] beginning however it was not thns.

[^35]
 if not for fornication, and shall marry another, commits adaltery; and

 ${ }^{4}$ to ${ }^{\text {b } h i m ~}{ }^{1}$ his ${ }^{2}$ disciples, If thas is the case of the man жоv $\mu \varepsilon \tau \dot{\alpha} \tau \tilde{\eta} s ~ \gamma \nu \nu \alpha \iota к o ́ s, ~ o v ̉ . \sigma v \mu \phi ' ́ \rho \varepsilon \iota ~ \gamma \alpha \mu \tilde{\eta} \sigma \alpha \iota . ~ 11 ~ ' O . \delta \varepsilon ̀ ~ \varepsilon โ \pi \varepsilon \nu$ with the wife, it is not profitable to marry. But he said
 to them, Not all receive this word, but [those]
 to wrom ithasbeengiven; for there are ounnchs who from [the] womb
 of [their] mother were born thas, and thereare eunuchs who
 were made eunuchs by men, and there are ennuchs who
 made eunuchs of themselves for the sake of the kingdom of the heavens.
ó $\delta v \nu a ́ \mu \varepsilon \nu о s ~ \chi \omega \rho \varepsilon i ̀ \nu ~ \chi \omega \rho \varepsilon i ́ \tau \omega . ~$
He who is able to receive [it] let him receive [it].

 he might lay on them, and might pray; butthe disciples rebuked
 them. But Jesus said, Suffer the little children, and "not
 ${ }^{\text {'d do forbid them to come to me; for of such is the }}$
 kingdom of the heavens. And having laid npon them [his]hands

he departed thence.
 And behold, one having come to [him] said to him, ${ }^{2}$ Teacher
 ${ }^{2}$ good, what good [thing] shall I do that I may have life eternal?


And he said to him, Why me callest thou good? no one [is] good
 except one, God. But if thon desirest to enter into life,

keep the commandments. He says to him, Which? And Je-
 sus said, Thou shalt not commit murder; Thou shalt not commit adultery;
 Thou shalt not steal; Thou shalt not bear false witness; Honour
 thy and mother; and Thou shalt love thy neighbour as

9 And I say unto you, Whosoever shall put away his wife, except it be for fornication, and shall marry another, committeth adultery: and whoso marrieth her which is pat away doth commit adultery. 10 His disciples say unto him, If the case of the man be so with his wife, it is not good to marry. 11 But he said unto them, All men cannot receive this saying, save they to whom it is given. 12 For there are some eanuchs, which were so born from their mother's womb: and there are some etnnuchs, which were made eunuchs of men : and there be eunuchs, which have made themselves eunuchs for the kingdom of heaven's sake. He that is able to receive $i t$, let him receive it.
13 Then were there brought unto him little children, that he should put his hands on them, and pray: and the disciples rebuked them. 14 But Jesus said, Suffer little children, and forbid them not, to come unto me: for of such is the kingdom of heaven. I5 And be laid his hands on them, and departed thence.

16 And, behold, one came and said unto him, Good Master, what good thing shall I do, that I may have eternal life? 17 And he said unto him, Why callest thou me good? there is none good but one, that is, God : but if thou wilt enter into life, keep the commandments. 18 He saith unto him, Which? Jesus said, Thou shalt do no marder, Thon shalt not commit adultery,Thou shalt not steal, Thou shalt not bear false witness, 19 Honour thy fsther and thy mother : and, Thou shalt love thy neighbour as thyself.

[^36]20 The young man saith nnto him, All these things have I kept from my youth up: what lack I yet? 21 Jesus said unto him, If thou wilt be perfect, go and sell that thou hast, and give to the poor, and thou shalt have treasure in heaven: and come and follow me. 22 But when the young man heard that saying, he went away sorrowful : for he had great possessions.

23 Then sald Jesus unto his disciples, Verily I say nuto yon, That a rich man shall hardly enter into the kingdom of heaven. 24 And again I say unto you, It is easier for a camel to go through the eye of a needle, than for a rich man to enter into the kingdom of God. 25 When his disciples heard it, they were exceedingly amazed, saying, Who then can besaved? 26 But Jesus beheld them, and said anto them, With men this is impossible; but with God all things are possible.

27 Then answered Peter and said unto him, Behold, we have forsaken all, and followed thee; what shall we have therefore? 28 And Jesus said nnto them, Verily I say unto you, That ye which have followed me, in the regeneration when the Son of man shall sit in the throne of his glory, ye also shall sit upon twelve thrones, judgling the twelve tribes of Israel. 29 And every one that hath forsaken houses, or brethren, or sisters, or father, or mother, or wifo, or ehildren, or lands, for my name's sako, shall receive an hondredfold, and shall
 thyself. ${ }^{4}$ Says ${ }^{5}$ to ${ }^{6}$ him ${ }^{1}$ the ${ }^{2}$ young ${ }^{3}$ man, All these
 have I kept from my youth, what yet lack I? 'Said ${ }^{3}$ to ${ }^{4}$ him
 ${ }^{1}$ Jesus, If thou desirest perfect to be, go sell thy
 property and give to [the] poor, and thou shalt have treasura in
 hearen; and come follow me. But ${ }^{4}$ having ${ }^{5}$ heard ${ }^{1}$ the ${ }^{2}$ young ${ }^{3}$ man
 the word went away grieved, for he had "possessions $\pi o \lambda \lambda \alpha ́$.
${ }^{2}$ many.

 to you, that with difficulty a rich man shall enter into the king-
 doin of the heavens. And again I say to you, easier is it
 a camel through [the] ese of a needle to pass, than a riah
 man into the kingdom of God to enter. ${ }^{2}$ Having theard
 ${ }^{2}$ and [this] his disciples were astonished exceedingly, saying,
 Who then is able to be saved? But looking on [them] Jesus
 said to them, with men this impossible is, but with
 God all things possible are.
 Then answering Peter said to him, Lo, wo left
 all things and followed thee; what thien shall be to na?
 And Jesus said to them, Verily I say to you, that ye who
 have followed me, in the regeneration, when shall sit down
 the Son of man apon [the] throne of his glory, ${ }^{3}$ shall sisit $^{2}$
 ${ }^{2}$ also ye on twelve thrones, jadging the twelve tribes
 of Israel. And evory one who has left houses, or brothers,
 or sistors, or father, or mother, or wife, or children, or
 lands, for the sake of nyyname, $\quad$ a hundredfold



${ }^{5}+$ roís to the ltra. (read this word) LA.





 shall receive, and life eternal shallinherit;
 ${ }^{2}$ shall ${ }^{3}$ be ${ }^{\text {first last, and last first. For }{ }^{7} \text { like }}$

${ }^{4}$ is ${ }^{1}$ the ${ }^{2}$ kingdom ${ }^{3}$ of ${ }^{4}$ the ${ }^{5}$ heavens to a man a master of a house, who
 went ont with[the] morning to hire workmen for
${ }^{2}$ vineyard
 ${ }^{\text {this. And having agreed with the workmen for a denarius the }}$
 day, he sent them into his vineyard. And
 haring gone out aboat the third hoor, hesaw others standing
 in the marketplace idle; and to them hesaid, Go also
 ye into the vinegard, and whatever may be just I will give you.
 And they went. Again having gone ont about [the] sirth and
 ninth hour, hedid likewise. And about the eleventh
 hour havinggone ont he found others standing idle, and says
 to them, Why here stand ye all the day idie? They say
 to him, Becanse no one uns ${ }^{1}$ has ${ }^{\text {h }}$ bired. He says to them, Go
 also ye into the vineyard, and whaterer may be just yeshall
 reoeive. But evening being come ${ }^{5}{ }^{\text {says }}{ }^{1}$ the ${ }^{2}$ lord ${ }^{3}$ of the ${ }^{5}$ vineyard
 to his steward, Call the workmen, and pay them
 [their] hire, beginning from the last unto the
 first. And ${ }^{7}$ having ${ }^{\text {s come }}{ }^{1}$ those ['Thired] ${ }^{3}$ about ${ }^{\text {the }}$ Eeleventh
 "hour they reeeived each a denarins. And ${ }^{3}$ having ${ }^{\text {coome }}{ }^{\text {'the }}$ "first
 they thought that more they would receive, and they received also themselves
 each a deuarius. And having received [it] they murmured against the
 master of the house, saying, These last one
 hour have worked, and 'equal to 'us 'them 'thou "hast 'made, who
 have borne the burden of the day and the heat. But he
 answering said to one of them, Friend, I do not wrong thee. ${ }^{3}$ Not
inherit everlasting life. 30 But many that are first shall be last ; and the last shall be first. XX. For the kingdom of heaven is like unto a man that is an householder, which went out early in the morning to hire labourers into his vineyard. 2 And when he had agreed with the labourers for a penny a day, he sent them into his vineyard 3 And he went out about the third hour, and saw others standing idle in the marketplace, 4 and said unto them; Go ye alvo into the vineyard, and whatsoever is right I will give you. And they went their way. 5 Again he went out about the sixth and ninth hour, and did likewise. 6 And about the eleventh hour he went out, and found others standing idie, and saith unto them, Why stand ye here all the day idle? 7 They say unto him, Because no man hath bired us. He saith unto them, Go ye also into the vineyard; and whatsoever is right, that shall ye receive. 8 So when even was come, the lord of the vineyard saith unto his steward, Call the 18bourers, and give them their hire, beginning from the last unto the first. 9 And when they came that were hired about the $\theta$ leventh hour, they received every man a penny. 10 But when the first came, they supposed that they should have received more; and they likewise received every man a penny. 11 And when they had received $i t$, they murmored against the goodman of the house, 12 saying, These last have wrought but one hour, and thou hast made them equal unto ns, which have borne the burden and heat of the day. 13 But he answered one of them, and said, Friend, I do thee no wrong: didst

[^37]not thou agree with me for a penny? 14 Take that thine is, and go thy way: I will give unto this last, even as unto thee. 15 Is it not lawful for me to do what I will with mine own? Is thine eye evil, bocause I am good? 16 So the last shall be first, and the first last: for many be called, but few chosen.

17 And Jesus going np to Jerusalem took the twelve disciples apart in the way, and said unto them, 18 Be hold, we go up to Jerusalem; and the Son of man shall be betrayed unto the chief priests and unto the scribes, and they shall condemn him to death, 19 and shall deliver him to the Gentiles to mock, and to scourge, and to cracify him: and the third day he shall rise again.

20 Then came to him the mother of Zebedee's children with her sons, worshipping him, and dosiring a cortain thing of him. 21 And he said unto her, What wilt thou? She saith unto him, Grant that these my two sons may sit, the one on thy right hand, and the other on the left, in thy kingdom. 22 But Jesus auswered and said, Ye know not what ye ask. Are ye able to drink of the cup that I shall drink of, and to be baptized with the baptism that I am baptized with? They say unto him, We are able. 23 And he saith unto them, Ye shall drink indeed of my cup, and be baptized with the baptism that I am baptized with : but to sit on my right hand, and on my loft, is not mine to give, bnt it shall be given to them for whom it is prepared of my
 ${ }^{7}$ for ${ }^{8_{3}}{ }^{9}$ denarins ${ }^{1}$ didst ${ }^{2}$ thou ${ }^{4}$ agree ${ }^{5}$ with ${ }^{\text {me? }}$ ? Take thine own and
 go. Bat $I$ will to this last give as also to thee: or
 is it not lawful forme to do what I will in that which [is] mine?

 shall be the last first, and the first last: formany

are called, but few chosen.

 the twolve disciples apart in the way, and said tothem,
 Behold, we go up to Jerusalem, and the Son of man $\pi o v \pi \alpha \rho a \delta o \theta \dot{\eta} \sigma \varepsilon \tau \alpha \iota$ тоі̃s $\dot{\alpha} \rho \chi ı \rho \varepsilon \tilde{v} \sigma \iota \nu$ каì $\gamma \rho a \mu \mu a \tau \varepsilon \tilde{v} \sigma \iota \nu$, каi will' be delivered up to the chief priests and scribes, and
 they will condemn him to death, and they' will deliver up him
 to the Gentiles to mock and to scourge and to crucify ;
 and the third day he will rise again.
 Then came to him the mother of the sons of Zebedee with
 her sons, doing homage and asking something from him.

And he sald to her, What dost thou desire? Shesays tohim, Say that
 ${ }^{5}$ may ${ }^{\text {asit }}{ }^{\text {t these }}{ }^{3}$ two *sons ${ }^{2}$ my one on thy right hand and one
 on [thy] left in thy kingdom. But answering
 Jesua said, Ye know not what ye ask for. Are ye able to drink the
 cup which I am abont to drink, and ${ }^{\text {the }}$ the ${ }^{6}$ baptism ${ }^{7}$ which ${ }^{6}{ }^{1}$


 ablo. And he says to them, ${ }^{3}$ Indeed ${ }^{\text {s cup }}{ }^{\text {my }}$ ye shall drink,
 and the baptism whioh I am baptized [with] ye shall be baptized
 [with]; but to sit on my right hand and on my left ${ }^{\text {nnot }}$
 ${ }^{1}{ }^{1}$ s mine to give, but [to those] for whom it has been prepared by





 (is not mine) Ta.
 my Father. And having heard [this] the ten were indignant
 aboat the two brothers. But Jesus 'having called ${ }^{2}$ to [3him]
 ${ }^{\text {ithem }}$ said, Ye know that the rulers of the nations exercise lordship
 over them, and the great ones exercise authority over them. Not
 thas however shall it be among your; but whoever would among
 you great become, let him be your servant; and whoever
 would among you be first, let him be your bondman; even as
 the Son of man came not to be served, but to serve,
 and to give his life a ransom for many.
 And as ${ }^{\text {w }}$ were ${ }^{3}$ going ${ }^{\text {atout }}$ they from Jericho ${ }^{\text {tfollowed }}$
 ${ }^{3} \mathrm{htm}{ }^{4}{ }^{2}$ a crowd ${ }^{2}$ great. And behold, two blind [men] sitting
 beside the way, having heard that Jesus is passing by cried out,
 saying, Have pity on us, Lord, Son of David. But the crowd
 rebuked them that they should be silent. But they the more cried
 out, saying, Have pity on us, Lord, Son of David. And
 having stopped, Jesus called them, and said, What doyedesire
 Ishould do toyou? They say to him, Lord, that ${ }^{3}$ may ${ }^{*}$ be ${ }^{5}$ opened
 iour eejes. And moved with compassion Jesus touched
 their eyes; and immediately ${ }^{\text {s received }}{ }^{\text {"sight }}{ }^{\text {their }}$

eyes, and they followed him.
 And when they drew near to Jerusalem and came to Beth-
 phage towards the mount of Olires, then Jesus sent
 two disciples, saying to them, Go into the village, that

opposite . you, and immediately ye will find an ass tied, and
 a colt with her; having loosed [them] bring [them] tome. And if

Father. 24 And when the ten heard $i t$, they were moved with indignation against the two brethren. 25 But Jesus called them unt him, and said, Ye know that the princes of the Gentiles exercise dcminion over them, and they that are great exercise authority upon them. 26 But it shall not be so among you: but whosoever will be great among you, let him be your minister; 27 and whosoever will be chicf among you, let him be your serrant: 28 even as the Son of man came not to be ministered unto, but to minister, and to give his life a ransom for many.

29 And as they departed from Jericho, a great multitude followed him. 30 And, behold, two blind men sitting by the way side, when they heard that Jesus passed by, cried out, saying, Have mercy on us, 0 Lord, thou son of David. 31 And the maltitude rebuked them, because they should hold their peace: but they cried the more, saying, Have mercy on us, O Lord, thou son of David. 32 And Jesusstood still, and called them, and said What will ye that 1 shall do unto you? 33 They say unto him, Lord, that our eyes may be opened. 34 so Jesus had compassion on them, and touched their eyes: and immediately their eyes received sight, and they followed him.
XXI. And when they drew nigh unto Jerusalem, and were come to Bethphage, unto the mount of Olives, then sent Jesus two disciples, 2 saying unto them, Go into the village over against you, and straightway ye shall find an ass tied, and a colt with her: loose them, and bring them unto me. 3 And

[^38]if any man say ought unto you, ye shall say, The Lord hath need of them; and straightway he will send them. 4 All this was done, that it might be fulfilled which was spoken by the prophet, saying, 5 Tell ye the daughter of Sion, Behold, thy King cometh unto thee, meek, and sitting upon an ass, and a colt the foal of an ass. 6 And the disciples went, and did as Jesus eommanded them, 7 and brought the ass, and the colt, and put on them their clothes, and they set him thereon. 8 And a very great multitude spread their garments in the way; others cut down branches from the trees, and strawed them in the way. 9 And the multitudes that went before, and that followed, cried, saying, Hosanna to the son of David : Blessed is he that cometh in the name of the Lord; Hosanna in the highest. 10 And when he was come into Jerusalem, all the city was moved, saying, Who is this? 11 And the multitude said, This is Jesus the prophet of Nazareth of Galilee.

12 And Jesus went into the temple of God, and east out all them that sold and bought in the temple, and overthrew the tables of the money changers, and the seats of them that sold doves, 13 and said unto them, It is written, My house shall be called the house of prayer; but ye hare mado it a den of thicves. 14 And the blind and the lame came to him in the temple; and he healed them. 15 And when the chief priests and scribes naw the won-
 any one to you say anything, yeshallsay, The Lord ${ }^{3}$ of them ${ }^{2}$ need
 'has. Andimmediately he will send them. But this all came
 to pass that might be fulfilled that which was spoken by the prophet,
 saying, Say to the daughter of Sion, Behold, thy king
 comes to thee, meek and moonted on an ass and a colt [the]
 foal of a beast of burden. And ${ }^{3}$ having ${ }^{\text {t }}$ gone ${ }^{1}$ the ${ }^{\text {ddisciples, and having }}$
 done as ${ }^{2}$ ordered ${ }^{3}$ them ${ }^{1}$ Jesus, they brought the
 ass and the colt, and put apon them ${ }^{\text {a garments }}$

${ }^{1}$ their, and hesat on them. And the greater part [of the
 erowd strewed their garments on the way, and others were outting
 down branches from the trees and were strewing [them] on the
 way. And the crowds those going before and those following
 were erying out, saying, Hosanna to the Son of David; blessed
 [be] he who comes in [the] name of [the] Lord. Hosanna in the
 highast. And as he entered into Jerusalem ewas ${ }^{\text {moved }}$
 'all 2the ${ }^{\text {chity, }}$ saying, Who is this? And the crowds
 said, This is Jesus the prophet, he who [is] from Na-
 zareth of Galilee.
 And ${ }^{2}$ entered ${ }^{\text {'Jesus }}$ into the temple of God, and
 cast out all those selling and buying in the іє $\rho \tilde{\Psi}$, каi $\tau \dot{\alpha} \varsigma ~ \tau \rho a \pi \pi^{\prime} \xi_{\alpha \varsigma} \tau \tilde{\omega} \nu$ ко $\lambda \lambda \nu \beta \iota \sigma \tau \tilde{\nu} \nu \kappa а т \varepsilon \sigma \tau \rho \varepsilon \psi \varepsilon \nu$, каі temple, and the tables of the money changers he overthrow, and
 the seats of those selling the doves. And he says
 to them, It has been written, My house a house of prayer shall be
 called; but ye it have made a den of robbers. And
 'eame ${ }^{\text {b }}$ to ${ }^{\text {b }}$ im ${ }^{\text {b blind }{ }^{2} \text { and }{ }^{\text {slame }} \text { in the temple, and he healed }}$


[^39] the wonders which he wronght, and the children crying in the
 temple, and saying, Hosanna to the Son of David, they were indignant,

and saild to him, Hearest thon what these say? And Je-
 sus says to them, Yea; ${ }^{\text {snever }}$ 'did ${ }^{2}$ ye read, Out of [the] mouth
 of babes and sucklings thon hast perfected praise? And $\kappa a \tau a \lambda \iota \pi \dot{\omega} \nu$ aủ having left them he went out of the city to Bethany, and

passed the night there.

Now early in the morning coming back into the city he hungered,
 and seeing ${ }^{2}$ ffg-tree 'one by the way, he came to it, and
 nothing found on it except leaves only. And he says to it,
 Never more of thee fruit let there be for ever. And sdried sup
 ${ }^{\text {immediately }}{ }^{2}$ the ${ }^{3}$ fig-tree. And seeing [it] the disciples wondered,
 saying, How immediately isdried up the fig-tree! ${ }^{2}$ Answering
 ${ }^{\text {a }}$ and Josus said to them, Verily, $I$ say to you, If ye have faith,
 and do not doubt, not only the[miracle] of the fig-tree shall ye do,
 but even if to this mountain ye should say, Be thon taken a way and be thou cast
 into the sea, it shall come to pass. And all things whatsoever
 ye may ask in prayer, believing, ye shall receive.
 And on his coming into the temple there came ap to him, [when]
 teaching, the chief priests and the elders of the people, say-
 ing, By what authority these things doest thou? and who to thee gave
 this authority? And answering Jesus said to them,
 ${ }^{2}$ Will ${ }^{\text {asksk }}{ }^{\text {s you }}{ }^{1} I^{2}$ also ${ }^{7}$ thing ${ }^{0}$ one, which if ye tell me, I also
 to you will say by what authority these things $I$ do. The baptism
 of John, whence was it? from heaven, or from men?
 And they reasoned with themselves, saying, If we should
 say, From heaven, he will say to us, Why then did ye not believe
derful things that ho did, and the children crying in the temple, and saying, Hosannz to the Son of David; they were sore displeased, 16 and said untohim, Hearest thon what these say? And Jesus saith unto thera, Yea; have ye never read, Out of the mouth of babes and sucklings thou hast perfected praise? 17 And he left them, and went out of the city into Bethany; and he lodged there.
18 Now in the morning as he returned into the city, he hungered. 19 And when he saw a fig tree in the way, he came to it, and found nothing thereon, but leaves only, and said unto it, Let no fruit grow on thee henceforward for ever. And presently the fig tree withered away. 20 And when the disciples saw $i t$, they marvelled, saying, How soon is the fig tree withered away! 21 Jesus answered and said unto them, Verily I say unto you, If ye have faith, and doubt not, ye shall not only do this which is done to the fig tree, but also if ye shall say unto thismountain, Be thou removed, and be thon cast into the sea; it shall be done. 22 And all things, whatsoever Fe shall ask in prayer, believing, ye shall receive.
23 And when he was come into the temple, the chief priests and the elders of the people came unto him as he was teaching, and said, By what authority doest thon these things? and who gave thee this authority? 24 And Jesus answered and said nnto them, I also will ask you one thing, which if ye tell me, I' in like wise will tell you by what authority I do these things. 25 The baptism of Jobn, whence was it? from heaven, or of men? And they reasoned with themselves, saying, If we shall say, From heaven; he will say unto us, Why did ye not then be-



lieve him? 26 Bnt if we shall say, Of men; we fear the people; for all hold John as a prophet. 27 And they answored Jesus, and said, We cannot tell. And he said unto them, Neither tell I you by what authority I do these things. 28 But what think ye? A certain man had two sons; and he came to the first, and said, Son, go work to day in my vineyard. 29 He answered and said, I will not: but afterward he repented, and went. 30 And he came to the second, and said likewise. And he answered and said, I go, sir : and went not. 31 Whether of them twain did the will of his father? They say unto him, The first. Jesus saith unto them, Verily I say unto you, That the publicans and the harlots go into the kingdom of God before you. 32 For John came unto you in the way of righteonsness, and ye believed him not: but the publicans and the harlots believed him: and ye, when ye had seen it, repented not afterward, that ye might believe him.

33 Hear another parable: There was a certain houscholder, which planted a vineyard, and hedged it round about, and digged a winepress in it, and built a tower, and let it out to husbandmen, and went into a far country: 34 and when the time of the fruit drew near, he sent his servants to the husbandmen, that they might receive the fruits of it. 35 And the husbandmen took his servants, and beat one, and killed another, and stoned another. 36 Again, he sent other servants more than the first: and they did unto
 him? but if we shouldsay, From men, we fear the
 multitude; for all hold John as a prophet.
 And answering Jesus they said, We know not. "shaid
 to ${ }^{\text {b them }}$ "also ${ }^{1}$ he, Neither ${ }^{1}$ 'tell you by what authority
 these things I do. But what think je? a man had achildren
 ${ }^{1}$ two, and having come to the first hesaid, Child, go
 to-day work in my vineyard. And he answering
 said, I will not; but afterwards having repented he went. And
 having come to the second hesaid likewise. And he answering
 said, 1 [go], sir, and went not. Which of the two did
 the will of the father? Theysay to him, The first.
 ${ }^{2}$ Says ${ }^{3}$ to ${ }^{\text {them }}$ 'Jesus, Verily I say to yon, that the tax-gatherersand
 the harlots go before you into the kingdom of Goch.
 For came ${ }^{3}$ to ${ }^{\text {ºn }}$ you ${ }^{2}$ John in [the] way of righteonsness,
 and yedid not believe him, but the tax-gatherers and the harlots
 believed him; but ye having seen did not repent afterwards $\tau о \tilde{v} \pi \iota \sigma \tau \varepsilon \tilde{v} \sigma \alpha \iota ~ a \dot{v} \tau \tilde{\varphi}$. to believe him.



 ${ }^{\text {p placed }}{ }^{2}$ about, and dug in it a winepress, and built
 a tower, and let out it to hasbandmen, and left the coantry.
 And when drow near the season of the fruits, he sent
 his bondmen to the husbandmen to receive his fraits.
 And ${ }^{3}$ having ${ }^{\text {taken }}{ }^{1}$ the ${ }^{\text {h hasbandmen }}$ his bondmen, one
 they beat, and another they killed, and another they stoued. Again
 he sent other bondmeu more than tho first, and they

[^40]
 his son, saying,

They will have respect for
 But tho husbandmen seeing the son said among themselves, This
 is the heir; come, let uskill him, and gain pos$\sigma \chi \omega \mu \varepsilon \nu^{\prime \prime} \tau \dot{\eta} \nu \_\kappa \lambda \eta \rho о \nu о \mu i a \nu . \alpha u ̉ \tau o v ̃ . ~ 39 \kappa \alpha i$ 入aßóvтєऽ aủтòv session of his inheritance. And having taken him
 thes cast [him] out of the vineyard and killed [him]. When therefore
 shall come the lord of the vineyard, what will he do ${ }^{3}$ hasbandmen
 ${ }^{1}$ to "those? They say to him, Evil [men]! miserally he will destroy
 them, and the vineyard he will let out to other hasbandmen,
 who will render tohim the fruits in theirseasons.

 tares, [The] stone which ${ }^{\text {'rejected }}{ }^{1}$ those ${ }^{2}$ who ${ }^{3}$ build, this
 is become head of [the] corner: from [the] Lord was this,
 and it is woaderful in our eges? Becanse of this I say
 to you, that ${ }^{\text {shall }}{ }^{\text {b }}$ be ${ }^{5}$ taken ${ }^{\text {ffrom }}$ 'you the kingdom of God, and
 it shall be given to a nation producing the frita of it. and
 he who falls on this stone shall be broken; but on whomsoever
 it shall fall it will grind to powder him. And 'hearing 'the
 ${ }^{2}$ chief ${ }^{3}$ priests ${ }^{\text {and }}{ }^{5}$ the ${ }^{\text {PPhasisees }}$ his parables
 that about them he speaks. And seeking him to lay hold of,
 they feared the crowds, because as a prophet him they held.
 And answering Jesus again spoke tothem in para-
 bles, saying, ${ }^{6}$ Has 'become ${ }^{\text {d lilike }}$ 'the ${ }^{2}$ kingdom ${ }^{3}$ of ${ }^{4}$ the ${ }^{5}$ beavens
 to a man a king, who made a wedding feast for his son:
 and sent his bondmen to call those who had been
 invited to the wedding feast, and they would not come. Again
 he sent other bondmen, saying, Say to those who had been
them likewise. 37 Bat last of all he sent unte them his son, saying, They will reverence my son. 28 Bnt when the husbandmen saw the son, they said among theruselves, This is the heir ; come, let as kill him, and let us seize on his inheritance. 39 And they canght him, and cast him ont of the vineyard, and slew him. 40 When the lord therefore of the vineyard coneth, what will he do unto those husbandmen? 41 They say unto him, He will miserably destroy those wicked men, and will let out his vineyard anto other hasbandmen, which shall render him the fruits in their seasons. 42 Jesus saith unto them, Did ze never read in the scriptures, The stone which the builders rejected, the same is become the head of the corner : this is the Lord's doing, and it is marvellous in our eyes? 43 Therefore say I unto you, The kingdom of God shall be taken from you, and given to a nation bringing forth the fruits thereof. 44 And whosoever shall fall on this stone shall be broken: bnt on whomsoever it shall fall, it will grind him to powder. 45 And when the chief priests and Pharisees had heard his parables, they perceived that he spake of them. 46 But when they sought to lay hands on him, they feared the maltitude, because they took him for a prophet.
XXII. And Jesus answered and spake unto them again by parables, and said, 2 The kingdom of heaven is like unto a certain king, which made a marriage for his son, 3 and sent forth his servants to call them that were bidden to the wedding: and they would not come. 4 Again, he sent forth other servants, saying, Tell them which are bidden, Behold, I

[^41]have prepared my dinner: my oxen and my fatllngsare killed, and all things are ready: come unto the marriage. 5 Bnt they made light of it, and went their ways, one to his farm, another to his merchandise: 6 and the remnant took his servants, and entreated them spitefully, and slew them. 7 But when the king heard thereof, he was wroth: and he sent forth his armies, and destroyed those murderers, and burned up their city. 8 Then saith he to his servants, The wedding is ready, but they which were bidden were not worthy. 9 Go ye therefore into the highways, and as many as ye shall find, bid to the marriage. 10 So those servants went out into the highways, and gathered together all as many as they found, both bad and good: and the wedding was furnished with guests. 11 And when the king came in to see the guests, he saw there a man which had not on a wedding garment: 12 and he saith unto him, Friend, how camest thou in hither not having a weading garment? And he was speechless. 13 Then said the king to the servants, Bind him hand and foot, and take him away, and cast him into outer darkness; there shall bo weeping and gnashing of teeth. 14 For many are called, but fow are chosen.

15 Then went the Pharlsees, and took counsel how they might entangle him in his talk. 16 And they sent out unto him their disciples with the He rodians, saying, Master, we know that thou art true, and teachest the way of God in truth, neither carest
 invited, Behold, my dinner I prepared, my oxen and
 tho fatted beasts are killed, and all things[are] ready; come to the
 wedding feast. But they being negligent of [it] went away, one to
 hisown field, and another to his commerce. And the rest,
 having laid hold of his bondmen, insulted and killed [them].
 And having heard [it] the king was wroth, and having seut
 his forces he destrosed those murderers, and
 their city he burnt. Then he says to his bondmen, The
 indeed ${ }^{1}$ wedding ${ }^{2}$ feast ${ }^{5}$ ready ${ }^{\text {s }}$ is, but those who had been invited were not
 worthy; Go therefore into the thoroughfares of the high ways, and
 asmany as re shall find, invite to the wedding fenst. And
 ${ }^{3}$ having ${ }^{\text {'gone }}{ }^{\text {Gont }}{ }^{\text {t those }}{ }^{\text {a }}$ bondmen into the highways brought together all
 as many as they found, ${ }^{\text {e }}$ rill ${ }^{1}$ both and good; and 'became ${ }^{\text {'ffull }}$ 'the
 ${ }^{2}$ wedding ${ }^{3}$ feast of guests. And ${ }^{3}$ coming 'in ${ }^{1}$ the ${ }^{2}$ king to see
 the guests beheld there a man not clothed
 with a garment of [the\} wedding feast ; and he says to him, Friend, how
 didst thou enter here not having $a_{k}$......ent of [the] wedding feast? But he
 was speechless. Then said the king tothe servants, Having
 bound his feet and bands take away him and cast out [him]
 into the darkness the outer: there shall be the weeping and the
 gnashing of the teeth. For many are called, but fow еєклєкто⿱́.
cho: en.
 Then having gone the Pharisees "counsel 'took how
 him they might ensnare in discourse. And they send to him
 their disciples with the Herodinns, saying, Teacher,
 we know that true thouart, and the way of God in truth

[^42]
teachest, and there is care to thee abont no one, for ${ }^{3}$ not ${ }^{1}$ thou ${ }^{2}$ lookest
 on [the] appearance of men; tell therefore us, what "thou
 'thinkest? Is it lawful to give tribate to Cesar or not? But ${ }^{2}$ knowing
 ${ }^{2}$ Jesus their wickedness said, Why me do ye tempt, hypo-
 crites? Shew me the coin of the tribute. And they
 presented to him a denarins.
 this image and the inscription? They say to him, Cæsar's.
 Then he says to them, Render then the things of Cæsar to Casar,
 andthethings of God to God. And havingheard they wondered;
 and leaving him went away.

 say there is not a resurrection, and they questioned him, say-
 ing, Teacher, Moses said, If any ono should die not
 having children, ${ }^{3}$ shall ${ }^{\prime}$ marry ${ }^{\text {h his }}$ 'brother ${ }^{2}$ wifs
 shis, and shall raise up seed to his brother. Now there were
 with us seven brothers; and the first having married died,

 to his brother.

In like manner also the second, and the third,
 unto the seven. And last of all died also the woman.
 ${ }^{1}$ In ${ }^{3}$ the ${ }^{1}$ therefore resurrection of which of the seven shall she be wife?
 for all had her. And answering Jesus said
 to them, Ye err, not knowing the scriptures, nor the power
 of God. For in the resurrection neither do they marry nor
 are given in marriage, but as angels of God in heaven
 they are. But concerning the resurrection of the dead, have ye not read
 that which was spoken to you by God, saying, I am
thou for any man: for thou regardest not the person of men. 17 Tell us therefore, What thinkest thon? Is it lawful to give tribute unto Cæsar, or not? 18 But Jesns perceived their wickedness, and said, Why tempt ye me, ye hypocrites? 19 Shew me the tribute money. And they bronght unto him a penny. 20 And he saith unto them, Whose is this image and superscription? 21 They say unto him, Cæsar's. Then saith he unto them, Render therefore unto Cæesar the things which are Cæsar's; and unto God the things that are God's. 22 When they had heard these words, they marvelled, and left him, and went their way.

23 The same day came to him the Sadducees, which say that there is no resurrection, and asked him, 24 ssying, Master, Moses said, If a man die, having no children, his brother shall marry his wife, and raise up seed unto his brother. 25 Now there were with us seven brethren: and the first, when he had married a wife, deceased, and, having no issue, left his wife unto his brother: 26 likewise the second also, and the third, unto the seventh. 27 And last of all the woman died also. 28 Therefore in the resurrection whose wife shall she be of the seven? for they all had her. 29 Jesus answered and said unto them, Ye do err, not knowing the scriptures, nor the power of God. 30 For in the resurrection they neither marry, nor are given in marriage, but are as the angels of God in heaven. 31 But as touching the resurrection of the dead, have ye not read that which was spoken unto you by God, saying, 32 I am the God of

[^43]Abrahem, and the God of Isaac, and the God of Jacob? God is not the God of the dead, but of the living. 33 And when the multitude heard this, they were astonished at his doctrine.

34 But when the Pharisees had heard that he had put the Sadducees to silence, they were gathered together. 35 Then one of them, which was \& lawyer, asked him a question, tempting him, and saying, 36 Master, which is the great commandment in the law? 37 Jesus said unto him, Thou shalt love the Lord thy God with all thy heart, and with all thy soul, and with all thy mind. 38 This is the first and great commandment. 39 And the second is like unto it, Thou shalt love thy neighbour as thyself. 40 On these two commandments hang sll the law and the prophets.

41 While the Pharisees were gathered together, Jesus asked them, 42 soying, What think ye of Christ? whose son is he? They say unto him, The Son of David. 43 Hesaith unto them, How then doth David in spirit call him Lord, saying, 44 The LORD saidunto my Lord, Sit thou on my right hand, till I make thine encmies thy footstool? 45 If David then call him Lord, how is he his son? 46 And no man was able to answer him a word, neither durst any man from that day forth ask him any more ques. tions.
XXIII. Thenspake Jesus to the multitude, and to his disciples, 2 saying, The scribes and the Pharisees sit in Moses' seat: 3 all therefore whatsoever they bid you observe,
 the God of Abraham and the God of Isaac and the God of Jacob? ${ }^{3}$ Not
 ${ }^{2}$ is ${ }^{2}$ God God of [the] dead, but of [the] living. And having

heard, the crowds were astonished at his teaching.
 But the Pharisees, having heard that he had silenced the Sad-
 ducees, were gathered together, and ${ }^{9}$ questioned [ ${ }^{10} \mathrm{him}$ ]
 ${ }^{2}$ one ${ }^{2}$ of ${ }^{3}$ them ${ }^{4}$ a doctor ${ }^{\text {a }}$ of ${ }^{7}$ the ${ }^{\text {s law, tempting him, and saying, }}$
 Teacher, which commandment [ ${ }^{2}$ is ${ }^{2}$ the ${ }^{3}$ great in the law?
 And Jesus said to him, Thou shalt love [the] Lord ${ }^{8} G$ God
 ${ }^{2}$ thy with all thy heart, and with all thy soul, and with
 all thy mind. This is [the] first and great
 commandment. And [the] second [is] like it, Thou shalt love
 thy neighbour as thyself. On these two commandments
 all the law and the prophets hang.

But ${ }^{3}$ having ${ }^{4}$ been ${ }^{5}$ assembled ${ }^{6}$ together ${ }^{1}$ the ${ }^{2}$ Pharisees ${ }^{\text {B }}$ questioned
 ${ }^{\text {a }}$ them ${ }^{\text {'Jesus, }} \quad$ saying, What ${ }^{\text {s }}$ y ${ }^{1}$ think concerning the Christ?
 of whom ${ }^{3}$ son ${ }^{1}$ is ${ }^{2}$ he? They say to him, Of David. He saye
 to them, How then ${ }^{2}$ David ${ }^{3}$ in ${ }^{\text {spirit }}{ }^{7}$ Lord ${ }^{6}$ him ${ }^{2}$ does ${ }^{5}$ call?
 saying, ${ }^{3}$ Said ${ }^{1}$ the ${ }^{2}$ Lord to my Lord, Sit on my right hand
 until I place thine enemies [as] a footstool for thy feet.
 If therefore David calls him Lord, how hisson
 is he? And no one was able him to answer a word,
 nor dared auyone from that day to question him oủкย์тเ.
any more (lit. no more).


[^44] tell yon to keep, keep and do. But after their works
 do not; for they say and do not. ${ }^{2}$ They ${ }^{3}$ bind ${ }^{1}$ for
 burdens heavy and hard to bear, and lay [them] on the
 shoulders of men, but with their own finger they will not
 move them. And all their works they do to
 beseen by men. ${ }^{2}$ They ${ }^{3}$ make ${ }^{4}$ broad ${ }^{\text {a }}$ and ${ }^{6}$ phylactering
 ${ }^{\text {stheir, and enlarge the borders of their garments; }}$
 ${ }^{2}$ love ${ }^{\text {a }}$ and the first place in the suppers, and the
 first seats in the synagogues, and the salutations in
 the market-places, and to be called by men Rabbi, Rabbi.
 Rut "ye 'be "not called Rabbi; for one is your leader,
 the Christ, and all ye brethren are. And ${ }^{6}$ father ${ }^{2}$ not

${ }^{\text {s call }}{ }^{5}$ your [3any ${ }^{4}$ one] on the earth; for one is your father,
 who [is] in the heavens. Neither be called leaders; for one
 "your ${ }^{1}$ is leader, the Christ. But the greater of you
 shall be your servant. And whosoever will exalt himself shall be $\sigma \varepsilon \tau \alpha i{ }^{\bullet} \kappa \alpha i$ ő $\sigma \tau \iota \varsigma ~ \tau \alpha \pi \varepsilon \iota \nu \omega ́ \sigma \varepsilon \iota ~ \varepsilon ́ a v \tau \grave{\nu} v \dot{v} \psi \omega \theta \eta ́ \sigma \varepsilon \tau \alpha \iota$. humbied; and whosoever will humble himself shall be exalted.
 But woe to you, scribes and Pharisees, hypocrites,
 for ye devour the houses of widows, and as a pretext ${ }^{2}$ at ${ }^{3}$ great ${ }^{4}$ length $\pi \rho о \sigma \varepsilon v \chi o ́ \mu \varepsilon \nu \frac{}{}{ }^{\circ}$ дıà тои̃то $\lambda \eta ́ \psi \varepsilon \sigma \theta \varepsilon \quad \pi \varepsilon \rho \iota \sigma \sigma о ́ т \varepsilon \rho о \nu ~ к \rho i ́ \mu а . ~$ ${ }^{\text {² }}$ praying. Because of this ye shall receive more abundant judgment.

 yeshutnp the kingdom of the heavens before men
 for ye do not enter, noreven those who are entering do ye suffer
 to enter. Woe to you, scribes and Pharisees, hypocrites,
 for yegoabout the sea and the dry [land] to make one
that observe and do: but do not ye after their works : for they say, and do not. 4 For they bind heavy burdens and grievons to be borne. and lay ${ }^{\text {them }}$ on men's shoulders; but they themselves will not move them with one of their fingers. 5 But all their works they do for to be seen of men: they make broad their phylacteries, and eniarge the borders of their garments, 6 and love the uppermost rooms at feasts, and the chief seats in the synagoguer. 7 and greetings in the markets. and to be called of men, Rabbi, Rabbi. 8 But be not ye called Rabbi : for one is your Master, even Christ; and all ye are brethren. 9 And call no man your father upon the earth: for one is your Father, which is in hearen. 10 Neither be ye called masters: for one is your Master, even Christ. 11 But he that is greatest among you shall be your servant. 12 And whosoever shall exalt himself shall be abased; and he that shall humble himself shall be exalted.

13 But woe unto you, scribes and Pharisees, hypocrites! for yeshut up the kingdom of heaven against men: for ye neither go in yourselies, neither suffer ye them that are entering to go in. 14 Woe unto you, scribes and Pharisees, hypocrites! for ye devour widows' houses, and for a pretence make long prayer : therefore ye shall receive the greater damnation. 15 Woe unto you, scribes and Pharisees, hypocrites! for ye compass sea and land to make one pros-






elyte, and when he is made, ye make him twofold more the child of hell than yourselves. 16 Woe unto yon, ye hlind guides, which say, Whosoever shall swear by the temple, it is nothing; but whosoever shall swear by the gold of the temple he is a debtor 1 17 Ye fools and blind : for whether is greater, the gold, or the temple that sanctifieth the gold? 18 And, Whosoever shall swear by the altar, it is nothing; but whosoever sweareth by the gift that is npon it, he is guilty. 19 Ye fools and blind: for whether is greater, the gift, or the altar that sanctifieth the gift? 20 Whoso therefore shall swear by the altar, sweareth by it, and by all things thereon. 21 And whoso shall swear by the temple, sweareth by it, and by him that dwelleth therein. 22 And he that shall swear by heaven, weareth by the throue of God, and by him that sitteth thereon. 23 Woe nnto you, scribes and Pharisees, hypocrites! for ye pay tithe of mint and anise and cummin, and have omitted the weightier matters of the law, judgment, mercy, and faith: these ought ye to have done, and not to leave the other undone. 24 Ye blind guides, which strain at a gnat, and swallow a camel. 25 Woe unto you, scribes and Pharisees, hypocrites! for ye make clean the outside of the cup and of the platter, bnt within they are full of extortion and excess. 26 Thou blind Pharisee, cleanse first that which is within the cup and platter, that the outside of them may be clean alsu. 27 Woe unto you, scribes and Pharisces, hypocrites! for ye are like unto whited sepulchres, which indeed appear beautifuloutward, but are within full of dead men's bones, and of all
 proselyte, and when he has become [so], ye make him a son of Ge-
 henna twofold more than yourselves. Woe to you, ${ }^{2}$ guides ${ }^{2}$ blind, who
 say, Whoever shall swear by the temple, nothing it is; butwhoever
 shall swear by the gold of the temple, is a debtor. Fools and blind,
 for which greater $\mathrm{i}_{\text {is, }}$ the gold, or the temple which sanctifies
 the gold? And, Whoever shall swear by the altar,
 nothing it is; batwhoever shallswear by the gift that [is] upon it,
 is a debtor. Fools and blind, for which [is] greater, the gift,
 or the altar which sanctifies the gift? He ${ }^{2}$ that 'therefore swears
 by the altar swears by it and by allthingsthat[are] npon
 it. Andhe that swears by the temple swears by it and by
 himwho dwells in it. And he that swears by the heaven
 swears by the throne of God and hy himwho sits upon
 it. Woe to you, scribes and Pharisees, hypocrites, for
 yepay tithes of the mint and the anise and the cummin, and
 ye have left aside the weightier [matters] of the law, judgment, and
 mercy and faith: these it behoved[you] to do, and those not
 to he leaving aside. ${ }^{2}$ Guides ${ }^{\text {² blind, }}$ who filter out the gnat,
 but the camel swallow. Woe to you, scribes and
 Pharisees, hypocrites, for yecleanse the outside of the cup
 and of the dish, but within they are full of plunder and
 incontinence. $\quad$ "Pharisee ${ }^{\text {hblind, }}$ cleanse first the inside
 of the cup and of the dish, that ${ }^{6}$ many ${ }^{7}$ become ${ }^{5}$ also ${ }^{2}$ the ${ }^{\text {"outside }}$
 sof them clean. Woe to you, scribes and Phariseos,
 hypocrites, for ye are like ${ }^{\text {seppulchres }}{ }^{\text {h whited, }}$ which
 outwardly indeed appear beautiful, but within arefull of bones

[^45] of $[$ the] dead and of all uncleanness.
 indeed appear to men righteous, but within ${ }^{2}$ full ${ }^{{ }^{1} \text { are }}$
 of hypoorisy and lawlessness.
 risees, hypocrites, for ye baild the sepulchres of the prophets,
 and adorn the tombs of the righteous, and ye say, If wehad been
 in the days of our fathers we would not have been partakers $\alpha \dot{\tau} \tau \tilde{\omega} \nu^{11}$ ह่v $\tau \tilde{\varphi}$ aїцать $\tau \tilde{\omega} \nu \pi \rho о ф \eta \tau \tilde{\omega} \nu .31$ ढ̈ $\sigma \tau \varepsilon \mu \alpha \rho \tau v \rho \varepsilon і \tau \tau$ with them in the blood of the prophets. So that ye bear witness
 to yourselves, that sons yeare of those who mardered the prophets;
 and ye, fill ye up the measure of your fathers. Serpents,
 offspring of vipers, how shall ye escape from the judgment of Ge-
 henna? Becanse of this, behold, I send to you pro-
 phets and wise [men] and scribes; and [some] of them ye will
 kill and cracify, and [some] of them ye will scourge in
 your synagogues, and will persecute from city to city;
 so that should come upon you all [the] "blood 'righteons poured ont
 upon the earth from the blood of Abel the righteous, to the ä̈цатоs Zaxapiov vioṽ Baoaxiov, öv ध̀фоvєv́батє $\mu \varepsilon \tau \alpha \xi \grave{v} \tau о \tilde{v}$ blood of Zacharias son of Barachias, whom ye murdered between the
 temple and the altar. Verily I say to you, sthall scome
 ${ }^{2}$ these ${ }^{3}$ things ${ }^{1}$ all upon this generation. Jerusalem,
 Jernsalem, who killest the prophets and stonest
 those who have been sent to her, how often would I have gath-
 ered together thy children, in the way ${ }^{3}$ gathers together ${ }^{1} \mathrm{a}$ "hen
 her brood under [her] wings, and ye would not 1
 Behold, is left to you your hoose desolate; for I say'
 to you, In no wise me shall ye see henceforth until ye say, Bless-
 ed [is] he who comes in [the] name of [the] Lord.
uncleanness. 28 Eren so ye also outwardly appear righteous unto men, but within yeare full of hypocrisy and iniquity. 29 Woe unto you, scribes and Pharisees, hypocrites! becanse ye build the tombs of the prophets, and garnish the sepulchres of the righteous, 30 and say, If we had been in the days of our fathers, we would not have been partakers with them in the blood of the prophets. 31 Wherefore ye be witnesses unto yourselves, that ye are the children of them which killed the prophets. 32 Fill ye up then the measure of your fathers. $33 Y e$ serpents, ye generation of vipers, how can ye escape the damnation of hell? 34 Wherefore, behold, I send unto you prophets, and wise men, and scribes: and some of them ye shall kill and crucify; and some of them shall ye scourge in your synagogues, and persecate them from city to city: 35 that npon you may come all the righteous blood shed upon the earth, from the blood of righteous Abel unto the blood of Zacharias son of Barachias, whom ye slew between the temple and the altar. 36 Verily I say unto you, All these things shall come upon this generation. 370 Jerusalem, Jerusalem, thou that killest the prophets, and stonest them which are sent unto thee, how often would I have gathered thy children together, evenasa hen gathereth her chickens under her wings, and ye would not! 38 Behold, your house is leít unto you desolate. 39 For I say unto you, Ye shall not see me henceforth, till ye shall say, Blessed is he that cometh in the name of the Lord.

[^46]XXIV. And Jesus wentout, and departed from the temple: and his disciples came to lim for to shew him the buildings of the temple. 2 And Jesus said unto them, See ye not all these things? verily I say unto you, There shall not be left here one stone upon another, that shall not be thrown down. 3 And as he sat upon the mount of Olives, the disciples came unto him privately, saying, Tell us, when shall these things be? and what shall be the sign of thy coming, and of the end of the world? 4 And Jesus answered and said unto them, Take heed that no man deceive you. 5 For many shall comein my name, saying, I am Clurist; and shall deceive many. 6 And ye shall hear of wars and rumours of wars: sce that ye be not troubled: for all these things must come to pass, but the end is not yet. 7 For nation shall rise against nation, and kingdom against kingdom: and there shall be famines, and pestilences, and earthquakes, in dirers places. 8 All these ore the beginning of sorrows. 9 Then shall they deliver you up to be afflicted, and shall kill you: and je shall be hated o all nations for my name's sake. 10 And then shall many be offended, and shall betray one another, and shall hate one another. 11 And many false prophets shail rise and shall deceive many: 12 And because iniquity shall abound, the love of many shall wax cold. 13 lut he that shall endure unto the end, the same shall be saved. 14 And this gospel of tho kingdom shall be preached in all the world for a witness unto all nutions; and then shall the end come. 15 When ye therefore blatl see the abomination of desolation, spoken of by Daniel the prophet, stand in the holy place,

##  And going forth Jesus wentaway from the temple, and  "came ${ }^{\text {a }}$ to [ $\left.{ }^{8} \mathrm{him}\right]$ 'his "disciples to point out to him the buildings  of the temple. But Jesus said to them, <br> See ye not <br> all

 these things? Verily 1 say to you, not at all shall be left here stone upon stone
 which shall not be thrown down. And as "was ${ }^{3}$ sitting ${ }^{1}$ he upon the
 mount of olives ${ }^{3}$ came ${ }^{1}$ to ${ }^{\text {b }}$ him ${ }^{2}$ the "discipies apart, ${ }^{2}$ say-
 ing, Tell us, when "these ${ }^{3}$ things ${ }^{2}$ slhall he? and what [is $]$ the sign

 answering Jesus said to them, Take heed, lest any one you
 ${ }^{1}$ mislead. For many will come in my name,
 saying, 1 am the Christ; and many they will mislead.
 But ye shall beabout to hear of wars and rumours of wars.
 be not disturbed; for it is neessary all [these] things to take place, but not yet हбт is the end. For "shall ${ }^{3}$ rise ${ }^{4}$ up ${ }^{\text {n }}$ nation against nation. and
 kingdom ngainst kingdom; and there shall be famines and pestilences
 and earthquakes in [different] places. But all these [are] a beginniug of
 throes. Then willthey deliver up you to tribulation, and will kill
 you; and ye will be hated by all the nations on account of
 my name. And then will be offended many, and
 one another they willdeliver ap and will hate one another; and
 many false prophets will arise, and will mistead
 many ; and beeause shall have been multiplied lawlessness, ${ }^{{ }^{4}}$ will ${ }^{\circ}$ grow ${ }^{\text {k }}$ cold
 ${ }^{\text {t }}$ the tove ${ }^{\text {a }}$ of the ${ }^{5}$ many; but he who endures to[the] end
 he shall be saved. And there bhall be proclaimed these glad tidings
 of the kingdom in all the habitablearilt, for a testimiony to all the
 mations; and then shall come the end. When therefore ye shall sce the
 abomination of desolation, which wasspoken of by Daniel the pro-

[^47] phet, standing in [the] "place 'holy (he who reads let him un-
 derstand), then those in Judea let them flee to the
 mountains; he on the honsetop lethimnotcomedown totakeanything
 out of hishouse; and he in the field let him not return
 back to take ${ }^{2}$ garments ${ }^{1}$ his. Bnt woe to those that are with
 child and to those that give suck in thoee days.
 And pray that "may not sbe ${ }^{1}$ your "fight in winter, nor
 on sabbath: for there shall be then "tribulation 'great such as "not
 'has been from [the] beginning of [the] world until now, no, nor ever
 shall be; and unless ${ }^{3}$ had ${ }^{4}$ been ${ }^{5}$ shortened ${ }^{1}$ those ${ }^{2}$ days, ${ }^{3}$ not

 ${ }^{{ }^{3} \text { shall }}{ }^{4}$ be ${ }^{5}$ shortened ${ }^{1}$ those "days. Then if anyone to you
 say, Behold, here [is] the Christ, or here, believe [it] not. ${ }^{2}$ There ${ }^{3}$ will
 -arise for false christs and false prophets, and will give
 ${ }^{\text {signss }}{ }^{1}$ great and wonders, so as to mislead, if possible, even
 the elect. Lo, I have forerold $[i t]$ to you. if therefore they say
 to you, Bchold, in the wilderness he is, go not fortin: Beholu, [he is] in
 the chambers, believe [it] not. For as the lightning comes
 forth from[the] east and appears asfaras [the] west, so
 shall be aiso the coming of the Son of man. For wherever
 may be the carcase, there will be gathered together the eagles.
'Immedi-
 ately but after the tribulation of those days the sun shall be
 darkened, and the moon shall not give hei light, and the
 stars shall fall from the heaven, and the powers of the
 heavens shall be shaken. And then shall appear the sign

(whoso readetn, let hiru understand:) 16 then let them which be in Judra flee into the mountains: 17 let him which is on the housetop not come down to take any thing out of his house: 18 neither let him which is in the field return bacis to take his clothes. 19 And woe nnto them that are with child, and to them that give suck in those days! 20 But pray ye that your flight be not in the winter, neither on the sabbath day: 21 for then shall be great tribulation, such as was not since the beginning of the world to this time, no, nor ever shall be. 22 And except those days should be shortened, there should no flesh be saved: but for the elect's sake those days shall be shortened. 23 Theu if any man shall bay unto you, Lo, here is Christ, or there; believe it not. 24 For there shall arise false Christs, and false prophets, and shall shew great signs and wonders; insomuch that, if it were possible, they shall deceive the very elect. 25 Behold, I have told you before. 26 Wherefore if they shall say unto you, Behold, he is in the desert; go not forth : behold, he is in the secret chambers; believe it not. 27 For as the lightning cometh out of the east, and shiueth even unto the west ; so shall also the coming of the Son of man be. 23 For wheresoever the carcase is, there will the eagles be gathered together. 29 Immediately after the rribulation of those days shall the sun be darkened, and the moon shall not give her light, and ths stars shall fall frows heaven, and the powers of the heavenssliall be shaken: 30 and then shall appear the sign of the Son of man in heaven: and then shall

[^48]all the tribes of the earth mourn, and they shall see the Son of man coming in the clonds of heaven with power and great glory. ${ }_{31}$ And he shall send his angels with a great sound of a trumpet, and they shall gather together his elect from the four winds, from one end of heaven to the other. 32 Now learn a parable of the fig Tree; When his branch is yet tender, and putteth forth leaves, ye know that summer is nigh: 33 so likewise ye, when ye shall see all these things, know that it is near, even at the doors. 34 Verily I say unto you, This generation shall not pass, till all these things be fulfilled. 35 Heaven and earth shall pass away, but my words shall not pass away. 36 But of that day and hour knoweth no man, no, not the angels of heaven, but my Father only. 37 But as the days of Noe were, so shall also the coming of the Son of man be. 38 For as in the days that were before the flood they were eating and drinking, marrying and giving in marriage, until the day that Noe entered into the ark, 39 and knew not until the flood came, and took them all away; so shall also the coming of the Son of man be. 40 Then shall two be in the field; the one shall be taken, and the other left. 41 Two women shall be grinding at the mill; the one shall be taken, aud the other left. 42 Watch therefore: for ye know not what hour your Lord doth come. 43 But know this, that if the goodman of the honse had
 wail all the tribes of the land, and they shall see the Son
 of man, coming on the clouds of heaven with
 power and ${ }^{\text {galory }}{ }^{1}$ great. And heshall send ${ }^{2}$ angels


 his elect from the four winds, from[the]extremities
 of [the]henvens to [the] extremities of them. But from the fig-tree
 learn the parable: When already its branch is become
 tender, and the leaves it puts forth, ye know that near [is] the
 summer. Thus also ye, when ye see all these things,
 know that near it is, at [the] doors. Verily I say to you,
 ln no wise will have passed away this generation until all these things
 shall have taken place. The heaven and the earth shall pass away,
 but my words in no wise shall pass away. But concerning ${ }^{2}$ day
 'that and the iour noone knows, not even the angels of the
 heavens, but my Father only. But as the days
 of Noc, so shall be also the coming of the Son of
 man. as $^{2}$ ~or
 the flood, eating and drinking, marrying and
 giving in marriage, until the day when "entered ${ }^{1}$ Noe into the ark,
 and they knew not till ${ }^{\text {scame }}$ 'the ${ }^{\text {fflood and took away }}$
 all; thus shallbe also the coming of the Son of man.
 Then two will be in the field, the one is taken,
 and the one is left; two[women] grinding at the mill, one
 is taken, and one is left. Watch therefore, for
 ye know not in what hour your Lord comes. But this

[^49] know, that if ${ }^{6}$ had $^{7}$ known ${ }^{1}$ the ${ }^{2}$ master ${ }^{3}$ of ${ }^{4}$ the ${ }^{5}$ honse in what watch
 the thief comes, he would have watched, and not have suffored "to "be

 ready, for in what hour ye think not the Son of man comes.
 Who then is the faithful bondman and prudent, whom ${ }^{\text {3has }}$
 *set ${ }^{\text {in his }}$ 'lord over his honsehold, to give
 to them the food in season? Blessed that bondman, whom
 ${ }^{\text {sharing come }}{ }^{1}$ his ${ }^{\text {² lord will find doing thus. Verily }}$
 I say to yon, that over all his property he will set
 him. But if "should ${ }^{5}$ say ${ }^{2}$ evil ${ }^{3}$ bondman ${ }^{\text {th }}$ that in
 his heart, ${ }^{\text {sin }}$ Delays ${ }^{1}$ my ${ }^{\text {a lord }}$ to come, and shonld begin
 to beat [his] fellow-bondmen, and to eat and to drink with the
 drunken, ${ }^{6}$ will ${ }^{\prime}$ come ${ }^{1}$ the ${ }^{2}$ lord ${ }^{3}$ of ${ }^{4}$ that ${ }^{6}$ bondman in a day
 in which he does not expect, and in anhoir which he knows not. and
 will cut in ${ }^{3}$ two ${ }^{1}$ him, and his portion with the hypocrites
 will appoint: there will be the weeping and the gnashing of the teeth.
 Then ${ }^{6}$ will ${ }^{\text {b }}$ be ${ }^{5}$ made ${ }^{8}$ like ${ }^{1}$ the ${ }^{2}$ kiugdom ${ }^{3}$ of ${ }^{4}$ the ${ }^{6}$ beavens [to] ten
 virgins, who having taken
their lamps
went forth
 to meet the bridegroom. And five ${ }^{3}$ were 'of ${ }^{2}$ them

 ing taken their lamps, did not take with themselves
 oil; bat the pradent took oil in ${ }^{2}$ vessels

${ }^{1}$ their with their lamps. But ${ }^{3}$ tarrying ${ }^{1}$ the
 ${ }^{2}$ bridegroom, they ${ }^{\text {heceame }}{ }^{3}$ drowsy ' ${ }^{\text {all }}$ and slept. But in [the]middle
 of [the] night $i_{\mathrm{a}}{ }^{*}$ cry ${ }^{1}$ there ${ }^{2}$ was, Bchold, the bridegroom comes, go
known in what watcb the thief would come, he would have watched, and would not havo suffered his house to be broken up. 44 Therefore be ye also ready : for in such an hour as ye think not the Sou of man cometh. 45 Who then is a faithful and wise servant, whom his lord hath made ruler отer his household, to give them meat in due season? 46 Blessed is that servant, whom his lora when he cometh shall find so doing. 47 Verils I say unto you, That he shall make him ruler over all his goods. 48 But and if that evi servant shall say in his heart, My lor delayeth his coming; 49 and shall begin to smite his fellowservants, and to eat anc drink with the drunken ; 50 the lord of tha: servant shall come in a day when he looketi: not for him, and in an hour that he is nct aware of, 51 and shall cut him asunder, and appoint him his portion with the hypocrites: there shall be weeping and gnashing of teeth.
XXV. Then shall the kingdom of heaven be likened unto ten virgins, which took their lamps, and went forth to meet the bridegroom. 2 And five of them were wise, and five were foolish. 3 They that were foolish took their lamps, and took no oil with them: 4 but the wise took oil in their vessels with their lamps. 5 While the bridegroom tarried, they all slumbered and slept. 6 And at midnight there was a cry made, Behold, the bridegroom cometh;

k oiкєтéias littra. evil bondman) r . bondmen) lttraw.
 - $\mu \mathrm{ov}$ ó кúplos LTTTA. $\quad \mathrm{P} \rightarrow \dot{\epsilon} \lambda \theta \epsilon i v \nu$ LTTt. $q+$ av̇rov̂ his (fellow t $\quad$ e $\sigma \iota \eta$ should eat GLTTraw. ${ }^{8} \pi \iota \nu \eta$ should drink gltrraw.




go ye out to meet him. 7 Then all those virgins arose, and trimmed their lamps. 8 And the foolish said unto the wise, Give us of your oil ; for our lamps are gone out. 9 But the wise answered, saying, Not so; lest there be not enough for us and you: but go ye rather to them that sell, and buy for yourselves. 10 And while they went to buy, the bridegroom came ; and they that were ready weut in with him to the marriage: and the door was shut. 11 Afterward came also the other virgins, saying, Lord, Lord, open to uะ. 12 But he answered and said, Verily I sas unto you, I know you not. 13 Watch therefore, for ye know neither the day nor the hour wherein the Son of man cometh.

14 For the kingdom of heaven is as a man travelling into a far conntry, who called his own servants, and delivered unto them hisgoods. 15 Andunto one he gave five talents, to another two, and to another one; to every man according to his several ability ; and straightway took his jonrney. 16 Then he that had reccired the five talents went and traded with the same, and made them other five talents. 17 And likewise he that had received two, he also gained other two. 18 But he that had received one went and digged in the earth, and hid his lord's money. 19 After a loug time the lord of those servants conieth, and reckoneth with them. 20 And so he that had received five talents came and bronglit other five talents, saying, Lord, thou deliveredst anto me five
 forth to meet him. Then arose all
 those virgins, and trimmed their lamps. And the
 foolish to the prudent said, Give ns of your oil,
 for our lamps are going out. But ${ }^{3}$ answered ${ }^{2}$ 'tho
 "prudent, saying, [No,] lest ${ }^{3}$ not 'it ${ }^{2}$ maysufice for as and you:
 but go rather to those who sell, and buy
 for yourselves. But as ${ }^{\text {a }}$ went ${ }^{3}$ away ${ }^{1}$ they to buy, ${ }^{\text {s }}$ came ${ }^{1}$ the
 ${ }^{2}$ bridegroom, and those ready went in with him to the wedding
 feast, and ${ }^{3}$ was ${ }^{\text {shhut }}$ 'the ${ }^{2}$ door. And afterwards come also tho
 other virgins, saying, Lord, Lórd, open to us. Butho
 answering said, Verily I say to you, I do not know you. Watch
 therefore, for ye do not know the day nor the hour in
 which the Son of man comes.
 For [it is] as [if] a man leaving the country called his own
 bondmen, and delivered to them his property. And
 to one he gave five talents, and to another two, and to another one,
 to each according to his respective ability; and left the country immediately.
 And ${ }^{\text {having }}{ }^{3}$ gone 'he who the five talents received trafficked
 with them, and made other five talents. In like manner
 also he who [received] the two ${ }^{3}$ gained ${ }^{2}$ also ${ }^{1}$ he other two.
 Buthewho the one received having gone away dug in the earth, and
 hid the money of his lord. And after a ${ }^{2}$ time
 ${ }^{1}$ long comes the lord of those bondmen, and takes

 lents received, bronght to [him] other five talents, saying,

[^50] Lord, five talents to me thou didst deliver; behold, other five
 talents havel gained besides them.

And ${ }^{3}$ said ${ }^{4}$ to ${ }^{5}$ him
${ }^{3}$ lord

${ }^{\text {has }}$ his, Well! bondman good and faithful, over a few things thon wast
 faithful, orer many things thee will Iset: enter into the joy
 of thy lord.

And having emme to $\mathrm{hhm}{ }^{\text {b }}$ ala ${ }^{\text {a }}$ 'he who the two ta-
 lents receired said, Lord, two talents to me thon didst deliver;
 behold, other two talents have I gained besides them.
${ }^{3}$ Said
 ${ }^{\text {to }}{ }^{\text {shim }}$ his ${ }^{\text {an Lord, Well! bondman gooi and faithful, over }}$
 a few things thou wast faithful, over many things thee will I set: enter
 into the joy of thy Lord. And having come to [him ${ }^{4 \prime}$ also ${ }^{\text {a }}$ he who
 the one talent hadreceived said, Lord, Iknew thee that thard
 ${ }^{\text {'thou }}{ }^{\text {arart }}{ }^{3}{ }^{3}{ }^{5}$ man, reaping where thoudidstnotsow, and gathering
 whence thou didst not seatter, and being afraid, having gone away I hid
 thy talent in the earth ; behold, thon hast thine own. *An-
 swering ' ${ }^{1}$ and "his ${ }^{5}$ Lord said to him, Wieked ${ }^{3}$ bondman ${ }^{\text {a }}$ and
 ${ }^{2}$ slothful, thouknewest that I reap where I sowed not, and gather whence
 1 scattered not; it behored "therefore ${ }^{1}$ thee to pat my money
 to the money changers, and coming I should have received mine own with
 interest. Take therefore from him the talent, and give [it] to him who
 has the ten talents. For ${ }^{\text {twho }}$ 'has ${ }^{1}$ to ${ }^{2}$ every ${ }^{\text {a one }}$ shall
 be given, and [he] shall be in abundance; "from 'but him whe has not, even
 that which hehas shall betaken from him. And the useless bondman
 east ye out into the darkness the outer: there shall be the weeping каi ó $\beta \rho v \gamma \mu o ̀ s ~ \tau \tilde{\omega} \nu$ ó óóvт $\omega \nu$. and the gmashing of the teeth.
 But when ${ }^{5}$ comes ${ }^{1}$ the ${ }^{2}$ Son ${ }^{\text {of }}{ }^{3}{ }^{3}$ man in his glory,
 and all the holy angels with him, then willhesit upon [the]
talents: behold, I have gained beside them fire talents more. 21 His lord said unto him, Well done, thou good and faithful servant : thou hast been faithful over a few things, I will make thee raler over many things : enter thou into the joy of thy lord. 22 He also that had received two talents came and said, Lord, thou delivfredst unto me two talents: behold, I have gained two other talents beside them. 23 His lord said unto him, Well done, gooll and faithful servant; thou hast been faithful over a few things, I will matike thee ruler over many things: enter thou into the joy of thy lord. 24 Then he which had received the one talent came and said, Lord, I linew thee that thou art an hard man, reaping where tholl hast not sown, and gatherin! where thou hast not strawed: 25 and I was afraid, and went and hid thy talent in the earth: lo, there thou hast that is thine. 26 His lord auswered and said unto him, Thou wicked inndslothfulservant, thou knewest that I reap where I sowed not, and gather where I have net strawed: 27 tho: oughtest therefore to have put my moneyto the exchangers, and then at my coming I should have received mine own with usury. 28 Take therefore the talent from him, and give it unto him whieh hath ten talents. 29 For unto every one that hath shall be giveu, and be shall have abundance: buc from him that hath not shall be taken away even that which he hath. 30 And cast je the unprofitable servant into outer darkness: there shall be weeping and gnashing of teeth.
31 When the Son of man shall come in his glory, and all the holy angels with him, then shall he sit upon the

[^51]throne of his glory: 32 and before him shall be gathered all nations: and be shall separate them one from another, as a shepherd divideth his sheep from the goats : 33 and he shall set the sheep on his right hand, but the goats on the left. 34 Then shall the King say unto them on his right hand, Come, ye blessed of my Father, inherit the kingdom prepared for you from the foundation of the world: . 35 for 1 was an hungred, and ye gave me meat: I was thirsty, and ye gave me drink: I was a stranger, and se took me in: 36 naKed, and ye clothed me: I was sick, and ye visited me: I was in prison, and ye came untome. 37 Then shall the righteous answer lim, saying, Lord, when saw we thee an hangred, and fed thee? or thirsty, and gave thee drink? :38 When saw we thee a stranger, and took thee in? or naked, and clothed thee? 39 Or when saw we thee sick, or in prison, and came unto thee? 40 And the King shall answer and say nuto them, Terily I say unto you, inasmuch as ye have cone it unto one of the least of these my brethren, ye have done it nuto me. 41 Then shall he say also unto them on the left hand, Depart from me, ye enrsed, into everlasting fire, prepared for the devil and his angels: 42 for 1 was an hungred, and ye gave me no meat: I was thirsty, and ye gave me no drink: 43 I was a stranger, anlyetook me not in: naked, and ye elothed me not: sick, and in prison, and ye visited me not. 14 Then shall they also answer him, saying, Lord, when saw we thee an hungred, or athirst, or a stranger, or naked, or sick, or in prison, and did not minister unto thee? 45 Then shall he answer them, saying, Verily I bay unto you,
 throne of his glory, and shall be gathered before him
 all the nations, and howill separate them from one another. as the
 shepherd separates the sheep from the goats; and he willset
 the sheep on ${ }^{2}$ right ${ }^{3}$ hand ${ }^{1}$ his, but the goats on [his] left.
 Then ${ }^{3}$ will ${ }^{4}$ say ${ }^{1}$ the ${ }^{2}$ king to those on "right ${ }^{3}$ hand ${ }^{2}$ his, Come, the
 blessed of my Father, inherit the ${ }^{2}$ prepared
 ${ }^{3}$ for 'you ${ }^{1}$ kingdom from [the] foundation of [the] world. For I hungered,
 and yegave me to eat; I thirsted, and ye gave ${ }^{2}$ to ${ }^{3}$ drink 'me; astranger
 I was, and ye took ${ }^{2}{ }^{2}{ }^{2}$ me; naked, and ye clothed me; I was
 sick, and yevisited me; in prison 1 was, and yecame to
 me. Then will answer him the righteous, saying, Lord,
 when ${ }^{3}$ thee ${ }^{\text {saww }}{ }^{\text {wwe }}$ hnngering, and fed [thee]? or thirsting, and
 gave [thee] todrink? and when ${ }^{3}$ thee ${ }^{1}$ saw ${ }^{2}$ we a stranger, and took [thee] in?
 or naked, and elothed [thee]? And when ${ }^{3}$ thee ${ }^{2}$ saw ${ }^{2}$ we sick,
 or in prison, and came to thee? And answering the
 king willsay tothem, Verily I say toyon, Jnasmuch as yedid [it]
 to one of these my brethren the least, tome ye
 did [it]. Then willhesay also to those on [the] left, Go from
 me, the cursed, into the fire the eternal, which has been
 prepared for the devil and his angels. For I hnngered,
 and $\quad$ ge gave not to me to eat ; I thirsted, and yegave ${ }^{3}$ not ${ }^{3}$ to ${ }^{4}$ drink $^{1}{ }^{1}$ me;
 a stranger 1 was, and ye took ${ }^{2}$ not ${ }^{3}$ in ${ }^{2}$ me; naked, and ye did not
 clothe me; sick, and in prison, and yedid not visit me.

 when ${ }^{3}$ thee ${ }^{\text {s }}$ aw ${ }^{2}$ we hungering, or thirsting, or a stranger, or naked, or
 sick, or in prison, and did not minister to thee? Then will
 he answer them, saying, Verlly I say to you, Inasmuch as ye did not

[^52] ［it］to one of thase the least，neither tome didye［it］．And
 ${ }^{\text {shhall }}{ }^{3}$ go ${ }^{4}$ away ${ }^{\text {＇these into punishment eternal，bat the righteous into life }}$ aíuvtov．
eternal．
 And it camo to pass when ${ }^{2}$ had ${ }^{3}$ finished ${ }^{2}$ Jesus all
 these sayings hesaid to his disciples，Ye know that after
 two days the passover takesplace，and the Son of man
 is delivered ap to be cracified．

Then were gathered together the
 chief priests and the scribes and the elders of the people
 to the court of the high priest who was called Caiaphas，and
 took counsel together in order that Jesus they might seize by guile，
 and kill［him］；but they said，Not during the feast，that ${ }^{3}$ not
 ${ }^{4} \mathrm{a}$ tumult ${ }^{2}$ there ${ }^{2}$ be among the people．
 Now Jesus being in Bethany in［the］honse of Simon
 the leper，${ }^{3}$ came ${ }^{\text {cha }}$ to ${ }^{5}$ him ${ }^{1}{ }^{2}{ }^{2}$ woman，an alabaster flask of ointment
 having，very precions，and poured［it］on his head
 as he reclined［at table］．But seeing［it］his disciples became
 indignant，saying，For what this waste？for ${ }^{3}$ could ${ }^{1}$ this
 sointment have been sold for much，and have been given to［the］poor．
 But knowing［this］Jesus said to them，Why trouble do ye cause

 ways for the poor ye have with you，but me not always
 ve have．For ${ }^{\text {in }}$ a ${ }^{\text {p }}$ pouring ＇this［ ${ }^{2}$ woman］this ointment on
 my body for my burying shedid［it］．Verily I say
 to you，Wheresoever shall be proclaimed these glad tidings in alí
 the world，shall be spoken of also that which ${ }^{3}$ did ${ }^{\text {th }}$ this［ ${ }^{2}$ woman］，for $\mu \nu \eta \mu o ́ \sigma v \nu 0 \nu$ av̉ァ ${ }^{\prime} s$.
a memorial of her．

Inasmuch as ye did ut not to one of theleast of these，ye did it not to me． 46 Aud these shall go away into everlasting punish－ ment ：but the right－ eous into life eternal．

XXVI．Aud it carne to pass，when Jesus had finished all these sayings，he said unto his disciples， 2 Yeknow that after two days is the feast of the pass－ over，and the Son of man is betrayed to be cracified． 3 Then as－ sembled together the chief priests，and the scribes，and the elders of the people，unto the palace of the high priest，who was called Caiaphas， 4 and con－ sulted that they might take Jesus by subtilty， and kill him． 5 But they said，Not on the feast day，lest there be an uproar among the people．

6 Now when Jesus was in Bethany，in the honse of Simon the leper， 7 there came unto him a woman having an alabaster box of very precious ointment，and poured it on his head，as he sat at meat． 8 But when his disciples saw it，they had indigna－ tion，saying，To what prorpose is this waste ？ 9 for this ointment might have been sold for mach，and giren to the poor． 10 When Je－ sus understood it，he said unto them，Why trouble ye the woman？ for she hath wrought a good work upon me． 11 For ye have the poor always with you；but me ye have not al－ ways． 12 For in that she hath poured this ointnent on my body， she did it for my burial． 13 Verily I say unto you，Wheresoever this gospel shall be preach－ ed in the whole world， there shall also this， that this woman hath done，be told for a memorial of her．

[^53]14 Then one of the twolve, called Judas Iscariot, wont anto thechief pricsts, 15 and said unto them, What will ye gire me, and I will deliver him unto yon? And they covenanted with him for thirty pieces of silver. 16 And from that time he sought opportunity to betray him.

17 Now the first de!! of the feast of unlearencd bread the disciples came to Josus, saying unto him. Where wilt thou that we prepare for thee to eat the passover? is And he said, Go into the city to such a man, and say unto him, The Master saith, My time is at hand; I will keep the passover at thy house with my disciples. 19 And the disciples dia as Jesus had appointed them; and they made ready the passover.
20 Now when the even was come, he sat down with the twelve. 21 An las they did eat, he said, Verily I say unto yon, that one of you shall betray me. 22 And they were exceeding sorrowful, and began every one of them to say unto him, Lord, is it I? 23 And he answered and said, He that dippeth his hand with me in the dish, the same shall hetray me. 24 The Son of man gacth as it is written of him: but woe unto that man by whom the son of man is betrayeal! it had been gond for that man if he hiad not been born. 25 Then Judas, which betrayed him, answerr.d and said, Master, is it I? He said unto hinn, Thou hast said.

26 And ns they were eating, Jesus took brearl, and blessed it, and brake $i \ell$, and gave it to the disciples, and said, Tnke, eat ; this is iny body. 27 And he took the cup, and gave thanks, and gave it to them, saying, Drink
 Then ${ }^{10}$ having ${ }^{12}$ gone ${ }^{\text {tone }}{ }^{2}$ of ${ }^{\text {th }}$ " ${ }^{4}$ twelve, ${ }^{5}$ who "was "called ${ }^{\text {BJ Jndas }}$
 ${ }^{9}$ Iscariote, to the chief priests, said, What are ye willing ${ }^{3}$ me
 ${ }^{\text {to }}$ "give, and I to yon will deliver np him? And they appointed to him

thirty pieces of silver. And from that time he songht an opportunity

that him he might deliver up.
 Now on the first [day] of unleavened [bread]' came the disci-
 ples to Jesus, saying to him, Where wilt thon [that] we should prepare
 for thee to eat the passover? And he said, Go into the
 city unto suchaone, and say to him, The teacher says,
 My time ${ }^{2}$ near ${ }^{1}$ is ; with thee $I$ will ksep the passover with
 my disciples. And ${ }^{\text {a }}$ dil ${ }^{1}$ the ${ }^{2}$ disciples ${ }^{4 a}{ }^{{ }^{6} \text { directed }}$
 ${ }^{7}$ them ${ }^{5}$ Jesus, and prepared the passover.
 And evening being come he reclined [at table] with the twelve.

And as they were eating he said, Verily I say to you, that one of
 you will deliver up me. And being griered exceedingly they began
 to say to him, each of them, II 'amp [he], Lord? Butho
 answering said, Hewhn dipped with me in the dish
 [his h hand, he me will deliver up. The "indecd ${ }^{1}$ Son "of "man
 goes, as it has beon written concerning him, but woe
 to that man by whom the Son of man is delivered up;
 gool were it for him if "had ${ }^{4}$ not ${ }^{\text {a }}$ been ${ }^{6}$ born that "man.
 And answering Judas, who was delivering up him, snid,

 And as they wero eating, ${ }^{2}$ haring ${ }^{3}$ takon ${ }^{2}$ Jesus the bread,
 and having blessed, broke and gare to the disciples, and
 snid, Take, eat; this is my body. And
 having tnken the cup, and having given thanks, he gave [it] to them,
 saying, ${ }^{2}$ Drink ${ }^{3}$ of ${ }^{*}$ it ${ }^{1}$ all. Forthis is myblood,
 that of the new covenant, which for many is poured ont for
 remission of sins. But I say to you, that not at all will I drink hence-
 forth of this fruit of the vine, until ${ }^{\text {day }}$
 'that when it Idrink with you new in the kingdom ${ }^{\text {a }}$
 of my father.

And having sung ahymn they went out to the mount
 of Olives. Then ${ }^{2}$ says ${ }^{3}$ to ${ }^{\text {th }}$ 解 ${ }^{2}$ Jesus, All ye will be
 offended in me during this night. For it has been written,
 I will smite the shepherd, and will be scattcred abroad the sheep
 of the flock; but after my being raised I will go before you
 into Galilee. And answering Peter said to him,

 will be offended.
${ }^{2}$ Said ${ }^{3}$ to ${ }^{4}$ him ${ }^{1}$ Jesus, Verily I say to thee,
 that during this night, before [the] cock crows, thrice
 thon wilt deny me. ${ }^{2}$ Says ${ }^{3}$ to ${ }^{4}$ him 'Peter, Even if it wereneedful forme
 with thee to die, in nowise thee will I deny. Likewise also
ye all of it; 23 for this is my blood of the new testament, which is shed for many for the remission of sins. 29 But I say unto you, I will not drink henceforth of this fruit of the vine, until that day when I drink it new with you in my Father's kingdom. 30 And when they had sung an hyian, they went out into the mount of Olives. 31 Then saith Jesus unto them, All ye shall be offended becanse of me this night: for it is written, I will smite the shephera, and the sheep of the fock shall be scattered abroad. 32 Butafter I am risen again, I will go before you into Galilee. $33 \mathrm{Pe}-$ ter answered and said unto him, Though all men shall be offeniled beeause of thee, yet will I never be offended. 34 Jesus said unto him, Verily I say unto thee, That this night, before the cock crow, thou shalt deny me thrice. 35 Peter said unto him, Though I should die with thee, yet will I not deny thee. Likewise also said all the disciples.
$\pi \alpha ́ \nu \tau \varepsilon \varsigma$ oi $\mu a \forall \eta \tau a i$ єĩ $\pi 0 \nu$.
all the disciples said.

 Gethsemane, and he saysto the diseiples, Sit here, until
 having gone away I shall pray yonder. And having taken with [him] Пย́т Peter and the two sons of Zebedee, he began to be sorrowful and
 deeply depressed. Then hesays to them, Very sorrowful is my soul



 ing, and saying, my Father, if possible it is let pass
 from me this cup; nevertheless not as I will, but as

36 Then cometh Jesus with them unto a place called Gethsemane, and saith unto the disciples, Sit $y e$ here, while I go and pray yonder. 37 And he took with him Pe ter and the two sons of Zebedee, and began to be sorrowful and very heavy. 38 Then saith he unto them, My soul is exceeding sorrowfnl, even unto death : tarry ye here, and watch with me. 39 And he weut a little farther, and fell on his face, and prayed, saying, $O$ my Father, if it be possible, let this cup pass from me: nevertheless not as I will, bnt as thou wilt.

[^54]40 And he cometh unto the disciples, and findeth them aslcep, and saith unto Peter, What, conld ye not watch with me one hour? 41 Watch and pray, that ye enter not into temptation : the spirit indeed is willing, but the flesh is weak. 42 He went away again the second time, and prayed, saying, 0 my Father, if this cup may not pass away from me, except I drink it, thy will be done. 43 And he came and found them asleep again : for their eyes were heavy. 44 And he left them, and went away again, aud prayed the third time, saying the same words. 45 Then cometh he to his disciples, and saith unto them, Sleep on now, and take your rest: behold, the hour is at hand, and the Son of man is betrayed into the hands of sinners. 46 Rise, let us be going: behold, he is at hand that doth betray me.

47 And while he yet spake, lo, Judas, one of the twelve, came, and with him a great multitude with swords and staves, from the chief priests and elders of the people. 48 Now he that betrayed him gave them a sign, saying, Whomsoever I shall kiss, that same is he: hold him fast. 49 And forthwith he came to Jesus, and said, Hail, master ; and kissed him. 50 And Jesus said unto him, Friend, wherefore art thou come? Then came they, and laid hands on Jesus, and took him. 51 And, behold, one of them which were with Jesus stretched out his hand, and drew his sword, and struck a servant of the high priest's, and smote off his car.
 thou. And hecomes to the disciples and finds them
 sleeping, and says to Peter, Thas were ye not able one
 hour to watch with me? Watch and pray,
 that ye enter not into temptation: the "indeed ${ }^{1}$ spirit [is] ready,
 but the flesh weak.

Again a second time having gone away he
 prayed, saying, my Father, if ${ }^{3}$ cannot ${ }^{1}$ this ${ }^{2}$ cup
 pass from me unless ${ }^{3}$ it ${ }^{2} I^{2}$ drink, ${ }^{6}$ be ${ }^{7}$ done ${ }^{5}$ will
 thy. And having come he finds them again sleeping,
 for ${ }^{3}$ were ${ }^{\text {their }}{ }^{2}$ eyes heary. And leaving
 them, having gone away again he prayed a third time, ${ }^{2}$ the ${ }^{3}$ same
 ${ }^{\text {th }}$ thing ${ }^{\text {issaying. Then he comes to his disciples }}$
 and says tothem, Sleep on now and take your rest;
 lo, ${ }^{3}$ has 'drawn ${ }^{\text {s near }}$ 'the ${ }^{2}$ hour, and the Son of man is delivered
 up into [the] hands of sinner:. Risenp, let us go; behold,

${ }^{4}$ bas "drawn ${ }^{\text {near }}{ }^{1}$ he who is delivering up me.
 And 'yet 'as 'he ${ }^{3}$ is speaking behold, Judas, one of the twelve,
 came, and with him a acrowd 'great with swords and staves,
 from the chief priests and elders of the people. And he who
 was delivering up him gave them a sign, saying, Whomsoever
 I shall kiss, he it is : seize him. And immediately
 having come up to Jesus hesaid, Hail, Rabbi, and ardently kissed

him. But Jesus said to him, Friend, for what [purpose]
 art thou come? Then having come to [him] they laid hands on
 Jesus, and scized him. And behold, one of those
 with Jesus, having stretched out [his] hand drew ${ }_{2}$ wword
 'his, and smiting the bondman of the high priest took off

 again $T . \quad r-\alpha v ่ o v ิ$ (read the disciples) LTTra. v jo $\alpha \beta \beta \in \mathrm{t}$. w ô GLTTrAW.
 his ear. Then ${ }^{\text {zays }}{ }^{3}$ to ${ }^{\text {Khim }}{ }^{1}$ Jesus, Return
 thy sword to its place; for all who
 take [the] sword by [the] sword shall perish. Orthink-
 est thou that $I$ am not able now to call apon my Father,
 and he will furnish to me more than twelve legions of
 angels? How then should be fulfilled the scriptures that thus ঠєĩ $\gamma \varepsilon \nu \varepsilon \in \sigma \theta a \iota$;
it must be?
 In that hour said Jesus to the crowds, As against



Daily' with you I gat teaching in the temple,
 and je did not seize me. But this all is come to pass that may $\rho \omega \theta \tilde{\omega} \sigma \iota \nu$ ai $\gamma \rho \alpha \phi a i$ т $\tilde{\omega} \nu \pi \rho о ф \eta \tau \tilde{\omega} \nu$. Tóт $\boldsymbol{\tau}$ oi $\mu \alpha \theta \eta \tau \alpha i^{h} \pi a ́ \nu \tau \varepsilon_{S}$ befulfiled the scriptares of the prophets. Then the disciples all

forsaking him fled.
 But they who had seized Jesus led [him] away to Cai-
 aphas the high priest, where the scribes and the elders
 were gathered together. And Peter followed him from afar
 even to the court of the high priest ; and having entered within he sat
 with the officers to see the end. And the chief priests and the
 elders and the ${ }^{\text {s sanhedram }}{ }^{1}$ whole sought false evidence
 against Jesns, so that him they mightputto death, and ${ }^{2}$ not
 ${ }^{1}$ foond [3any]: aven many false witnesses having oome forward ${ }^{3}$ not
 ${ }^{\text {'they }}$ 'found [any]. But at last having come forward two false witnesses
 said, This [man] said, I am able to destroy the temple of God,
 and in three days to build it. And havingstood up
 the high priest said tohim, Nothing answerest thon? What 'these sthee

52 Then said Jesus uuto him, Put up again thy sword into his place: for all they that take the sword shall perish with the sword. 53 Thinkest thou that I cannot now pray to my Father, and he shall presently give me more than twelve legions of angels? 54 Bat how then shall the scriptures be fulfilled, that thus it must be?


55 In that same hour said Jesus to the multitudes, Are ye come out as against a thief with swords and staves for to take me? I sat daily with you teaching in the temple, and ye laid no hold on me. 56 But all this was done, that the scriptures of the prophets might be fulillled. Then all the disciples forsook him, and fled.

57 And they that had laid hold on Jesus led him away to Caiaphas the high priest, where the scribes and the elders were assembled. 58 But Peter followed him afar off unto the high priest's palace, and went in, and sat with the servants, to see the end. 59 Now the chief priests, and elders, and all the council, sought false witness against Jesus, to put him to death; 60 but found none: yea, though many false witnesses came, yet found they none. At the last caine two false witnesses, 61 and said, This fellow said, I am able to destroy the temple of God, and to build it in three days. 62 And the bigh priest arose, and said unto him, Answerest thou nothing? what is it which these witness against thee? 63 Bnt

[^55]Jesus held his peace. And the high priest answered and said unto him, I adjure thee by the living God, that thon tell us whether thou be the Christ, the Son of God. 64 Jesns saith unto him, Thou hast said: nevertheless I say unto you, Hereafter shall ye see the Son of man sitting on the right hand of power, and coming in the clouds of heaven. 65 Then the high priest rent his elothes, saying, He hath spoken blasphemy ; what further need have we of witnesses? behold, now ye have heard his blasphemy. 66 What think ye? They answered and said, He is guilty of death. 67 Then did they spit in his face, and buffeted him ; and others smote him with the palms of their nauds, 68 saying, Prophesy unto us, thou Christ, Who is he that smote thee?

69 Now Peter sat withont in the palace: and a damsel eame nnto him, saying, Thou also wast with Jesus uf Galile. 70 But he denied before them all, saying, I know not what thou sayest. 71 And when he was gone out into the porch, another maid saw him, and said unto them that were there, This fellow was also with Jesus of Nazareth. 72 And again he denicd withan oath, I do not know the man. 73 And after a while came unto him they ihat stood by , and said to Peter, surely thou also art one of them; for thy speech bewrayeth thee. 74 'Then began he to eurse and to swear, saying, I know not the man. And immediately the cock crew. 75 And Peter remembered the word of Jesus, which said unto him, Before the eock "row. thou shalt deny we thrice. And he went ont, and wept bitterly.
 'do ${ }^{\text {switness }}$ 'against? But Jesus was silent. And answering the
 highpriest said to him, I adjure thee by ${ }^{3}$ God ${ }^{\text {th }}$ the ${ }^{\text {"living, }}$
 that us thoutell if thou art the Christ, the Son of God. ${ }^{2}$ Says
 ${ }^{3}$ to ${ }^{\text {h him }}{ }^{1}$ Jesus, Thou hast said. Moreover I say to you, Henceforth ye shall see
 the Son of man sitting at[the]righthand of powor, and
 coming on the clouds of heaven. Then the high priest
 rent his garments, saying, He has blasphemed; why
 any more ${ }^{3}$ need "have ${ }^{\text {w }}$ we of witnesses? 1o, now ye haveheard the blas-
 phemy of him. What do yethink? Andthey answering said,
 Deserving of death he is. Then they spat in "face

${ }^{1}$ his, aud buffeted him, and some struek [him] with the palm of the
 hand, saying, Prophesy tous, Christ, Who is he that $\pi \alpha i \sigma a c ̧ \sigma$; struck thee?
 But Peter ${ }^{3}$ without ${ }^{2}$ was ${ }^{\text {sititting }}$ in the court, and ' eame
 ${ }^{4}$ to ${ }^{\text {b }}$ him ${ }^{1}$ a ${ }^{2}$ maid, saying, And thou wast with Jesus the
 Galiiæan. Buthe denied before all, saying, ${ }^{3}$ Not


 :saw thim 'another ["maid], and says to those there, And this [man]
 was with Jesus the Nazaræan. And again he denied
 with an oath, I know not the man. After a lititle also
 ${ }^{\text {thaving }}{ }^{6}$ eome ${ }^{7}$ to [ ${ }^{8}$ him ${ }^{1}$ 'those ${ }^{2}$ who ${ }^{3}$ stood ${ }^{4}$ by said to Petor, Truly
 also thou of them art, for even thy specech ${ }^{3}$ manifest "theo ${ }^{1}$ makes.
 Then he began to curse and to swear, I know not
 the man. And immodiately $a$ coek crew. And
 "remembered ${ }^{2}$ Peter the word of Jesus, who had said to him,
 Before [the] cock crow, thrice thon witt deny me. And

having gone out he wept bitterly.



 snd morning being come, ${ }^{2}$ connsel ${ }^{11}$ took ${ }^{2}$ all ${ }^{2}$ the
 ${ }^{3}$ chief ${ }^{4}$ priests ${ }^{5}$ and ${ }^{6}$ the ${ }^{7}$ elders ${ }^{8}$ of ${ }^{9}$ the ${ }^{10}$ people against Jesus,
 so that they might put to death him; andhaving bound him they led
 away [him] and delivered up him to Pontius Pilate the r̀ $\gamma \varepsilon \mu o ́ \nu \iota$. governor.
 Then ${ }^{\text {b having }}{ }^{\text {heen }}{ }^{1}$ Judas ${ }^{2}$ who ${ }^{3}$ delivered ${ }^{6}$ up "him that he was
 condemned, having regretted [it] retarned the thirty pieces of
 tilver to the chief priests and the elders, mning,

I simnod delivering ap ${ }^{2}$ blood ${ }^{\text {'guiltless. But they said, What [is that] }}$

to us? thou wilt see [to it]. And having cast down the pieces of silver
 in the temple he withdrew, and having gonesway hanged himself. And the
 chief priests having taken the pieces ofsilver said, It is not lawful to pat
 them into the treasury, since [the] price of blood it is. *Coun-
 sel ${ }^{{ }^{2}}$ and ${ }^{2}$ having ${ }^{3}$ taken, they hought with them the field of the

potter, for a burying ground for strangers. Wherefore ${ }^{3}$ was ${ }^{\text {called }}$

 was fulfilled that which was spoken by Jeremias the prophet, say-
 ing, And Itook the thirty pieces of silver, the price of him who



gave them for the field of the poter, according as ${ }^{\text {sidirected }}$ $\mu \mathrm{ot}$ кúptos. ${ }^{4}$ me [ ${ }^{1}$ the ${ }^{2}$ Lord.
 But Jesus stood before the governor; and s, q nes-
 tioned 'him ${ }^{\text {'the }}$ 'governor, saying, ${ }^{2}$ Thou 'art the king of the
 Jews? And Jesus said to him, Thou sayest. And
 when ${ }^{2}$ was ${ }^{3}$ accused ${ }^{\text {the }}$ by the chief priests and the el-
 ders, nothing he answered.

Then ${ }^{2}$ says ${ }^{3}$ to ${ }^{4}$ him ${ }^{2}$ Pilate,
XXVII. When the morning was come, all the chief priests and elders of the people took counsel agrainst Jesus to put him to death: 2 and when they had bound him, they led him away, and delivered him to Pontios Pilate the governor.

3 Then Judas, which had betrayed him, when he saw that he was condemned, repented himself, and brought again the thirty pieces of silver to the chief priests and elders, 4 saying, I have simned in that I hare betrayed the innocent blood. And they said, What is that to us? see thou to thet. 5 And he cast down the pieces of silver in the temple, and departed, and went and hanged himself. 6 And the chief priests took the siliver pieces, and said. It is not lawful for to pat them into the treasury, because it is the price of blood. 7 And they took counsel, and hought with them the potter's field, to bury strangersin. 8 Wherefore that field was called, The ficld of blood, unto this day. 9 Then was fulfilled that which was spoken by Jeremy the prophet. saying, And they took the thirty pieces of silver, the price of him that was valued, whom they of the children of Israel did value; 10 and gave them for the potter's field, as the Lord appointed mo.

11 And Jesus stcod before the governor: and the governor asked him, eaying, Art thou the king of the Jews ? And Jesus said unto him, Thou sayest. 12 And when he was accused of the chief priests and elders, he answered nothing. 13 Then said Pilate unto him, Ferrest

[^56]thou not how many things they witness against thee? 14 And he answered him to never a word; insomach that the governor marvelled greatly.

15 Now at that feast the governor was wont to release nnto the people a prisoner, whom they wonld. 16 And they had then a notable prisoner, called Barabbas. 17 Therefore when they were gathered together, Pilate said nnto them, Whom will ye that I relense unto you? Barabbas, or Jesus which is called Christ? 18 For he knew that for enyy they had delivered him. 19 When he was set down on the judgment seat, his wife sent onto him, saying, Have thou nothing to do with that just man : for I have suffered many things this day in a dream becanse of him. 20 But the chief priests and elders persuaded the multitude that they should ask Barabbas, and destroy Jesus. 21 The governor answered and said unto them, Whether of the twain will ye that I rblease unto you? They aid, Barabbas. 22 Pilate saith unto them, What shall I do then with Jesus which is called Christ? They all say unto him, Let him be crucified. 23 And the governor said, Why, what evil hath he done? But they cried out the more, saying, Let him be cracified. 24 When Pilate saw that he could prevail nothing, but that rather a tumult was made, he took water, and washed his hands before the multitude, saying, I am innocent of the blood of this just person: sce ye to it. 25 Then answered all the people, and said, His blood be on ns, and on our children. 26 Then released he Barabbas unto them: and when he had scourged Jesus, he delivered him to be crucified.
 Hearest thou not how many things ${ }^{\text {thee }}$ 'they ${ }^{2}$ witness ${ }^{3}$ agninst? And
 he did not answer him to even one word, so that ${ }^{3}$ wondered ${ }^{1}$ the ѝ $\gamma \varepsilon \mu o ́ v a \quad \lambda i ́ a \nu$. 2governor exceedingly.
 Now at [the] feast ${ }^{3}$ was ${ }^{4}$ accustomed ${ }^{1}$ the ${ }^{2}$ governor to release one


 soner ${ }^{1}$ notable, caHed Barabbas. ${ }^{3}$ Being ${ }^{4}$ gathered ${ }^{5}$ together
 ${ }^{2}$ therefore ${ }^{1}$ they ${ }^{\text {'said }}$ "to ${ }^{\circ}$ them ${ }^{\text {apilate, }}$ Whom will ye[that] I
 release to you? Barabbas, or Jesns who is called Christ?
 For he knew that throngh envy they delivered np him. ${ }^{2} \Delta s$ was


 $\mathrm{This}^{2}{ }^{\text {wifife}}$, saying, [Let there be] nothing between thee and ${ }^{\text {s }}$ righteous
 ${ }^{\text {thent }}$ [man]; for many things I suffered to-day in a dream becanse of
 him. Bat the chief priests and the elders persuaded the
 crowds that they should beg for Barabbas, and 'Jesus ${ }^{\text {shhould }}$
 ${ }^{2}$ destroy. And ${ }^{\text {annswering }}{ }^{1}$ the ${ }^{2}$ governor said. to them, which will ye
 of the two [that] I relense to you? And they said, Barabbas.
 ${ }^{3}$ Says ${ }^{3}$ to ${ }^{\text {them }}{ }^{\text {PPilate, }}$ What then shall Ido with Jesus, who
 is called Christ? They ${ }^{\text {say }}{ }^{2}$ to 'him ${ }^{\text {a }}$ all, ${ }^{\prime}$ Let [him] be crucified.
 And the governor sald, What ${ }^{2}$ then 'evil didhe commit? Bat they
 the more cried out, saying, Let [him] be crucified. And ${ }^{2}$ seeing
 ${ }^{1}$ Pliate that nothing it availed, bat rather a tumult is arising,
 having taken water he washed [his] hands before the crowd,
 saying, Guiltless Iam of the blood of this righteous [man


 His blood [be] on us and on our children. Then here-
 leased to them Barabbas ; but 'Jesus 'háving ${ }^{2}$ scoarged $\pi \alpha \rho \varepsilon ́ \delta \omega \kappa \varepsilon \nu \quad$ " $\nu \alpha \quad \sigma \tau a v \rho \omega \theta \tilde{y}$.
he delivered up [him] that he might be crucified.

[^57]
Then the soldiers of the governor, having taken with [them]
 Jesus to the protorium, gathered against him all
 the band; and haring stripped him they put round him
 $a^{2}$ cloak ${ }^{\text {s scarlet }}$; And having platted a crown of thorns
 they put [it] on his head,
 ${ }^{2}$ right ${ }^{3}$ band ${ }^{1}$ his; and bowing the knees before him they
 mocked him, saying, Hail, king of the Jews I
 and having spit apon him they took the reed and struck

[him] on his head. And when they had mocked him
 they took off him the cloak, and they pat on him
 his own garments; and led ${ }^{\text {a }}$ away ${ }^{\text {him }}$ to crucify.
 And going forth they found a man a cyrenæan, by name
 Simon; him they compelled that he might carry his cross.
 And having come to a place called Golgotha, which is
 called ${ }^{2}$ of ${ }^{3}$ a ${ }^{*}$ skull ${ }^{1}$ place, they gave him to drink rinegar
 with gall mingled; and having tasted he would not drink.
 And having crucified him they divided his garments,
 casting a lot; that might be fuliflled that which was spoken by
 the prophet, Thes divided mygarments among themselves, and
 for my vesture they cast a lot. And sitting down
 they kept guard over him there. And they put up over

 Jesus the king of the Jews. Then are crucified with
 him two robbers, one at [the] right hand and one at [the] left.
 Bat those passing by railed at him, shaking
 their heads, and saying, Thon who destroyest the temple

27 Then the soldiers of the governor took Jesus into the common hall, and gathered unto him the whole band of soldiers. 28 And they stripped hirn, and put on him a scarlet robe. 29 And when they had platted a crown of thorns, they pat it upon his head, and a reed in his rigut hand : and they bowed the knee before him, and mocked him, saying, Hail, King of the Jews! 30 And they spit upon him, and took the reed, and smote him on the head. 31 And after that they had mocked him, they took the robe off from him, and put his own raiment on him, and led him away to crucify him.
32 And as they came out, they found a man of Cyrene, Simon by name: him they compelled to bear his cross. 33 And when they were come unto a place called Golgotha, that is to say, a place of a skull, 34 They gave him vinegar to drink mingled with gall: and when he had tasted thereof, he would not drink 35 And they crucified him, and parted his garments, casting lots: that it might be fulfilled which was spoken by the prophet, They parted my garments among them, and upon my vesture did they cast lots. 36 And sitting down they watched him there; 37 and set up over his head his accusation written, THIS IS JESUS THE KING OF THE JEWS. 38 Then were there two thieves crucified with him, one on the right hand, and another on the Ieft.

39 And they that passed by reviled him, wagging their heads, 40 and saying, Thou that destroyest the temple, and buildest

[^58]it in three days, save thyself. If thou be the Son of God, come down from the cross. 41 Likewise also the chief priests mocking him, with the scribes and elders, said, 42 He saved others; himself he cannot save. If he be the King of Israel, let him now come down from the cross, and we will believe him. 43 He trasted in God; let him deliver him now, if he will have him : for hesaid, I am the Son of God. 44 The thieves also, which were crucified with him, cast the same in his teeth.

45 Now from the sizth hour there was darkness over all the land unto the ninth hour. 46 And abont the ninth hour Jesus cried with a loud voice, s:yying, ELI, ELI, LAMA BABACHTHANI ? that is to say, My God, my God, why hast thou forsaken me? 47 Some of them that stood there, when they heard that, said, 'This man calleth for Elias. 48 Andstraightway one of them ran, ind took a spunge, and filled it with vinegar, and pat it on a reed, and gave him to drink. 49 The rest said, Let be, let us see whether glias will come to save him.

50 Jesus, when he had cried again with a lond voice, yielded up the ghost. 51 And, behold, the veil of the temple was rent in twain from the top to the bottom; and the earth did quake, and the rocks rent ; 52 and the graves were opened; and many bodies of the saints which slept arose, 53 and
 and in three days buildest [it], save thyself. If son
 thou art of God, descend from the cross. ${ }^{2}$ In ${ }^{3}$ like ${ }^{4}$ manner
 ${ }^{1}$ and also the chief priests, mocking, with the scribes and
 elders, said, Others he saved, himself he is not able
 to save. If king of Israel he is, let him descend now from the
 cross, and we will believe him. He trusted on God:
 let him deliver ${ }^{2}$ now ${ }^{1}$ him, if hewill [hare] him. For he said, "Of ${ }^{5}$ God
 ${ }^{1} I^{2}{ }^{2} \mathrm{am}^{3}$ Son. And [with] the same thing also the robbers who were crucified to-
 gether with him reproached him.

 land until[the] hour ${ }^{\text {n }}$ ninth; and about the ninth hour


 lama sabachthani? that is, My God, my God, why me
 hast thou forsaken? And some of those who there werd standing having
 heard, said, ${ }^{\text {E Elias }}{ }^{\text {scalls }}{ }^{\text {'this [2man]. And immediately }}$
 *baving ${ }^{\text {r }}$ run ${ }^{1}$ one ${ }^{2}$ of ${ }^{\text {3 them }}$ and taken a sponge, and filled [it]
 with vinegar and put [it] on a reed, gave ${ }^{\text {to }}$ "drink 'him. But the
 rest said, Let be; let us see ${ }^{2}$ comes ${ }^{1}$ Elias to save aủtóv.
him.
 And Jesus again having cried with a ${ }^{2}$ roice ${ }^{\text {r }}$ lond yielded up
 [his] spirit. And behold, the veil of the temple was rent
 into two from top to bottom; and the earth was shaken, and
 the rocks were rent, and the tombs were opened, and
 many bodies of the $z^{\text {fallen }}$ asleep ${ }^{2}$ saints arose, and

[^59] having gone forth ont of the tombs after his arising, entered
 into the holy city and appeared to many.
 But the centurion and they who with him keptguard over
 Jesus, having seen the earthquake and the things that took place,
 feared greatly, saying, Truly ${ }^{3}$ God's ${ }^{*}$ Son ${ }^{2}$ was ${ }^{1}$ this.
 And there were there ${ }^{2}$ women ${ }^{1}{ }^{1}$ many from afar off looking
 on, who followed Jesus from Gailiee min-
 istering to him, among whom was Mary the Magdalene, and
 Mary the ${ }^{2}$ of ${ }^{3}$ James ${ }^{\text {and }}{ }^{5}$ Joses ${ }^{2}$ mother, and the mother of the

sons of Zebedee.



 to Jesus. He having gone to Pilate begged the body
 of Jesus. Then Pilate commanded to be given up the body.
 Andhaving taken the body Joseph wrapped it in a ${ }^{2}$ linen ${ }^{3}$ cloth
 ${ }^{\text {coclean, }}$ and placed it in his new tomb which
 he had hewn in the rock; and having rolled $a$ astone ${ }^{\text {I great }}$
 to the door of the tomb went away. And there was there Mary
 the Magdalene and the other Mary,
sitting
opposite the тáфov.
sepulchre.
 Now on the morrow, which is after the preparation,
 were gathered together the chief priests and the Pharisees to Pi-
 late, saying, Sir, we have called to mind that that
 deceiver said whilst living, After three days I arise. Com-
 mand therefore to be secured the sepulchre until the third day,
 lest ${ }^{3}$ coming ${ }^{1}{ }^{\text {his }}{ }^{2}{ }^{2}$ disciples by night steal ${ }^{2}$ away ${ }^{1}$ him,
came out of the graves after his resurrection, and went into the holy city, and appeared anto many.

54 Now when the centurion, and they that were with him. watching Jesus, saw the earthquake, and those things that were done, they feared greatly, saying, Truly this was the Son of God.

55 And many women were there beholding afar off, which followed Jesns from Galilee, ministering unto him: 56 among which was Mary Masdalene, and Mary the mother of James and Joses, and the mother of Zebedee's children.

57 When the even was come, there cams a rich man of Arimsthæa, named Joseph. who also himself was Jesus' disciple: 58 he went to Pilate, and begged the body of Jesus. Then Pilate commanded the body to be delivered. 59 And when Joscph had taken the body, he wrapped it in a clean linen cloth, 60 and laid it in his own new tomb, which he had hewn out in therock: and he rolled a great stone to the door of the sepulchre, and departed. 61 And there was Mary Mag dalene, and the other Mary, sitting over against the sepulchre.

62 Now the next day: that followed the day of the preparation, the chief priests and Pharisees came together unto Pilate, 63 saying, Sir, we remember that that deceiver said, while he was yet alive, After three days I will rise again. 64 Command therefore that the sepnichre be made sure until the third day, lest his disciples come by night, and steal him away, and

[^60]day unto the people, He is risen from the dead: so the last error shall be worse than the first. 65 Pilate said unto them, Ye have a watch : go your way, make it as sure as ye can. 66 So they went, and made the sepulchre sure, sealing the stone, and setting a watch.
XXVIII. In the end of the sabbath, as it began to dawn toward the first day of the week, came Mary Magdalene and the other Mary to see the sepulchre.

2 And, behold, there was a great earthquake: for the angel of the Lord descended from heaven, and came and rolled back the stone from the door, and sat npon it. 3 His countenance was like lightning, and his raiment white as snow : 4 and for fear of him the keepers did shake, and became as dead men. 5 And the angel answered and said unto the women, Fear not ye: for I know that ye seek Jesus, which was crucified. 6 He is not here: for he is risen, as he said. Come, see the place where the Lord lay. 7 And go quickly, and tell his disciples that he is risen from the dead; and, behold, he gocth before you into Galilee ; there shall ye see him: lo, I have told you. 8 And they departed quickly from the sepulchre with fear and great joy; and did run to bring his disciples word. 9 And as they went to tell his disciples, behold, Jesus met them, saying, All hail. And they came and held him by the feet, and worshipped him. 10 Then said Jeans unto them, Be not afraid: go tell my brethren
 and say to the people, He is risen from the dead; and shall "be
 ${ }^{2}$ the ${ }^{2}$ last ${ }^{3}$ deception worse than the first. And ${ }^{\text {saxid }}{ }^{3}$ to ${ }^{\text {t them }}$ $\dot{\dot{o}}{ }^{9} \Pi \iota \lambda a ́ \tau o \varsigma, " ~ " E \chi \varepsilon \tau \varepsilon ~ \kappa о v \sigma \tau \omega \delta i ́ a v . ~ \dot{v} \pi a ́ \gamma \varepsilon \tau \varepsilon ~ a ́ \sigma \phi \alpha \lambda i ́ \sigma \alpha \sigma \theta \varepsilon \quad \dot{\omega} \varsigma$ 'Pilate, Ye have a guard: Go make [it as] secure as
 ye know [how]. And they having gone made ${ }^{\text {'secure }}$ ' the ${ }^{2}$ sepulchre

${ }^{7}$ sealing ${ }^{\text {the }}$ "stone, ${ }^{\text {w with }}{ }^{5}$ the ${ }^{\text {bguard. }}$

uiav Now late on Sabbath, as it was getting dusk toward [the] first[dsy] $\sigma \alpha \beta \beta a ́ \tau \omega \nu, \grave{\eta} \lambda \theta \varepsilon \nu{ }^{\text {r }} \mathrm{M} \alpha \rho i a^{\prime \prime} \dot{\eta} \mathrm{M} \alpha \gamma \delta \alpha \lambda \eta \nu \eta ̀$ каi $\dot{\eta}$ ä $\lambda \lambda \eta \mathrm{M} \alpha \rho i ́ a$ of [the] week, came Mary the Magdalene and the other Mary $\theta \varepsilon \omega \rho \tilde{\eta} \sigma \alpha \iota \tau \grave{\nu} \nu \tau \alpha ́ \phi o \nu$.
to see the sepulchre.
 And behold, ${ }^{3}{ }^{5}$ earthquake ${ }^{2}$ there ${ }^{2}$ was ${ }^{4}$ great; for an angel of [the] Lord
 having descended ont of heaven, having come rolled away the stone
 from the door, and was sitting upon it. And ${ }^{3}$ was ${ }^{2}{ }^{2}$ look
 ${ }^{\text {'his as lightning, and his raiment white as snow. }}$
 Andfrom the fear of him "trembled ${ }^{2}$ those ${ }^{2}$ keeping ${ }^{3}$ guard, and be-
 oame as dead [men]. But ${ }^{3}$ answering ${ }^{\text {th }}$ the angel said to the
 women, Fear not ye; for I know that Jesus who has been
 crucified ye seek. He ts not here, for he is risen, as he said.
 Come see the place where ${ }^{3}$ was ${ }^{4}$ lying ${ }^{1}$ the ${ }^{2}$ Lord. And ${ }^{2}$ quickly
 'igoing say to his disciples, that he is risen from the
 dead; and behold, he goes before yon into Galilee; there
 him ye shall see. Lo, I have told yon. And having gene out quickly
 from the tomb with fear and ajoy 'great, they ran

to tell [it] to his disciples. But as they were going
 to tell [it] to his disciples, 'also ${ }^{\text {' }}$ behold, Jesns met
 them, saying, Hnil! And they having come to [him] seized
 hold of his feet, and worshipped him. Then
 ${ }^{2}$ says ${ }^{3}$ to "them Fear not: Josus, Go, tell

[^61] my brethren that theygo into Galilee, and thereme ő ${ }^{\circ}$
shall they see.
 And as ${ }^{2}$ were ${ }^{3}$ going ${ }^{\text {they }}$ they, 10 , some of the guard hav-
 ing gone into the city reported to the chief priests all things $\tau \grave{\alpha} \gamma \varepsilon \nu o ́ \mu \varepsilon \nu a .12 \kappa \alpha i \quad \sigma \nu \nu a \chi \theta \varepsilon \nu \tau \varepsilon \varepsilon_{S} \mu \varepsilon \tau \grave{\alpha} \tau \tilde{\omega} \nu \pi \rho \varepsilon \sigma-$ that were done. And having been gathered together with the el-
 dera, and counsel having taken, Pmoney ${ }^{\text {m mnch }}$ they gave
 to the soldiers, saying, Say that his disciples
 by night having come stole him, we being asleep. And
 if she heard ${ }^{\text {'this }}$ by the governor, we will persanade him
 and "yon "free "from "care ${ }^{3}$ will ${ }^{\text {a make. }}$. And they having taken the
 money did as they were taught. And sis ${ }^{\text {spprcad }}{ }^{5}$ abroad ${ }^{2}$ report

${ }^{1}$ this among [the] Jows $n$ nitil the present.

##  Bnt the eleven disciples went into Galilee,

 to the mountain whither ${ }^{2}$ appointed ${ }^{3}$ them ${ }^{2}$ Jesus. And seeing
 him they worshipped him: but some doubted. And having
 cometo[them] Jesus spoke to them, saying, ${ }^{3}$ Has ${ }^{8}$ been ${ }^{8}{ }^{\text {giviven }}{ }^{9}{ }^{4}{ }^{7}{ }^{7}$ me
 ${ }^{1}$ all ${ }^{2}$ authority in heaven and on earth. Golng therefore
 disciple all the nations, baptizing them to the
 name of the Father and of the Son and of the Holy Spirit;
 teaching them to observe all things whatsoever I commanded
 you. And lo, I with you am all the days until the
 completion of the age.

Amen.

11 Now when they were going, behold, some of the watch came into the city, and shewed unto the chief priests all the things that were done. 12 And when they were assembled with the elders, and had taken counsel, they gave large money unto the soldiers, 13 saying, Say ye, His disciples came by night, and stole him away while wo slept. 14 And if this come to the governor's ears, we will persuade him, and secure you. 15 So they took the money, and did as they were tanght: and this saying is commonly reported among the Jews until this day.

16 Then the elever disciples went away into Galilee, into a mountain where Jesus had appointed them. 17 And when they saw him, they worshipped him: but some doubted. 18 And Jesus came and spake unto them, saying, All power is given unto me in heavenand inearth. 19 Gc ye therefore, and teach sll nations, baptizing them in the name of the Father, and of the Son, and of the Holy Ghost: 20 teaching them to observe all things whatsoever I have commanded you: and, 10 , I am with you alway, even unto the end of the world. Amen.

[^62]aTO KATA MAPKON AIION EYAITESION.' THE *ACCORDING ${ }^{5}$ TO ${ }^{6}$ MARK ${ }^{1}$ HOLY ${ }^{2}$ GLAD ${ }^{3}$ TIDINGS.

THE beginning of the gospel of Jesus Christ, the Son of God; 2 as it is written in tine prophets, Behold, I send my messenger before thy face, which shall prepare thy way before thee. 3 The voice of one crying in the wilderness, Prepare ye the way of the Lord, make his paths straight.

4 John did baptize in the wilderness, and preach the baptism of repentance for the remission of sins. 5 And there went out unto him all the land of Judæa, and they of Jerusalem, and were ell baptized of him in the river of Jordan, confessing their sins. 6 And John was clothed with camel's hair, and with a girdle of a skin about his loins; and he did eat locusts and wild honey; 7 and preached,saying,There ometh one mightier than I after me, the latchet of whose shoes I am not worthy to stoop down and unloose. 8 I indeed have baptized you with water: but he shall baptize you with the Holy Ghost.

9 And it came to pass in those days, that Jesus came from Nazareth of Galilee, and was baptized of John in Jordan. 10 And scraightway coming ap out of the water, ce saw the heavens opencd, and the Spirit like a dove descending uponhlm : 11 and there came a voice from
 BEGINNING of the glad tidings of Jesus Christ, Son of God;
 as it has been written in the prophets, Behold, I send
 my messenger before thy face, who shall prepare
 thy way before thee. [The] voice of one crying in the wilderness,
 Prepare the way of [the] Lord, straight make ${ }_{z}$ paths à̇той.
${ }^{\text {'his. }}$
 ${ }^{2}$ 'Jome baptizing in the wilderness, and proclaim-
 ing [the] baptism of repentance for remission of sing. And
 went out to him all the ${ }^{2}$ of ${ }^{3} \mathrm{Judma}{ }^{2}$ country, and they of $\mathrm{Je}-$
 rusalem, and were ${ }^{2}$ baptized 'all in the ${ }^{2}$ Jordan ${ }^{\text {'river }}$
 by him, confessing their siLj. And ${ }^{2}$ was
 ${ }^{1}$ John clothed in hair of a camel, and a girdle of leather
 about his loins, and eating locusts and honey wild.
 And he proclaimed, saying, He comes who [is] mightier than I after
 me, of whom I am not fit having stooped down to loose the thong
 of hissandals. I indeed baptized yon with watcr,
 but he will baptize you with [the] "spirit 'Holy.
 And it cameto pass in those days [that] "came 'Jesus
 from Nazareth of Galilee, and was baptized by John
 in the Jordan. And immediately going up from the
 water, hesaw parting asunder the heavens, and the Spirit
 as a dove descending upon him. And a voice came







 (read [came]) T.
 out of the heavens, Thou art my Son the beloved, in whom عủסón $\eta \sigma \alpha$.
I have found delight.
 and immediately the Spirit "him ${ }^{1}$ drives out into the wilder-
 ness. And he was there in the wilderness ${ }^{2}$ days ${ }^{1}$ forty,
 tempted by Satan, and was with the beasts; and

the angels ministered to him.

##  And after ${ }^{2}$ was ${ }^{3}$ delivered ${ }^{4}$ np ${ }^{1}$ John came Jesus

 into Galilee, proclaiming the glad tidings of the kingdom

of God, and saying, ${ }^{3}$ Has "been ${ }^{3}$ fulfilled 'the "time, and has
 drawnnearthe kingdom of God; repent, and believe in th
 glad tidings. And walking by the se:t of Ga-
 lilee hesaw Simon and Andrew the brother of him cast-
 ing a largenet in the sea; for they were fishers.
 And ${ }^{\text {said }}{ }^{3}$ to ${ }^{\text {them }}{ }^{1}$ Jesus, Come after me, and I will make
 you to become fishers of men. And immediately having left
 theirnets they followed him. And haring gone on
 thence a little he saw James the [son] of Zebedee, and
 $\kappa \alpha \tau \alpha \rho \tau i b_{0} \nu \tau \alpha s ~ \tau \alpha \dot{c}$
mending
the nets. mending the nets. And immediately he called them;
 and having left their father Zebedee in the ship with $\tau \tilde{\omega} \nu \mu \iota \sigma \theta \omega \tau \tilde{\omega} \nu, \quad \dot{\alpha} \pi \tilde{\eta} \lambda \theta 0 \nu$ ó $\pi i \sigma \omega$ av̀ $\quad \mu \tilde{v}$. the hired servants, they went away after him.
 And theygo into Capernaum; and immediately on the
 sabbaths having entered into the synagogue he taught. And
 they wereastonished at his teaching: for he was teaching them
 as ${ }^{2}$ authority ${ }^{1}$ having, and not as the scribes. And there was
heaven. saying. Thot art my belovect son. in whom I am welt Dleased.
12. And immediately the spirit driveth him into the wilderness. 13 And he was there in the widerness forty days, tempted of $\mathrm{Sa}_{\mathrm{a}}$ tan; and was with the wild beasts; and the angels ministered unto him.

14 Now after that John was put in prison, Jesus came into Galilee, preaching the gospel of the kingdom of God, 15 and saying, The time is fultilled, and the kingdom of God is at hand: repent ye, and believe the gospel. 16 Now as he walked by the sea of Galilee, he sav simon and Andrew his brother casting a net into the sea : for they were fishers. 17 And Jesus said unto them. Come ye after me, and I will make you to become fishers of men. 18 And straightway they forsook their nets, and followed him. 19 And when he had gone a little farther thence. he saw James the son of Zebedee, and John his brother, who alsc were in the ship mending their nets. 20 And struightway he called them: and they left their father Zebedee in the ship with the hired servants, and went after him.

21 And they went into Capernanm; and straightway on the sabbath day he entered into the synagogue. and taught. 23 And they were astonished at his doctrine : for he taught them as one that had authority, and not as the scribes. 23 And there was in

[^63]their synagogue a man with an unclean spirit; and he cried out, 24 saying, Let us alone; what have we to do with thee, thou Jesus of Nazareth? art thou come to destroy us? I know thee who thou art, the Holy One of God. 25 And Jesus rebuked him, saying,Hold thy peace, and come out of him. 26 And when the nnclean spirit had torn him, and cried with a loud voice, he came out of him. 27 And they were all amazed, insomuch that they questioned among themselves, saying, What thing is this? what new doctrine is this? for with authority commandeth he even the unclean spirits, and they do obey him. 28 And immediately his fame spread abroad through. out all the region round about Galilee.

29 And forthwith, when they were come out of the synagogue, they entered into the house of Simon and Andrew, with James and John. 30 But Simon's wife's mother lay sick of a fever, and anon they tell him of her. 31 And he came and took her by the hand, and lifted her up; and immediately the fever left her, and she ministered unto them. 32 And at even, when the sun did set, they brought unto him all that were diseased, and them that were possessed with devils. 33 And all the city was gathered together at the door. 34 And he healed many that were sick of divers diseases, and cast out many devils; and suffered not the devils to speak, becanse they knew him.

35 And in the mornIng, rising up a great while before day, he went out, and departed
 in their synagogue a man with an unclean spirit, and
 he cried out, saying, Ah1 what to us and to thee, Jesus, Nazarene?
 art thou come to destroy us? I know thee whothou art, the Holy [One]
 of God. And "rebuked ${ }^{3}$ him 'Jesus, saying, Be
 silent, and come forth out of him. And ${ }^{6}$ having ${ }^{9}$ thrown ${ }^{\text {s into }}{ }^{9}$ convalsions
 ${ }^{7}$ him ${ }^{1}$ the ${ }^{{ }^{2} \text { spirit }}{ }^{\text {st }}$ the unclean, and having cried with a ${ }^{\text {2 voice }}{ }^{1}$ 'loud,
 came forth out of him. And ${ }^{2}$ were ${ }^{3}$ astonished ${ }^{\text {a all, }}$, so that
 they questioned together among themselves, saying, What is this?
 what ${ }^{3}$ teaching ${ }^{2}$ new ${ }^{1}$ this, that with authority even the spirits
 the unclean he commands, and they obey him!
 And went out the fame of him immediately in all the around

country Galilee.
 And immediately out of the synagogue having gone forth they came
 into the house of Simon and Andrew, with James and John.
 And the mother-in-law of Simon was lying in a fever. And
 immediately they speak to him about her. And having come to [her]
 he raised up her, having taken her hand. And sleft
 'her 'the ${ }^{2}$ fever immediately, and she ministered to them. ${ }^{2}$ Evening
 ${ }^{1}$ and being come, when went down the sun, they brought to him

 the ${ }^{2}$ city ${ }^{\text {' }}$ whole ${ }^{*}$ gathered ${ }^{5}$ together ${ }^{3}$ was at the door. And
 he healed many thatwere ill of varions diseases, and
 ${ }^{2}$ demons ${ }^{1}$ many he cast out, and suffered not ${ }^{3}$ to ${ }^{\text {sppeakk }}{ }^{1}$ the ${ }^{2}$ demons, öтı p̈ $\delta \varepsilon є \sigma \alpha \nu$ aủтóv.
becanse they knew him.
 And very early while yet night having risen ap he went out and






 departed into ${ }^{2}$ desert $i_{a}$ place, and there was praying.
 ${ }^{4}$ went ${ }^{\text {after }}{ }^{\text {a }}$ him ${ }^{1}$ Simon ${ }^{2}$ and ${ }^{3}$ those ${ }^{4}$ with ${ }^{6}$ him
 having found him they say tohim, All seek thee.
 And he says to them, Let us go into the neighbouring country towns,
 that there also I may preach; ${ }^{2}$ for ${ }^{3}$ this ${ }^{1}$ because have I come forth. And
 he was preaching in their synagogues in all Ga-
 lilee, and the demons casting out.


 kneeling down to him, and saying to him,

If thou wilt thou art able
 me to cleanse.

And Jesus being mored with compassion, having reivas stretched out [his] $\tau \nu \nu \chi \varepsilon \ell \rho a$,
 I will, be thou cleansed. And he having spoken, immediately depart-
 ed from him the leprosy, and he was oleansed. And having strictly
 charged him, immediately he sentaway him, And says to him,

(lit. nothing)
 to the priest, and offer for thy cleansing what ${ }^{2}$ or-
 dered ${ }^{\text {Moses, }}$, for a testimony to them. But he having gone out
 began to proclaim [it] much and to spread abroad the matter, so that
 nolonger he was able openly into[the] city to enter;
 but without in desert places was, and they came to him ${ }^{\mathrm{y}} \pi \alpha \alpha \nu \tau \alpha \chi{ }^{\circ} \theta \varepsilon \nu$." from every quarter.

2 Kai ${ }^{\mathrm{za}} \pi a ́ \lambda \iota \nu \varepsilon i \sigma \bar{\eta} \lambda \theta \varepsilon \nu \nu^{\|} \varepsilon i c^{\mathrm{aa}} \mathrm{K} \alpha \pi \varepsilon \rho \nu a o \dot{v} \mu^{\|} \quad \delta i^{\prime} \quad \dot{\eta} \mu \varepsilon \rho \tilde{\omega} \nu$, And again he entered into Capernaum after [some] days,
 and it was heard that in [the] house he is; and immediately were $\chi Ө \eta \sigma \alpha \nu \quad \pi о \lambda \lambda o i, \ddot{\omega} \sigma \tau \varepsilon \quad \mu \eta \kappa \varepsilon ́ \tau \iota-\chi \omega \rho \varepsilon \tau \nu \quad \mu \eta \delta \dot{\varepsilon} \tau \dot{\alpha}$ gathered together many, so that there was no longer any room not even

Into a solitary place, and there prayed. 36 And Simon and they that were with him followed after him. 37 And when they had found him, they said unto him, All men seek for thee. 38 And he said unto them, Let us go into the next towns. that I may preach there also: for therefore came I forth. 39 And he preached in their synagogues throughout all Galilee, and castout devils. 40 And there came a leper to him, beseeching him, and kneeling down to him, and saying nnto him, If thou wilt, thou canst make me clean. 41 And Jesus, moved with compassion, put forth his hand, and touched him, and saith unto him, I will; be thou clean. 42 And as soon as he had spoken, immediately the leprosy departed from him, and he was cleansed. 43 And he straitly charged him, and forthwith sent him away; 44 and saith unto him, See thou say nothing to any man : but go thy way, shew thyself to the priest, and offer for thy cleansing those things which Moses commanded, for a testimony unto them. 45 But he went out, and began to publish it much, and to blaze abroad the matter, insomuch that Jesus could no more openly enter into the city, bat was without in desert places: and they came to him from every quarter.
II. And again he entered into Capernanm, after some days; and it was noised that he was in the house. 2 And straightway many were gathered together, insomnch that there was no room to receive them, no, not so mach as about

[^64]the door: and he preached the word unto them. 3 And they come unto him, bringing one sick of the palsy, which was borne of four. 4 And when they could not come nigh unto him for the press, they uncovered the roof where he was: and when they had broken it up, they let down the bed wherein the sick of the palsy lay. 5 When Jesus saw their faith, he said unto the sick of the palsy, Son, thy sins be forgiven thee. 6 But there were certain of the scribes sitting there, andreasoning in their hearts, 7 Why doth this man thus speak blasphemies? who can forgive sins but God only? 8 And immediately when Jesus perceived in his spirit that they so reasoucd within themselves, he said unto them, Why reason se these things in your hearts? 9 Whether is it easier to say to the sick of the palsy, Thy sins be forgiven thee; or to say, Arise, and take up thy bed, and walk? 10 But that ye may know that the Son of man hath power on earth to forgive sins, (ne saith to the sick of the palsy,) 11 I say unto thee, Arise, and take up thy bed, and go thy way into thine house. 12 And immediately he arose, took up the ved, and went forth before them all ; insomuch that they were til amazed, and glorified God, saying, We never saw it on this fashion.

13 And he went forth again by the sea side; and all the multitude resorted unto him, and he taught them. 14 And as he passed
 at the door; and he spoke to them the word. And they come
 to him, "a' paralytic 'bringing, borue by four.
 And not being able to come near to him onaccount of the crowd,
 they uncovered the roof where he was, and having broken up [it] they
 let down the couch on which the paralytic was lying.
 And"seeing ${ }^{2}$ Jesus their faith says to the paralytic,
 Child, "have "been "forgiven ${ }^{\text {t }}$ thee ${ }^{1}$ thy "sins. But there were some
 of the scribes ${ }^{2}$ there ${ }^{1}$ sitting, and reasouing in
 their hearts, Why ${ }^{2}$ this ${ }^{3} \mathrm{~m}$ man] thus ${ }^{4}$ does speak blasphemies?
 who isable to forgive sins, except one, [that is] God? And

 they are reasoning within themselves, said to them, Why these things rea-
 sonye in your hearts? which is easier,
 to say to the paralytic, ${ }^{3}$ Have ${ }^{4}$ been ${ }^{\text {s forgiven }}{ }^{\text {c }}$ thee [ ${ }^{1}$ thy] sins,
 or tosay, Arise, aud take up thy couch and
 walk? but that je may know that ${ }^{6}$ authority ${ }^{\text {Shas }}{ }^{\text {t the }}{ }^{2}$ Son
 "of ${ }^{\text {sman }}$ to forgive on the earth sins,- he says to the para-
 lytie, To thee I siy, arise, and take up ${ }^{2}$ couch
 ${ }^{\text {t thy }}$ and go to thy house. And he arose immediately, and
 having taken up the couch went forth before all,
 so that ${ }^{\text {wwere }}{ }^{3}$ amazed ${ }^{2}$ all, and ylorifice God, saying,


Never thus didwe sce [it].
 And he went forth again by the sea, and all tho
 crowd canc to him, and hetaught them. and


 ${ }^{m} ; \beta \lambda a \sigma \phi \eta \mu \epsilon i \cdot(r e a d$ Why does this [mau] thus speak? he blasphemes.) LTTra. " cüv̀s





 passing on he saw Levi the [son] of Alphæus sitiing at the
 tax office, and says to him, Follow me. And having arisen
 he followed him. And it came to pass as he reclined
 [at table] in hishouse, that many tax-gatherers and
 ners were reclining [at table] with Jesus and his disciples;
 for they were many, and they followed him. And the scribes
 and the Pharisees, having seen him eating with
 the tax-gatherers and sinuers, said to his disciples,
 Why [is it] that with the tax-gatherers and sinners he eats and
 drinks? And "having ${ }^{3}$ heard ${ }^{1}$ Jesus says to them, ${ }^{6}$ Not ${ }^{7}$ need
 ${ }^{\text {hare }}{ }^{2}$ they ${ }^{2}$ who ${ }^{3}$ are ${ }^{*}$ strong of a physician, but they who ill are.
 I came not to call righteous [ones], but sinners to

repentance.
 And ${ }^{20}$ were ${ }^{1}$ the ${ }^{2}$ disciples ${ }^{3}$ of ${ }^{~}{ }^{\text {John }}{ }^{6}$ and ${ }^{6}$ those ${ }^{7}$ of ${ }^{8}$ the ${ }^{9}$ Pharisees
 fasting; and they come and say to him, Why ${ }^{2}$ the ${ }^{3}$ disci$\tau \alpha i$ 'I $\omega$ ávvov кaì oiy $\tau \tilde{\omega} \nu$ Фарıбаi $\omega \nu \nu \nu \eta \sigma \tau \varepsilon v ́ o v \sigma \iota \nu$, oi $\delta \grave{~} \sigma o i$ ples 'of ${ }^{5} J o h n{ }^{6}$ aud ${ }^{7}$ those ${ }^{8}$ of ${ }^{3}$ the ${ }^{10}$ Pharisees ${ }^{1}$ fast, but thy
 disciples fast not? And ${ }^{\text {ssaid }}{ }^{3}$ to ${ }^{\text {them }}$ 'Jesus,


Can the sons of the bridechamber, while the bridegroom with them
 is, fast? as long as with them they have the bride-
 groom, they are not able to fast. But will come days when
 will have been taken away from them the bridegroom, and then they
 will fast in those days. And no one a piece
 of "cloth ${ }^{\text {runfulled }}$ sews on an old garment; otherwise,
 ${ }^{7}$ takes ${ }^{\text {s away }}{ }^{2}$ the ${ }^{3}$ filling ${ }^{\text {a }}$ up ${ }^{6}$ of ${ }^{5}$ it new from the old, and
by, be saw Leri the son of Alphæus sitting at the receipt of custom, and said unto him, Follow me. And he arose and followed him. 15 And it came to pass, that, as Jesus sat at meat in his house, many publicans and sinners sat also together with Jesus and his disciples: for there were many, and they followed him. 16 And when the scribes and Pharisees saw him eat with publicans and sinners, they said unto his disciples, How is it that he eateth and drinketh with publicans and sinuers? 17 When Jesus heard it, he saith unto them, They that are whole have no need of the physician, but they that are sick: I came not to call the righteous, but sinners to repentance.

18 And the disciples of John and of the Pharisees used to fast: and they come and say unto him, Why do the disciples of John and of the Pharisees fast, but thy disciples fast not? 19 And Jesus said unto them, Can the children of the bridechamber fast, while the bridegroom is with them? as long as they have the bridegroom with them, they cannot fast. 20 But the days will come, when the bridegroom shall be taken away from them, and then shall they fast in those days. 21 No man also seweth a piece of new cloth on an old garment: else the new piece that flled it up taketh away from the old, and the rent is

[^65] ba - av̉ $\frac{\text { bu }}{}[\mathrm{Tr}] \mathrm{A}$.
made worse. 22 And no man putteth new wine into old bottles: else the new wine doth burst the bottles, and the wine is spilled, and the bottles will be marred: but new wine mast be put into new bottles.

23 And it came to pass, that he went through the corn fields on the sabbath day; and his disciples began, as they went, to pluck the ears of corn. 24 And the Pharisees said unto him, Behold, why do they on the sabbath day that which is not lawful? 25 And he said unto them, Have ye never read what David did, when he had need, and was an bungred, he, and they that were with him? 26 How he went into the house of God in the days of Abiathar the bigh priest, and did eat the showbread, which is not lawful to eat but for the priests, and gave also to them which were with him? 27 And he said unto them, The sabbath was made for man, and not man for the sabbath: 28 therefore the Son of man is Lord also of the sabbath.
III. And he entered again into the synagogue; and there was a man there which had a withered hand. 2 And they watched him, whether he would heal him on the sabbath day ; that they might accuse him. 3 And he saith unto the man which had the withered hand, Stand forth. 4 And he saith unto them, Is it lawful to do good on the sabbath days, or to do evil? to save life, or to kill? But they held their peace. 5 And when he had looked round about on them with anger, being grieved
 ${ }^{2}$ worse ${ }_{2}{ }^{2}$ rent takes place. And no one puts ${ }_{2}$ wrine ${ }^{\text {new }}$ ne into
 ${ }^{\text {sking }}$ 'old; otherwise, 'bursts ${ }^{\text {the }}$ the ${ }^{3}$ wine ${ }^{\text {n new }}$ the skins,
 and the wine is poured out, and the skins will be destroyed; but

${ }^{2}$ wine ${ }^{1}$ new ${ }^{3}$ into ${ }^{5}$ skins ${ }^{\text {n }}$ new is to be put.
 And it came to pass that he went on the sabbath
 through the corn-fields, and ${ }^{3}$ began ${ }^{\text {'his }}{ }^{2}$ disciples [their] way
 to make, plucking the ears. And the Pharisees said
 to him, Behold, why do they on the sabbath that which is not lawful?


And he said to them, ${ }^{3}$ Never 'did ${ }^{2}$ ye read what ${ }^{2}$ did
 ${ }^{\text {D David, when need he had and hungered, he and those }}$
 with him? how he entered into the house of God in
 [the days of] Abiathar the high priest, and the loaves of the
 presentation ate, which it is not lawful to eat except for the priests,
 and gave even to those who with him were? And he said
 to then, The sabbath on account of man was made, not
 man on account of the sabbath: so then Lord is the

Son of man also of the sabbath.
 And he entered again into the synagogue, and there was there
 aman withered 'having [ ${ }^{2}$ his] ${ }^{3}$ hand, and they
 were watching him whether on the sabbath he will heal him,
" $\nu \alpha$ е екат ${ }^{\text {е }}$ in order that they might accuse him. And he sags to the man
 who ${ }^{3}$ withered ${ }^{1}$ had ${ }^{\text {a the }}$ hand, Arise [and come] into the
 midst. And he says to them, Is it lawful on the sabbaths to do
 good, or to do evil? ${ }^{3}$ life ${ }^{1}$ to "save, or to kill? But they
 were silent. And having looked around on them with anger, being








 grieved at the hardness of their heart, he says to the
 man, Stretch out thy hand. And hestretched out [it], and
 ${ }^{3}$ was ${ }^{4}$ restored ${ }^{2}$ his ${ }^{9}$ hand sound as the other.
 gone out the Pharisees immediately with the Herodians
${ }^{2}$ counsel

'took against him, how him they might destroy.
 And Jesas withdrew with hisdisciples to
 the sea; and "great ${ }^{2}$ a mulititude from Galiliee
 followed him, and from Jadea, and from Je-
 rusalem, and from Idumea, and beyond the Jordan;
 and they around Tyre and Sidon, a ${ }^{2}$ multitude ${ }^{\text {' }}$ great, having heard
 how mach he was doing came to him. Andhespoke to his dis-
 ciples, that a small'ship might wait apon him, on account of the
 crowd, that they might not press upon him.

For many
 healed, so that they beset him, that him they might touch, asmany as
 had scourges; and the spirits the unclean, when him
 they beheld, fell down before him, and cried, saying, Thou
 art the son of God And much he rebuked thes. so that not

${ }^{\text {shim }}{ }^{6}$ manifest ${ }^{1}$ they ${ }^{\text {s should }}$ "make.
 And hegoes ap into the mountain, and calls to [him] whom
 ${ }^{2}$ would ${ }^{2}$ he; and they went to him. And he appointed
 twelve that they might be with him, and that he might send them
 to preach, and to have authority to heal diseases and
 to cast out demons. And he added to Simon [the] name
 Peter; and James the [son] of Zebedee, and John
 the brother of James; and he added to them [the] names
for the hardness of their hearts, he saith unto the man, Stretch forth thine hand. And he stretched it out: and his hand was restored whole as the other. 6 And the Pharisees went forth, and straightway took counsel with the Herodians agrinst him, how they might destroy him.

7 But Jesus withdrew himself with his disciples to the sea: and a great multitude from Galilee followed him, and from Judæa, 8 and from Jerusalem, and from Idumæa, and from beyond Jordan; and they about Tyre and Sidon, a great maltitude, when they had heard what great things he did, came unto him. 9 And he spake to his disciples, that a small ship should wait on him because of the multitude, lest they should throng him. 10 For he had healed many; insomuch that they pressed upon him for to touch him, as many as had plagues. 11 Anc unclean spirits, wher they saw him, fell down before him, and cried, saying, Thou ar the Son of God. 12 And he straitly charged them that they should not make him known.

13 And he goeth np into a mountain, and calleth unto him whom he would: and they came unto him. 14 And he ordained twelve, that they should be with him, and that he might send them forth to preach, 15 and to have power to heal sicknesses, and to cast out devils: 16 and Simon he surnamed Pe ter; 17 and James the son of Zebedee, and John the brother of James; and he surnamed them Boan-

## $\mathrm{k}-\sigma o v$ (read [thy]) hand $\mathrm{T}[\mathrm{Tr}] \mathrm{A} . \quad{ }^{1} \dot{a} \pi \epsilon \kappa a \tau \epsilon \sigma \tau \alpha ́ \theta \eta$ GLTTrAW.




 yovtes T. a ф ф 1
 e + каi é $\pi о$ ín $\sigma \in \nu$ тоѝs $\delta \omega \dot{\delta є \kappa \alpha, ~ a n d ~ h e ~ a p p o i n t e d ~ t h e ~ t w e l v e ~ т . ~}$

erges, which is, The sons of thunder: 18 and Andrew, and Philip, and Bartholomew, and Matthew, and Thomas, and James the son of Alpheus, and Thaddæus, and Simon the Canainite, 19 and Judas Iscariot, which alec betrayed him :

And they went into an house. 20 And the mnltitude cometh together again, so that they could not so much as eat bread. 21 And when his friends heard of it, they went out to lay hold on him: for they said, He is beside himself. 22 And the scribes which carno down froin Jerusalem said, He hath Beelzebub, and by the prince of the devils casteth he out devils. 23 And he called them unto him, and said unto them in parables, How can Satan cast out Satan? 24 And if a kingdom be divided against itself, that kingdom cannot stand. 25 And if a housa be divided against itself, that house cannot stand. 26 And if Satan rise up against himself, and be divided, he cannot stand, but hath an end. 27 No man can enter into a strong man's house, and spoll his goods, except he will first bind the strong man; and then he will spoil his house. 28 Verily I say unto jou, All sins shall be forgiven unto the sons of men, and blasphemies wherewith soever they shall blaspheme: 29 but he that shall blaspheme $\Omega$ gainst the Holy Ghost hath never forgiveness, but is in danger of eternal damnation: 30 because they said, He hath an unclean spirit.
 Boanerges, which is Sons of thunder; and Andrew, and
 Philip, and Bartholomew, and Matthew, and Thomas,
 and James the [son] of Alphæos, and Thaddæus, and Simon
 the Cananite, and Judas Iscariote, who also deliver$\delta \omega \kappa \varepsilon \nu$ av̉тóv.
ed np him.
 And they come to a house: and ${ }^{3}$ comes ${ }^{3}$ together ${ }^{5}$ again ${ }^{1} a^{2}$ crowd,
 so that they are not able so much as sbrend to ${ }^{\text {entant. And having }}$
 heard [of it] those belonging to him went out to lay hold of him;
 for they said, He is beside himself. And the scribes who from
 Jerusalem came down said, Beelzebal he has; and
 By the prince of the demons he castsout the demons.
 And having called to [him] them in parables he said
 to them, How can Satan ${ }^{3}$ Satan ${ }^{\text {ceast }}$ "out? and
 if a kingdom against itself be divided, $s_{\text {is }}{ }^{~}$ not ${ }^{5}$ able ${ }^{{ }^{\circ}}{ }^{\text {to }}{ }^{7}$ stand

${ }^{1}$ that "kingdom: and if a house against itself be divided, "not

${ }^{3}$ is ${ }^{\text {s abble }}{ }^{\text {sto }}$ ' stand ${ }^{1}$ that ${ }^{2}$ house: and if Satan bas risen up
 against himself and has been divided, be is not able to stand, but
 an end hats. No one in any wise is able the goods of the strong man,
 having entered into hishouse, to plunder, unless first
 the strongmanhelind, and then his house he will plunder. Ve-
 rily I say to you, that all ${ }^{3}$ shall ${ }^{\text {b }}$ 's forgiven ${ }^{\text {t }}$ the ${ }^{2}$ sins to the
 sons of men, and blasphenies whatsoever they shall
 have blasphemed; but whosoever shall blaspleme against the Spirit the
 Holy, has not forgiveness to eternity, but "liable ${ }^{3}$ to ${ }^{\text {tis }}$
 eternal judgment; because they said, An unclean spirit he has.

[^66] Then come [his] brethren and hismother, and
 ${ }^{2}$ withont ${ }^{\text {standing }}$ sent to him, calling him.


And ${ }^{3}$ sat ${ }^{1}$ a crowd aronnd him: and they said to him, Behold,
 thy mother and thy brethren without seek thee. And
 he answered them, saying, Who is my mother or ${ }^{2}$ breth-
 ren my? And having looked around on ${ }^{3}$ in ${ }^{4}{ }^{5}{ }^{5}$ circuit ${ }^{1}$ those ${ }^{2}$ who around
 him were sitting, hesays, Behold, my mother and ${ }^{2}$ brethren
 rmy for whoever shall do the will of God, he "broфós $\mu$ ov каi ád $\varepsilon \lambda \phi \dot{\eta} .{ }^{s} \mu о v^{\|} \kappa \alpha a i \mu \eta \dot{\eta} \tau \eta \rho$ ह̀ $\sigma \tau i \nu$. ther my and my sister and mother is.
 And again he began totench by the sea. And
 was gathered together to him $a^{2}$ crowd 'great, so that he having
 entered into the ship sat in the sea, and all the
 crowd close to the sea on the land was. And hetaught
 them in parables many things, and said to them in teach-
 ing his, Hearken: behold, went out the sower to sow.
 And it came to pass as he sowed, one fell by the way,
 and came the birds of the heaven and devoured it.
 And another fell apon the rocky place, where it had not Pearth
 ${ }^{\text {t }}$ much, and immediately it sprang up, because of not having depth
 of earth; and [the] sun having arisen it was scorched, and because of
 not baving root it withered away. And another fell among the
 thorns, and ${ }^{3}$ grew ${ }^{\text {tup }}$ ithe ${ }^{\text {² thorns, }}$ and choked it, and
 fruit it yielded not. And another fell into the ground the

31 There came tben his brethren and his mother, and, standing withoat, sent unto him, calling him. 32 And the multitude sat about him, and they said unto him, Behold, thy mother and thy brethren without seek for thee. 33 And he answered them, saying, Who is my mother, or my brethren? 34 And he looked round about on them which sat about him, and said, Behold my mother and my brethren! 35 For whosoever shall do the will of God, the same is my brother, and my sister, and mother.
IV. And he began again to teach by the sea side : and there was gathered unto him a great mnltitude, so that he entered into a ship, and sat in the sea; and the whole maltitude was by the sea on the land. 2 And he taught them many things by parables, and said nuto them in his doctrine, 3 Hearken; Behold, there went out a sower to sow : 4 and it came to pass, as he sowed, some fell by the way side, and the fowls of the air came and devoured it up. 5 And some fell on stony ground, where it had not much earth; and immediately it sprang up, because it had no depth of earth: 6 but when the sun was up, it was scorched ; and because it had no root, it withered away. 7 And some fell among thorns, and the thorns grew up, and choked it, and it yielded no fruit. 8 And other fell on good ground, and did yield

[^67]fruit that sprang up and increased; and brought forth, some thirty, and somesixty, and some an hundred. 9 And he said nnto them, He that hath ears to hear, let him hear. 10 And when he was alone, they that were about him with the twelve asked of him the parable. 11 And he said nnto them, Unto you it is given to know the mystery of the kinglom of God: but unto them that are without, all these things are done in parables: 12 that seeing they may see, and not perceive; and hearing they may hear, and not understand; lest at any time they should be converted, and their sins should be forgiven them. 13 And he said unto them, Know ye not this parable? and how then will ye know all parables? 14 The sower soweth the word. 15 And these are they by the way side, where the word is sown ; but when they have heard, Satan cometh immediately, and taketh away the word that was sown in their hearts. 16 And these are they likewise which are sown on stony ground; who, when they have heard the word, immediately receive it with gladness; 17 and have no root in themselves, and so endure but for a time: afterward, when affliction or persecution ariseth for the word's sake, immediately they are offended. 18 And these are they which are sown among thorns; such as hear the word, 19 and the cared of this world, and the deceitfulness of riches, and the lusts of other things entering in, choke the word, and it becometh nnfruitful. 20 And theso are they which are sown on good ground; such as
 good, and yielded fruit, growing up and increasing, and
 bore one thirty, and one sixty, and one a hundred.
 And hesaid to them, He that has ears to hear let him hear.
 And when he was alone, ${ }^{{ }^{\text {assked }}}{ }^{\text {shim }}{ }^{1}$ 'those ${ }^{2}$ about
 ${ }^{3}$ him ${ }^{\text {w with }}{ }^{\text {th }}$ the ${ }^{6}$ twelve [as to] the parable. And he said
 to them, To you hasbeen given to know the mystery of the kingdom
 of God: but to those who are without, in parables all things
 are done, that seeing they may see, and not parceive; and
 hearing they may hear, and not understand, lest they shonld becon$\sigma \iota \nu, \kappa \alpha i ̀ \quad \dot{\alpha} \phi \varepsilon \theta \hat{y} \quad \alpha \dot{v} \tau о і ̈ \varsigma{ }^{\text {t }} \tau \dot{\alpha} \dot{\alpha} \mu \alpha \rho \tau \eta \mu \alpha \tau \alpha$." $13 \mathrm{~K} \alpha i$ verted, and ${ }^{3}$ shonld ${ }^{\text {be }}$ sforgiven ${ }^{\text {sthem }}$ [1their] ${ }^{2}$ sins.
 he says to them, Perceive ye not this parable? and how
 all the parables will ye know? The sower the word
 sows. And these are they by the way, where is sown
 the word, and when they hear, immediately comes Satan
 and takes away the word that bas been sown in their hearts.
 And these are in like manner they who upon the rocky places
 are sown, who, when they hear the word, immediately with
 joy receive it, and have not root in them-
 selves, but temporary are; then having arisen tribulation or
 persecution on accoont of the word, immediately they are offended. And
 these are they who among the thorns are sowu, these
 are they who the word hear, and the cares
 of this life and the deceit of riches and the ${ }^{2}$ of
 ${ }^{3}$ other ${ }^{\text {t }}$ things ${ }^{\text {' }}$ desires entering in choke the word,
 and unfraitful it becomes. And these are thes who upon the gronnd

[^68] the good have been sown, such as жараঠ'є́ $о \nu \tau \alpha \iota, ~ к \alpha і к \alpha \rho \pi о ф о \rho о \tilde{v} \sigma \iota \nu$,
receive [it], and bring forth fruit,
 sixty, and one a hundred. And hesaid to then, ${ }^{2}$ The
 ${ }^{\text {slamp }}$ 'comes that under the corn measure it may be put or under the
 couch? [Isit] not that upon the lampstand it may be put? for not
 ${ }^{2}$ is 'anything hidden, unless it should be made manifest, nor
 has ${ }^{4}$ taken ${ }^{5}$ place ${ }^{\prime}{ }^{a}{ }^{2}$ secret ${ }^{3}$ thing, but that to light it should come.
 If anyone has ears to hear, let him hear. And hesaid to them,
 Take heed what ye hear: with what measure ye mete it shall be measured
 to you, and 'shall ${ }^{5}$ be ${ }^{\text {a }}$ added ${ }^{1}$ to'you ${ }^{3}$ who 'hear; for whoever
 may have, ${ }^{3}$ shall ${ }^{4}$ be ${ }^{5}$ given ${ }^{1}$ to ${ }^{\text {h him }}$; and he who has not, even that which he has á $\rho \theta \dot{\eta} \sigma \varepsilon \tau \alpha \iota \dot{\alpha} \pi^{\prime}$ aù $\boldsymbol{u} о \tilde{v}$.
shall be taken from him.
 And hesaid, Thus is the kingdom of God, as if
 a man shonld cast the seed upon the earth, and should sleep
 and rise night and day, and the seed should spront

 brings forth fruit, first a blade, then an ear, then full
 corn in the ear. And when soffers' itself 'the "fruit,
 immediately hesends the sickle, for has come the harvest.
 And he said, To what shall we liken the kingdom of God?
 or with what parable
 of mustard, which, when it has been sown upon the earth, less
 than all the seeds is which[are] upon the earth, and
 when it has been sown, it grows up, and becomes than sall the therbs $\mu \varepsilon i \zeta \omega \nu$." каi $\pi 01 \varepsilon i ̃ ~ \kappa \lambda \alpha ́ \delta o v \varsigma ~ \mu \varepsilon \gamma a ́ \lambda o v \varsigma, ~ \ddot{\omega} \sigma \tau \varepsilon ~ \delta o ́ v a \sigma \theta a \iota ~ \dot{v} \pi \grave{o}$ 'greater, and produces "branches 'great, so that ${ }^{\text {are }}$ 'able ${ }^{1}$ under
hear the word, and receive $i t$, and sring forth fruit, some thirtyfold, somesixty, and some an hundred. 21 And he said unto them, Is a candle bronght to be put nnder a bushel, or under a bed? and not to be get on a candlestick? 22 for there is nothing hid, which shall not be manifested; neither was any thing kept secret, vut that it should come ahroad. 23 If any man have ears to hear, let him hear. 24 And he said nnto them, Take heed what ye hear: with what measure ye mete, it shall be measured to youn: and unto jou that hear shall more be given. 25 For he that hath, to himashall be giren: and he that hath not, from him shall be taken even that which he hath.

26 And he said, So is the kingdom of God, as if a man should cast seed into the ground; 27 and should sleep, and rise night and day, and the seed should spring and grow up, he knoweth not how. 28 For the earth bringeth forth fruit of herself; first the blade, then the ear, after that the full corn in the ear. 29 But when the frait is brought forth, immediately he patteth in the sickle, because the harvest is come.
30 And he said, Wherennto shall we liken the kingdom of God? or with what comparison shall we compare it? 31 It is like a grain of mustard seed, which, when it is sown in the earth, is less than all the seeds that be in the earth: 32 but when it is sown, it groweth up. and becometh greater than all herbs, and shooteth out great branches; so that the

[^69]fowls of the air may lodge under the shadow of it. 33 And with many such parables spake he the word unto them, as they were able to hear it. 34 But without a parable spake he not unto them: and when they were alone, he expounded all things to his disciples.

35 And the same day, when the even was come, he saith unto them, Let us pass over unto the other side. 36 And when they had sent away the multitude, they took him even as he was in the ship. And there were also with him other little ships. 37 And there arose a great storm of wind, and the waves beat into the ship, so that it was now full. 38 And he was in the hinder part of the ship, asleep on a pillow: and they awake him, and say unto him, Master, carest thou not that we perish? 39 And he arose, and rebuked the wind, and said unto the sea, Peace, be still. And the wind ceased, and there was a great calm. 40 And he said anto them, Why are ye so fearful? how is lt that ye have no faith? 41 And they feared exceedingly, and said one to another, What manner of man is this, that even the wind and the sea obey him?
V. And they canie over unto the other side of the sea, into the conntry of the Gadarenes. 2 And when he was come out of the ship, immediately there met him out of the tombs a man with an unclean spirit, 3 who had his dwelling among the tombs; and no man could bind him, no, not with chaius:
 "the ${ }^{3}$ shadow ${ }^{4}$ of ${ }^{5}$ it the birds of the heaven to roost.
33 Kai тoぃav́тaıs $\pi a \rho a \beta o \lambda a i ̃ s ~ \pi o \lambda \lambda a i ̃ s ~ ह ̇ \lambda a ́ \lambda \varepsilon \iota ~ a u ́ \tau o i ̃ s ~ \tau o ̀ v ~$ And with ${ }^{2}$ such ${ }^{3}$ parables ${ }^{2}$ many he spoke to them the
 word, as they were able to hear, but withont a parable
 spoke he not to them ; and apart to his disoiples he explained $\pi \alpha ́ \nu \tau \alpha$.
all things.
 And hesays tothem on that day, evening being come,
 Let us pass over to the other side.
 they take with [them] him as he was in the ship; ${ }^{2}$ also ${ }^{3}$ other
 ${ }^{\text {b but }}$ small ships were with him. And comes $a^{\text {a }}$ storm
 ${ }^{3}$ of ${ }^{\text {twind }}{ }^{\text {t}}$ violent, and the waves beat into the ship,
 so that it already was filled. And ${ }^{2}$ was 'he on the stern
 on the cushion sleeping. And they arouse
 him, and say to him, Teacher, is it no concern to thee that
 we perish?
 and said to the sea, Silence, be quiet. And ${ }^{3}$ fell 'the
 ${ }^{2}$ wind, and there was $a$ calm ${ }^{\text {b }}$ great. And he said to them,
 Why fearful are ye thus? How "not "have "ye faith? And they
 foared [with] ${ }^{\text {ffaar }}$ tgreat, and said one to another, Who
 then "this 'is, thateven the wind and the sea obey $\sigma \iota \nu \alpha \dot{v} \tau \tilde{q}^{\prime \prime} ;$ him?
 And they came to the other side of the sea, to the conntry
 of the Gadarenes. And on his having gone forth ont of the ship,
 immediately met him out of the tombs a man
 with an unclean spirit, who [his] dwelling had in the
 tombs;
and not even with chains anyone was able him





 ltra. à oüкétı any louger (lit. no longer) lttraw. bédúvazo lttra.
 to bind, becausethat he often withfetters and chains had
 heen bound, and ${ }^{3}$ bad "been ${ }^{3}$ torn ${ }^{6}$ asunder ${ }^{7}$ by ${ }^{\text {shim }}$ im ${ }^{1}$ the ${ }^{2}$ chains, and
 the fetters had been shattered, and no one him was able to subdne.
 And continually night and day in the mountains and in
 the tombs he was crying and cutting himself with stones.
 And having seen Jesus from afar, heran and did
 homage to him, and crying with a ${ }^{\text {roice }}$ 'loud hesaid, What tome
 and to thee, Jesus, Son of God the Mo.t High ? I'adjure thee
 by God, ${ }^{3}$ not ${ }^{\text {me me }}{ }^{1}$ torment. For he wassaying to him, Come forth, the
 spirit the unclean, out of the man. And he asked
 him, What [is] thy name? And he answered, saying, Legion
 my name [is], because many we are. And he besonght hiln
 much, that not them he would send out of the conntry. Now there was
 there just at the mountains a herd ${ }^{3}$ of ${ }^{4}$ swine ${ }^{\text {'g great }}$ feeding; and
 ${ }^{\text {h}}$ besonght ${ }^{5}$ him ${ }^{1}$ all ${ }^{2}$ the ${ }^{3}$ demons, saying, send
 us into the swine, that into them we may enter. And
 ${ }^{\text {a }}$ allowed ${ }^{\text {them }}$ 'immediately ${ }^{\text {tJesus. And haring gone out the }}$
 spirits the unclean entered into the swine, and srushed
 'the herd down the steep into the sea, (now they were
 about two thousand), and they were choked in the sea. And those who
 fed the swine fled, and announced [it] to the
 city and to the conntry. And they went ont to see what it is that
 bas been done. And they come to Jesus, and sce
 the possessed by demons sitting and clothed and of sound
 mind, him who had the legion: and they were afraid. And

4 because that he had been often bound with fetters and chains, and the chains had been plucked asunder bs him, and the fetters broken in pieces : neither could any man tame him. 5 And always, night and day, he was in the monntains, and in the tombs, crying, and cutting himself with stones. 6 Bnt when he saw Jesus afar off, he ran and worshipped him, 7 and cried with a loud roice, and said, What have I to do with thee, Jesus, thou Son of the most high God? I adjure thee by God, that thou torment menot. 8 For he said unto him, Come out of the man, thou nnclean spirit. 9 And he asked him, What is thy name? And he auswered, saying, My name is Legion: for we are many. 10 And he besought him much that he would not send them away out of the country. 11 Now there was there nigh unto the mountains a great herd of swine feeding. 12 Aud all the derils besought him, saying, Send us into the swine, that we may enter into them. 13 And forthwith Jesus gave them leave. And the unclean spirits went out, and entered into the swine: and the herd ran violently down a steep place into the sea, (they were about two thousand;) and were chokerl in the sa. 14 And they that fed the swine fled, and told $i t$ in the city, and in the country. And they wont out to see what it was that was done. 15 And they come to Jesus, and see him that was possessed with the devil, and had the legion, sitting, and clothed, and in his right mind: and they were afraid. 16 and they that saw

[^70]it told them how it befell to him that was possessed with the devil, and also concerning the swine. 17 And they began to pray him to depart out of their coasts. 18 And when he was come into the ship, he that had been possessed with the devil prayed him that he might be with him. 19 Howbeit Jesus suffered him not, but saith unto him, Go home to thy friends, and tell them how great things the Lord hath donc for thee, and hath had compassion on thee. 20 And he departed, and began to publish in Decapolis how great things Jesus had done for him: and all men did marvel.

21 And when Jesus was passed over again by ship unto the other side, much people gathered unto him: and he was nigh unto the sea. 22 And, behold, there cometh one of the rulers of the synagogue, Jairus by name; and when he saw him, he fell at his feet, 23 and besought him greatly, saying, My little daughter lieth at the point of death : 1 pray thee, come and lay thy hands on her, that she may be healed; and she shall live. 24 And Jesus went with him; and much people followed him, and thronged him. 25 And a certain wo. man, which had an issue of blood twelve years, 26 and had suffered many things of many physicians, and had spent all that she had, and was nothing bettered, but rather grew worse, 27 when she had heard of Jesus, came in the press behind, and tonched his garment. 28 For she said, If I may touch but his clothes, I shall be whole. 29 And

${ }^{6}$ related ${ }^{7}$ to ${ }^{8}$ them ${ }^{1}$ those ${ }^{2}$ who ${ }^{3}$ had ${ }^{4}$ seen [ ${ }^{5}$ it] how it happened to him pos-
 sessed by demons, and concerning the swine. And they began to be-
 seech him to depart from their borders. And
 ${ }^{2}$ having ${ }^{3}$ entered ${ }^{\text {the }}$ into the ship, ${ }^{\text {shesonght }}{ }^{\text {p him }}{ }^{1}$ he ${ }^{3}$ who
 ${ }^{3}$ had ${ }^{4}$ been ${ }^{5}$ possessed ${ }^{6}$ by ${ }^{\text {' }}$ demons that he might be with him. But


Jesus didnotsuffer him, bat says to him, Go to
 thy house to thine own, and announce to them how mach for thee
 the Lord did, and pitied thee. And he departed and
 began to proclaim in Decapolis, how much ${ }^{2}$ had ${ }^{3}$ done ${ }^{4}$ for ${ }^{\text {shim }}$

${ }^{1}$ Jesas; ; and all wondered.
 And ${ }^{2}$ having ${ }^{3}$ passed ${ }^{\text {overer }}{ }^{\text {D Jesas }}$ in the ship again to
 the other side, "was ${ }^{5}$ gathered ${ }^{1}{ }^{a}{ }^{3}$ crowd ${ }^{2}$ great to him, and he was
 by the sea. And behola, comes one of the rulers of
 the synagogue, by name Jairus, and seeing him, falls at
 his feet;

My little daughter is at the last extremity, [I pray] that having come
 thou wouldest lay on her [thy] hands, so that she may be cured, and
 she shall live. And he departed with him, and ${ }^{\text {folllowed }}$ shim
 ${ }_{\mathrm{a}}{ }^{\text {a }}$ "crowd ${ }^{2}$ great, and pressed on him. And a ${ }^{2}$ womau 'certain
 being with a flux of blood "years ${ }^{1}$ twelve, and much having suffered
 under many physicians, and having spent ${ }^{2}$ her ${ }^{3}$ means
 ${ }^{\text {alll, }}$ and in no way having benefited but rather ${ }^{3}$ to worse
 ${ }^{\text {' }}$ having ${ }^{3}$ come, having heard concerning Jesus, having come in
 the crowd behind, touched his garment ; for she said,
 If but his garments I shall touch, 1 shall be cured. And

[^71] immediately wasdried up the fountain of her blood, and she knew
 in [her] body that she washealed from the scourge. And immediately
 JesuF, knowing in himselif [that] the ${ }^{2}$ out ${ }^{3}$ of ${ }^{\text {thim }}{ }^{\text {t }}$ power
 had gone forth, having turned in the crowd, said, Who of me touched
 the garments? And ${ }^{3}$ said ${ }^{\text {to }}{ }^{5}$ bim ${ }^{\text {h }}$ his ${ }^{2}$ disciples, Thou seest
 the crowd pressing on thee, and sayest thou, who me touched?


And he looked round to see her who this had done.
Bat the
 woman being frightened and trembling, knowing what had been done upon
 her, came and fell down before him, and told him all
 the truth. Andhe said to her, Daughter, thy faith
 has cured thee; go in peace, and be sound from ssourge
 ${ }^{1}$ thy. [While] yet he is speaking, they come from the ruler of
 the synagogue's[honse], saying, Thy daughter is dead; why still
 troublest thou the teacher? Bat Jesus immediately, having
 heard the word spoken, says to the ruler of the synagogue, ${ }^{2}$ ºt
 'fear; only believe. And hesuffered no one him
 to accompany, except Peter and James and John
 the brother of James. And he comes to the house of the
 ruler of the synagoguc, and he beholds a tumult, [people] weeping and
 wailing greatly. And having entered he says to them, Why
 make ye a tumolt and weep? the child is not dead, but
 sleeps. And they laughed at him. But he haring pat out all,
 takes with [him] the father of the child and the
 mother and those with him, and enters in where ${ }^{3}$ was ${ }^{1}$ the
 2child lying. And having taken the hand of the
 child, he says to her, Talitha, koumi; which is, being inter-
straightway the fountain of her blood was dried up; and she felt in her body that she was healed of that plague. 30 And Jesus, immeaiately kuowing in himself that virtue had gone out of him, turned him about in the press, and said, Who touched my clothes? 31 And his disciples said untohim, Thon seest the multitade thronging thee, and sayest thou, Who toached me? 32 And he looked round about to see her that had done this thing. 33 Bnt the woman fearing and trembling, knowing what was doue in her, came and fell down before him, and told him all the truth. 34 And he said unto her, Daughter, thy faith hath made thee whole; go in peace, and be whole of thy plague. 35 While he yet spake, there came from the ruler of the synagogue's house certain which said, Thy daughter is dead: why troublest thou the Master any further? 36 As soon as Jesus heard the word that was spoken, he saith unto the ruler of the sypagogue, Be not afraid, only believe. 37 And he suffered no man to follow him, sare Peter, and James, and John the brother of James. 38 And he cometh to the house of the ruler of the synagogue, and seeth the tumult, and them that wept and wailed greatly. 39 And when he was come in, he saith anto them, Why make ye this ado, and weep? the damsel is not dead, but sleepeth. 40 And they laughed him to scorn. But when he had put them all out, he taketh the father and the mother of the damsel, and them that were with him, and entereth in where the damsel was lying. 41 And he took the damsel by the hand, and said unto her, Talitha cumi ; which is, being interpret-

[^72]ed. Damsel, I say unto thee, arice. 12 And straightway the damsel arose, and walked; for she was of the age of twolve years. And they were astonished with a great astonishment. 13 And he charged them straitly that no man should know it ; and commanded that something shonld be given her to eat.
VI. And he went out from thence, and came into his own country; and his diseiples follow him. 2 And when the sabbath day was come, he began to teach in the synagogue: and many bearing him were astonished, saying, From whence hath this man these things? and what wisdom is this which is given unto him, that even such mighty works are wrought by his hands? 3 Is not this the carpenter, the son of Mary, the brother of James, and Joses, nnd of Juda, and Simon? and are not his sisters here with us? And they were offended at him. 4 But Jesus said unto them, A prophet is not without honour, but in his own country, and among his own kin, and in his own honse. 5 And he conld there do no mighty work, save that he laid his hands upon a few sick folk, and healed them. 6 And he marvelled becanse of their nohelief. And he went round about the villagos, teaching.

7 And he called unto him the twelve, and began to send them forth by two and two ; and gave them power over unclean spirits; 8 and commianded them that they shonld take nothing for their journey, savo a staff only; no scrip, no bread, no money in their purse: 9 but be shod with sandals; and
 preted, Damsel, to thee I say, arise. And immediately
 arose the damsel and walked, for sho wns "years 'twelve [old].
 And they were amazed with ${ }^{2}$ amazement ${ }^{\text {'great. }}$ And he charged
 them much that no one shonld know this ; and hesaid [that some-
 thing]should be given to her to eat.
 And he went out thence, and came into his [own] country;
 and ${ }^{3}$ follow ${ }^{4}$ him ${ }^{\text {h }}$ his ${ }^{2}$ disciples. And "being ${ }^{3}$ come
 ${ }^{\text {ssabbath }}$ he began in the synagogue toteach; and many
 hearing were astonished, saying, Whence to this [man]these things?
 and what the wisdom that has been given to him, that eren ${ }^{2}$ works ${ }^{\text {sof of }}$ 'power
 'snch by hishands are done? ${ }^{\text {n not }}{ }^{\text {sthis }}{ }^{\text {its }}$
 the earpenter, the son of Mary, and brother of James nnd Joses
 and Judas and Simon? and are not his sisters here
 with us? And they were offended in him. But "snild "to them

'Jesns, ${ }^{\text {NNot }} \mathrm{r}_{\text {is }}{ }^{8} \mathrm{~B}{ }^{\circ}{ }^{\circ}$ prophet withont honour, except in
 his [own] country and among [his] kinsmen and in
 his [own] houso. And he was "able "there 'not any work of power
 to do, except on a few infirm having laid [his] hands
 he healed [them]. And he wondered because of their unbelief.
 And he wentabout the villages in a circnit teaching.
 And hecalls to [him] the twelve, and began them
 to send forth two and two, and gave to them authority over the spirits
 the nnclean; and he charged them that nothing
 they shonld take for [the] way, except a staff only; no provision bag,
 nor bread, nor in the belt money; but beshod




 c édévato tTrA.

 пй $\rho \alpha \nu$ тTra.
g $\dot{\alpha} \lambda \lambda \grave{\alpha}$ lttraw.
 with saudals; and put not on two tunics. And he said
 to them, Wherever ye euter into a house, thore remain until
 ye go out thence. And as many as will not reeeive you, nor
 hear you, departing thence, shake off the dust
 which [is] under your feet, for a testimony to them. Verily
 I say to you, more tolerable it shall be for Sodom or Gemorrha in day
 of judgment than for that eity. And having gone out they pro-
 claimed that [men] should repent. And ${ }^{2}$ demons ${ }^{2}$ many they east out,
 and anointed withoil many infirm and healed [them].
 And ${ }^{4}$ heard ${ }^{2}$ the ${ }^{3}$ king ${ }^{1}$ Herod [of him], for public
 beeame his name, and hesaid, John the Bap-
 tist from among [the] dead isrisen, and beenuse of this sope-
 rate ${ }^{1}$ the ${ }^{2}$ works ${ }^{3}$ of ${ }^{4}$ power in him. Others said, Elias
 it is; and others said, A prophet it is, or as one of the
 prophets. But having heard Herod said, ${ }^{2}$ Whom

 from among [the] dead. For ${ }^{2}$ himself ${ }^{1}$ Herod having sent

 on account of Herodias the wife of Philip his brother,
 because her he had married. For "sald 'John to Herod,
 It is not lawful for thee to have the wife of thy brother.
 But Herodias held it against him, and wished ${ }^{3} \mathrm{bim}{ }^{\text {to }}$ to
 ${ }^{\text {² kill }}$, and was not able: for Herod feared
 John, knowing him [tobe] a man just and holy, and
 kept ${ }^{\text {safe }}$, ${ }^{\text {'him }}$; and having heard him, many things did, and
not put on two coats. 10 And he said unto them, In what place soever ye enter into an house, there abide till ye depart from that place. 11 Anc whosoever shall not receive you, nor hear you, when ye depart thence, shake off the dust under your feet for a testimony against them. Verily 1 say unto you, It shall be more tolerable for Sodom and Gomorrha in the day of judg. ment, than for that city. 12 And they went out, and preached that men should repent. 13 And they east out many devils, and anointed with oif many that were slek, and healed them.

14 And king Horoa heard of him; (for his name was spread abroad:) and he said, That John the Baptist was risen from the dead, and thereforc mighty works do shew: forth themselres in him. 15 Others said. That it is Elias. Anc others said, That it is a prophot, or as one of the prophets. 16 Bu when Herod heara thereof, he said, It is John, whon I beheaded: he is risen fron the dead. 17 For Heroci himself had sent forti: and laid hold upos: John, and bound hir in prison for Herodias, sake, his brother Philip's wife: for he hai married her. 18 Fo: John had said untc Herod, It is not lawful for thee to have thy brother's wife. 19 Therefore Herodias had a quarrel against him, and would have killed him; but she could not: 20 for Herod feared John, knowing that he was a just man and an holy, and observed him ; and when he heard him, he did many things, anc






heard him gladly. 21 And when a convenient day was come, that Herod on his birthday made a sapper to his lords, high captains, and chief estates of Galilee; z2 and when the daugh ter of the said Merodias came in, and danced, and pleased Herod and them that sat with him, the king said nnto the damsel, Ask of me whatsoever thou wilt, and I will give it thee. 23 And he sware unto her, Whatsoever thon shalt ask of me, I will give it thee, unto the half of my king dom. 24 And she went forth, and said unto her mother, What sliall I ask ? And shesaid, The head of John the Baptist. 25 And she came in straightway with haste unto the king, and asked, saying, i will that thou give me by and by in a charger the head of John the Baptist. 26 And the king was exceeding sorry ; yet for his oath's sake, and for their sakes which sat with him, he would notreject her. 27 And immediately the king sent an executioner, and commanded his head to be brought: and he went and beheaded him in the prison, 28 and bronght his head in a charger, and gave it to the damsel: and the damsel gave it to her mother. 29 And when his disciples heard of it, they came and took up his corpse, and laid it in a tomb.

30 And the apostles gathered themselves together nnto Jesus, and told him all things, both what they had done, and what they had taught. 31 And he said unto them, Come ye yourselves apart
 gladly him heard. And tbeing ${ }^{5}$ cone an apportnne ${ }^{5}$ day, when
 Herod on his birthday a supper made to "great ${ }^{3}$ men
 'his and to the chief captains and to the first [men] of Galilee;
 and ${ }^{6}$ having ${ }^{7}$ come ${ }^{6}$ in ${ }^{2}$ the ${ }^{2}$ daughter ${ }^{3}$ of ${ }^{5}$ herself ${ }^{2}$ Herodias, and
 having danced, and pleased Herod and those reclining
 [at table] with [him], ${ }^{3}$ said ${ }^{2}$ the ${ }^{2}$ king to the damsel, Ask me
 whatever thou wilt, and I willgive to thee. And he swore to her,
 Whatever me thou mayest ask, I will give thee, to half of ${ }^{2}$ kingdom
 ${ }^{1}$ my. And she haring gone out said to her mother, What shall I
 ask? And she said, The head of John the Baptist.
 And having entered immediately with haste to the king,
 she asked, saying, I desire that to me thon give at once upon a dish
 the head of John the Baptist. And ${ }^{5}$ very ${ }^{6}$ sorrowfal
 [ ${ }^{3}$ while] "made 'the ${ }^{2}$ king, on account of the oaths and those who
 reclined [at table] with [him], would not ${ }^{\text {h}}$ her ${ }^{1}$ reject. And
 immediately ${ }^{3}$ having ${ }^{\text {sent }}{ }^{1}$ the ${ }^{2}$ king a guardsman ordered
 his head.

And he baving gone be-
 headed him in the prison, and brought his head
 nyon a dish, and gave it to the damsel, and the damsel
 gave it to her mother. And having heard [1t] ${ }^{\text {z disciples }}$
 'his came, and took up his corpse, and laid it $\varepsilon_{1},^{v} \tau \tilde{\psi^{\|}} \mu \nu \eta \mu \varepsilon i ́ c$.
in the tomb.
 And ${ }^{3}$ are ${ }^{4}$ gathered ${ }^{5}$ together 'the ${ }^{2}$ apostles to Jesus, and
 they related to him all things, both what they had done and what
 they had taught. And he said to them, Come ye yourselves
 $\lambda e \grave{s} \epsilon i \pi \epsilon \nu$ and the king said TTrA. $\quad \mathrm{g}$ каì and $\operatorname{rTrA}$. $\quad$ airji $\sigma \omega \mu a \iota$ should I ask htTraw.




P $\sigma \pi \epsilon \kappa о \nu \lambda$ áтора LTTTAW.

- кaì (read and having


 apart into "desert ${ }^{1}$ a place, and rest a little. ${ }^{7}$ Were
 $\chi_{\text {for }}{ }^{2}$ those ${ }^{3}$ coming ${ }^{\text {and }}{ }^{5}$ those ${ }^{\text {sgoing }}$ many, and noteven to eat
 had they opportunity. And they went away into ${ }^{2}$ desert ${ }^{2}$ a place by the
 ship apart. And ${ }^{3}$ saw ${ }^{4}$ them ${ }^{5}$ going ${ }^{1}$ the ${ }^{2}$ crowds,
 ${ }^{6}$ and ${ }^{\text {b }}$ recognized ${ }^{\text {bhim }}{ }^{7}$ many, and on foot from all the
 cities rantogether there, and went before them, and came to-
 gether to him. And having gone out ${ }^{2}$ saw ${ }^{1}$ Jesus ${ }^{\text {great }}$
 ${ }^{3}$ a crowd, and was moved with compassion towards them, because they were
 as sheep not baving a shepherd. And he began to teach them
 many things. And already a late hour [it] being, com-
 ing to him his disciples say, Desert is
 the place, and already [it is] a late hour ; dismiss them, that
 having gone "to ${ }^{5}$ the ${ }^{1}{ }_{\text {in }}{ }^{2}$ a ${ }^{3}$ circuit country and villages, they may buy
 for themselves bread; "something for to eat they have not.
 Buthe answering said to them, Give ${ }^{2}$ to ${ }^{3}$ them ${ }^{1}$ ye to eat.
 And they say to him, Having gone shall we bay two hundred
 denarii of bread, and give them to eat? and he says
 to them, How many loaves have ye? go and see. And having
 known they say, Five, and two fishes. And he ordered. them
 to make ${ }^{\text {'recline }}$ 'all by companies on the green grass.
 And they sat down in ranks, by handreds and by
 fifties. And having taken the five loaves and the two
 fishes, having looked up to the heaven he blessed and broke
 the loaves, and gave to his disciples that they might
into a desert plact, and rest a while ; for there were many coming and going, and they had no leisure so much as to eat. 32 And they departed into a desert place by ship privately. 33 And the people saw them departing, and many knew him, and ran afoot thither out of all cities, and outwent them, and came together unto him. 34 And Jesus, when he canse out, saw much people, and was moved with compassion toward them, because they were as sheepnot having a shepherd: and he began to teach them many things. 35 And when the day was now far spent, his disciples canue unto him, and said, This is a desert place, and now the time is far passed : 36 send them away, that they may go into the country round about, and into the villages, and bny themselves bread : for ther have nothing to eat. 37 He answered and said unto them, Give ye them to eat. And they say unto him, Shall we go and buy two hundred pennyworth of bread, and give them to eat? 38 He saith unto them, How many loaves have ye? go and see. And when they knew, they say, Five, and two fishes. 39 And he comraanded them to make all sit down by companies upon the green grass. 40 And they sat down in ranks, by hundreds and by fifties. 41 And when he had taken the fiveloaves and the two fishes, he looked up to heaven, and blessed, and brake the loaves, and gave them to his disciples to set befora

[^73]them; and the two fishes divided he among them all. 42 And they did all eat, and were filled. 43 And they took up twelve baskets full of the fragments, and of the fishes. 44 And they that did eat of the loaves were about five thousand men. 45 And straightway he constrained his disciples to get into the ship, and to go to the other side before unto Bethsaida, while he sent sway the people. 46 And when he had sent them away, he departed into a mountain to pray. 47 And when even twas come, tho ship was in the midst of the sea, and he alone on the land. 48 And he saw them toiling in rowIng; for the wind was conirary unto them: and about the fourth watch of the night he cometh unto them, walking upon the sea, and would have passed by them. 49 But when they saw him walking upon the sea, theysupposed it had been a spirit, and cried out: 31) for they all saw him, and were tronbled. And immediately he talked with them, and saith onto them, Be of good cheer: it is I; be not afraid. 51 And he went up unto them into the ship; and the wind coased : and they wore sore amazed in themselves beyond ineasare, and wondered. 52 For they considered not the miracle of the loaves : for their heart was hardened.

53 And when they had passed over, they came into the land of Gennesaret, and drew to the shore. if And when they were come out of the ship, straightway they know him, 55 and ran through that whole region round about, and began to carry about in beds those
 set before them. And the two tishes he divided among all. And
 ${ }_{\text {a ate }}{ }^{\text {alll, and were satisfied. And they took up of frag- }}$
 ments twelve hand-baskets full, and of the lishes. And
 ${ }^{7}$ were 'those ${ }^{2}$ that ${ }^{3}$ ate ${ }^{*}$ of ${ }^{\text {st the }}$ 'loaves aboat five thousand
 men. And inumediately he compelled his disciples
 to enter into the ship, and to go before to the other side to Beth-
 saida, until he should dismiss the crowd. And having taken leare of
 them, ho departed into the mountain to pras. And evening
 being come, ${ }^{3}$ was ${ }^{\text {t }}$ the ${ }^{\text {s ship }}$ in the ridast of the sea, and he
 alone upon the land. And he saw them labouring
 in the rowing, for ${ }^{3}$ was ${ }^{\text {the }}{ }^{2}$ wind contrary to them; and aboitt
 [the] fourth watch of the night he comes to them, walk-
 ing on the sea, and would have passed by them. But they,
 seeing him walking on the sea, thought [it]
 $3_{\text {ani }}{ }^{\text {appparition }}$ 'to ${ }^{\text {b be, and }}$ cried out: for all ${ }^{2}$ him
 'saw, and were troubled. And immediately he spoke with them,
 and says to them, Be of good courage: I am [he]; fear not.
 Aud hewentup to them into the ship, and ${ }^{3}$ fell 'the
 ${ }^{2}$ wrind. Andexeedingly beyond measure in themselves they were amazed,
 and wondered ; for they understood not by the loaves, for was


> 'thoir "lleart hardened.
 And having passed over they came to the land of Gennesaret,
 and drew to shore. And on their coming out of the
 ship, immediately having recognized him, rubning through
 all that country around they began on conehes

[^74] those that were ill to carry about, where they were hearing that
 there hewas. And wherever he entered into villages or
 oities or fields, in the marketplaces they laid thosewho were sick,
 and besought him that ifonly the border
 of his garment they might tonch; and as many as tonched him ह̇б $\omega$ द̆огто.
were henled.
7 Kai бvváyovtaı $\pi \rho o ̀ s ~ a u ́ r o ̀ v ~ o i ~ Ф а \rho ı \sigma a i ̃ o ı ~ к а i ́ ~ \tau ı \nu \varepsilon S ~$ And are gathered together to him the Pharisees and some
 of the scribes, having come from Jerusalem; and havingseen
 some of his disciples with defiled hands, that is
 unwashed, eating bread, they fonnd fanlt; for the Phari-
 sees and all the Jews, unless with the fist they wash the

 ders; and [on coming] from the market, unless they wash themselves

they eat not; and ${ }^{2}$ other ${ }^{3}$ things ${ }^{2}$ many there are which they received
 to hold, washings of cups and vessels and brazen ntensils and
 conches: then question him the Pharisees and the

\[

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { scribes, }
\end{aligned}
$$
\]

 the tradition of the elders, but with unwashed hands

 Well prophesied Esaias concerning you, hypocrites,
 as it has been written, This people with the lipe me honour,
 but their heart far is away from me. But in vain they wor-
 ship me, teaching [as] teachings injnnctions of men.
 For, learing the commandment of God, ye hold the tra-
 dition of men, washings of vessels and caps, and
that were sick, where they heard he was. 56 And whithersoever he entered, into villages, or cities, or country, they laid the sick in the streets, and besought him that they might tonch if it were bnt the border of his garment: and as many as touched him were made whole.
VII. Then cameto gether unto him the Pharisees, and certain of the scribes, whieh came from Jerusalem. 2 And when they saw some of his disciples eat bread with defiled, that is to say, with unwashen, hands, they found fault. 3 For the Pharisees, and all the Jews, except they wash their hands oft, eat not, holding the tradition of the elders. 4 And when they come from the market, except they wash, they eat not. And many other things there be, which they have received to hold, as the washing of caps, and pots, brasen vessels, and of tables. 5 Then the Pharisees and scribes asked him, Why walk not thy disciples according to the tradition of the elders, but eat bread with unwashen hands? 6 He answered and said unto them, Well hath Esaiss prophesied of you hypocrites, as it is written, This people honoureth me with their lips, but their heart is far from me. 7 Howbeit in vain do they worship me, teaching for doctrines the commandments of men. 8 For laying aside the command. ment of God, ye hold the tradition of men, as the washing of pots and caps: and many

[^75]other such like things yedo. 9 And he said unto them, Full well ye reject the commandment of God, that ye may keep your own tradition. 10 For Moses said, Honour thy father and thy mother ; and, Whoso curseth father or mother, let him die the death: 11 but ye say, If a man shall say to his father or mother, It is Corban, that is to say, a gift, by whatsoever thou mightest be profited by me; he shall be free. 12 And ye suffer him no more to do ought for his father or his mother; 13 making the word of God of none effect through your tradition, which ye have delivered: and many such like things do ye. 14 And when he had called all the people unto him, he said unto them, Hearken unto me every one of you, and understand: 15 there is nothing from without a man, that entering into him can defile him: but the things which come ont of him, those are they that defile the man. 16 If any man have ears to hear, let him hear. 17 And when he was entered into the house from the people, his disciples a-ked him concerning the parable. 18 And he saith unto them, Are ye so without understanding also? Do ye uot perceive, that whatsoever thing from without entereth into the man, it cannot defile him; 19 because it entereth not into his heart, but into the belly, and goeth out into the draught, purging all meats? 20 And he said, That which cometh out of the man, that defileth the man. 21 For from within, out of the heart of men, procced evil thoughts, adulteries, fornications, murders, 22 thefts, covetousness, wicked-

 to them, Well do ye set aside the commandment of God, that
 your tradition ye may observe. For Moses said, Honour
 thy father and thy mother; and, He who speakscril of father
 or mothor by death let him die. But ye say, If ${ }^{{ }^{\text {say }}}$
 ${ }^{1}{ }^{3}{ }^{3}$ man to father or mother, [It is] a corban, (that is, a gift,)
 whatever from me thou mightest be profited by :- and no longer ge suffer
 him anything to do for his father or his mother, (lit. nothing)
 making void the word of God by your tradition which
 ye have delivered; and like [tthings] "such 'many yedo.
 And having called to [him] all the crowd, he said to them,
 Hear ye me, all, and understand: Nothing there is from with-
 out the man entering into him, which is able
 him to defle; but the things which go out from him,
 those are the things which defile the man. If anyone
 have ears to hear, let him hear. And when he went into a house
 from the crowd, ${ }^{3}$ asked ${ }^{\text {4him }}{ }^{\text {'his }}{ }^{*}$ disciples concerning the
 parable.
 derstanding ${ }^{\text {arare? }}$ Perceive ye not that everything which from without en-
 ters into the man is not able him to defile?
 because it enters not ${ }^{\text {a }}$ of ' ${ }^{\text {bim }}$ 'into ${ }^{2}$ the ${ }^{3}$ heart, but into the
 belly, and into the draught goes out, purifying all
 the food. And he said, That which out of the man
 goos forth, that defiles the man. For from within
 out of the heart of men ${ }^{\text {reassonings }}$ 'evil go
 forth, adulteries, fornications, murders, thefts, covetous

[^76] desires, wickednesses, guile, licentiousness, an eye wicked,
 blasphemy,
haaghtiness,
folly: all these
 evils from within go forth, and defile the man.
 And thence having risen uf he wentaway into the borders
 of Tyre and Sidon; and havingentered into the house, no one
 be wished to know [it], and he could not behid. 'Having sheard
 for $\mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{a}}{ }^{3}$ woman about him, of whom *had ${ }^{\text {ther }}$ "little ${ }^{3}$ daughter a spirit
 unclean, having come fell at his feet,
 (now ${ }^{3}$ was ${ }^{1}$ the ${ }^{\text {woman }}$ a Greek, Syrophenician
by race), and
 asked him that the demon he should cast forth out of ${ }^{\text {adanghter }}$
 ${ }^{1}$ 'her. Bat Jesus said to her, Suffer first to be satis-
 fied the children; for not good is it to take the bread of the
 children, and cast [it] to the dogs. But she answered and
 says to him, Yea, Lord; for even the little dogs under the

 to her, Because of this word go; has gone forth the de-
 mon ount of thy daughter. And haring gone away to
 her house, she found the demon had gone forth, and the daugh-
 ter laid on the bed.
 And again having departed from the borders of Tyre and Sidon,
 he came to the sea of Galilee, through [the] midst
 of the borders of Decapolis. And they bring to him a deaf man
 who spoke with diffculty, and they beseech him that he might lay
 on him [his] hand. And having taken away him from the
ness, deceit, lasciviousness, an evil eye, blasphemy, pride,foolishness: 23 all these evil things come from within, and defile the man.

24 And from thence he arose, and went into the borders of Tyre and Sidon, and entered into an house, and would have no man know it: bat he could not be hid. 25 For a certain woman, whose young daughter had an unclean spirit, heard of him, and came and fell at his feet: 26 the woman was a Greek, a Syrophenician by nation; and she besought him that he would cast forth the devil out of her daughter. 27 But Jesus said unto her, Let the children first be filled: for it is not meet to take the childrcn's bread, and to cast it unto the dogs. 28 And she answered and said unto him, Yes, Lord: yet the dogs under the table eat of the children's crumbs. 29 And he said unto her, For this saying go thy way; the deril is gone out of thy daughter. 30 And when she was come to her house, she found the deril gone out, and her daughter laid upon the bed.

31 And again, departing from the coasts of Tyre and Sidon, he came unto the sea of Galilee, through the midst of the coasts of Decapolis. 32 And they bring unto him onk that was deaf, and had an impediment in his speech; and they beseech him to put hig hand upon him. 33 And he took him aside from the multitude, and

[^77]put his fingers into his ears, and he spit, and touched his tongue; 34 and looking up to heaven, he sighed, and saith unto him, Ephphatha, that is, Be opened. 35 And straightway his ears were opened, and the string of his tongue was loosed, and he spake plain. 36 And he charged them that they should tell no man: but the more he charged them, so much the more a great deal they published it; 37 and were beyond measure astonished, saying, He hath done all things well: he maketh both the deaf to hear, and the dumb to speak.
VIII. In those days the multitude being very great, and having nothing to eat, Jesus called his disciples unto him, and saith unto them, 2 I have compassion on the multitude, because they have now been with me three days, and have nothing to eat: 3 and if I send them away fasting to their own houses, they will faint by the way: for divers of them came from far. 4 And his disciples answered him, From whense can a man satisfy these men with bread here in the wilderness? 5 And he asked them, How many loaves have ye? And they said, Seven. 6 And he commanded the people to sit down on the ground: and he took the seven loaves, and gave thanks, and brake, and gave to his disciples to set before them; and they did get them before the people. 7 And they had a few small fishes: and he blessed, and commanded to set
 crowd apart, he put his fingers to ${ }^{2}$ ears
 ${ }^{1} \mathrm{his}$, and having spit he touched his tongue, and having
 looked up to the heaven he groaned, and says to him, Ephphathe,
 that is, Be opened. And immediately were opened his
 ears, and was loosed the band of his tongue, and he spoke
 rightly. And he charged them that no one they should tell.
 But as mach as he them charged, exceeding more abundantly
 they proclaimed [it]: and above measure they were astonishod, saying,
 ${ }^{6}$ Well ${ }^{*}$ all ${ }^{5}$ things ${ }^{2}$ he "has ${ }^{3}$ done: both the deaf he makes to hear, $\kappa a i{ }^{\mathbf{x}} \tau 0 \dot{v} \varsigma^{\prime \prime}$ á入á入ovs $\lambda a \lambda \varepsilon i \nu$. and the dumb to speak.
In those days very great [the] crowd being,
 and not having what they may eat, "having ${ }^{3}$ called ${ }^{4}$ to $\left.{ }^{[8} \mathrm{him}\right] \quad{ }^{1} \mathrm{Jo}-$
 sus his disciples he sass to them, I am moved with compassion
 on the crowd, because already "days 'three they continue with me
 and have not what they mayeat; and if Ishall send away them
 fasting to their home, they will faint in the way; for some
 of them from afar are come. And ${ }^{3}$ answered ${ }^{4}$ lim ${ }^{2}$ disci-
 ples 'his, Whence ${ }^{6}$ these ${ }^{1}$ shall ${ }^{5}$ be ${ }^{*}$ able ${ }^{2}$ anyone ${ }^{5}$ here to satisfy
 with bread in a deesert? Aud he asked them, How many ${ }^{2}$ have ${ }^{3}$ ye
 'loaves? And they said, Seven. And he ordered the crowd
 to recline on the ground. And having taken the seven loaves,
 having given thanks be broke and gave to his disciples, that
 they might set before [them]. And they set [it] before the crowd. And
 they had small fishes a few; and having blessed hedesired ${ }^{3}$ to ${ }^{4}$ be ${ }^{5}$ set





g $\ddot{\eta} \kappa 0 \cup \sigma \iota \mathrm{EW}$; eiciv are A. $\gamma$ énlet he orders littra.


 ${ }^{6}$ before $[7 \text { them }]^{2}$ also ${ }^{1}$ these. And they ate and were satisfied. And
 they took up ${ }^{3}$ over ${ }^{4}$ and ${ }^{5}$ above ${ }^{2}$ of ${ }^{2}$ fragments seven baskets. And ${ }^{5}$ were
 those ${ }^{2}$ who ${ }^{3}$ had ${ }^{4}$ eaten about four thonsand; and he sent ${ }^{2}$ away ${ }^{1}$ them.
 And immediately havingentered into the ship with
${ }^{2}$ disciples

${ }^{1}$ his, he came into the parts of Dalmanutha. And ${ }^{3}$ went tout 'the

${ }^{2}$ Pharisees and began to dispute with him, seeking from
 him asign from the heaven, tempting him. And
 having groaned in his spirit
he says, Why "this "generation
 ${ }^{*}{ }^{2}{ }^{\text {a sign }}{ }^{\text {'seeks? }}$ ? Verily I say to you, If there shall be given
 to this generation a sign. And having left them, having ontered

again into the ship he went away to the other side.
 And they forgot to take loaves, and except one loaf
 they had not [any] with them in the ship. And he charged
 them, saying, See, take heed of the leaven of the Pharisees
 and of the laaven of Herod. And they reasoned with one another,
 saying, Decause loaves ${ }^{3}$ not ${ }^{2}$ we ${ }^{2}$ have. And knowing [it]
 Jesus says tothem, Why reasonye because loaves ${ }^{3}$ not
 ${ }^{1}$ ye ${ }^{2}$ have? Do ye not yet perceive nor understand? Yet harrdened
 have ye your heart? Eyes having, do ye not see?
 and ears having, do ye not hear? and do ye not remember? When
 the five loaves I broke to the five thousand, how many
 band-baskets fall of fragments took ye up? They say to him,
 Twelve. And when the seven to the four thoosand,
 of how many baskets [the] fillings of fragments took ye up? And they

said, Seven. And he said to them, How ${ }^{3}$ not 'do ${ }^{2}$ ye understaná?
them also before them. 8 So they did eat, and were filled: and they took up of the broken meat that was left seven baskets. 9 Aud they that had eaten were about four thousand: and he sent them away.

10 And straightwat he entered into a ship with his disciples, and came into the parts of Dalmanutha, Il And the Pharisees came forth, and vegan to question with him, seeking of him a sion from hearen, tempting him. 12 And he sighed deeply in his spirit, and saith, Why doth this generation seek after a sign? verily I say unto jou, There shall no sign be given unto this generution. 13 And he left them, and entering into the ship again departed to the other side.

14 Fow the disciples had forgotten to take bread, neither had they in the ship with them more than one loaf. 15 And he charged them, saying, Take heed, beware of the leaven of the Pharisees, and of the loaven of Herod. 16 And they reasoned among themselves, saying, It is because we have no bread. 17 And when Jesus knew it, he saith unto them, Why reason ye, because ye have no bread? perceive ye not yet, neither understand? have ye jour heart yet hardened? 18 Having eyes, see yo not? and having ears, hear ye not? and do ye not remember? 19 When I brake the five loaves among five thousand, how many baskets full of fragments took ye up? They say unto him, Twelve, 20 And when the seven among four thousand, how many baskets full of frag. ments took ye up? And they said, Seven, 21 And he said unto them, How is it that ye donot understand?
${ }^{r}$ каì ëфаүov LTTr.

- oфvpídas $L$.
t - oi фayóvies (read and they were) T[Tr]A.







22 And he cometh to Bethsaida; and they bring a bliud man unto him, and besought him to tonch him. 23 And he took the blind man by the hand, and led him ont of the town; and when he had spit on his eyes, and pat his hands npon him, he asked him if he saw onglit. 24 And he looked up, and said, I see men as treas, walking. 25 After that he put his hands again upon his eyes, and made him look up: and he was restored, and saw every man clearly. 26 And he sent him away to his house, snying, Neither go into the town, nor tell U to any in the town.

27 And Jesus went out, and his disciples, into the towns of Cresarea Philippi : and by the way he asked his disciples, saying unto them, Whom do men say that I am? 28 And they answered, John the Baptist : but some say, Elias; and others, One of the prophets. 29 And he saith anto them, But whom say ye that I am? And Peter answereth and saith unto him, Thon art the Christ. 30 And he charged them that they should tell no man of him. 31 And he began to teach them, that the Son of man must suffer many things, and be rejected of the elders, and of the chief priests, and scribes, and be killed, and after three days rise again. 32 And he spake that saying openly. And Peter took him, and began
 And hecomes to Bethsaida; and they bring to him a blind
 [man], and beseech him that him he might tonch. And
 taking hold of the hand of the blind [man] he led forth him
 out of the village, and having spit upon his eyes, having laid
 [his] hands upon him he asked him if anything he beholds. And
 having looked up he said, I behold the men, for as trees
 I bee [them] walking. Then again he lald [his]
 hands upon hiseyes, and made him look
 up. And he was restored, and looked ${ }^{2}$ on ${ }^{\text {celearly }}$
${ }^{2}{ }^{2} \pi \pi \alpha \nu \tau \alpha \varsigma .{ }^{1 "}$


> all [men]. And he sent him to his house,

saying, Neither into the village mayest thou enter, nor mayest tell [it]
$\tau \iota \nu i \quad$ èv $\tau \tilde{y} \kappa \omega \dot{\mu} \mu . "$
to any one in the village.
 And ${ }^{2}$ went ${ }^{3}$ forth ${ }^{1}$ Jesus and his disciples into the vil-
 lages of Cxsarea Philippi. And by the way he was questioning
 his disciples, saying to them, Whom me ${ }^{1}$ do ${ }^{\text {Ppronounce }}$
 ${ }^{2}$ men to be? And they answercd, John the Bap-
 ttst ; and others, Elins; but others, one of the prophets.
 And he says to them, But ye, whom ${ }^{\text {me }}{ }^{1}{ }^{1}$ do ${ }^{2}$ ye ${ }^{3}$ pronounce
 to be? ${ }^{\text {annwwering }}{ }^{\text {a }}$ and Peter says to him, Thou art the Christ.
 And he strictly charged them that no one they should tell concerning
 him. And he began to teach them that it is necessary for the
 Son of man many things to suffer, and to be rejected
 of the elders and chief prists and scribes, and
 to be killed, and after three days to rise [again] And
 openly the word he spoke. And wharing taken ${ }^{\text {sto }}$ [ $[$ him $]$ 'him

[^78]


Get behind me, Satan, for thy thonghts are not of the things $\tau \circ \tilde{v} \theta \varepsilon o \tilde{v}, \dot{a} \lambda \lambda \dot{\alpha}$ т $\dot{\alpha} \quad \tau \tilde{\omega} \nu \dot{a} \nu \theta \rho \omega ́ \pi \omega \nu$. of God, bat the things of men.

 ${ }^{1}$ his hesald to them, Whosoever desires after me to come, let
 him deny himself, and let him take up his cross, and
 let him follow me. For whoever may desire his life
 to save, shall lose it, butwhoever may lose his life
 on account of $m e$ and of the glad tidings, he shall save it.
 For what shall it profit $\mathbf{a}$ man if he gain the wworld
 ${ }^{1}$ whole and lose hissoal? or what shall ${ }^{3}$ give

 may have been ashamed of me and my words in this generation
 the adulterons and sinful, also the Son of man will be
 ashamed of him when he shall come in the glory of his Father
 with the angels the holy. And hesaid to them, Verily
 I say to you, That there are some of those here standing, who
 in no wise shall taste of death until they see the kingdom
$\theta \varepsilon о \tilde{v}$ ह̀ $\lambda \eta \lambda v \theta v i ̃ a \nu$ ह̀v $\delta v \nu a ́ \mu \varepsilon \iota$.
of God having come in power.


Peter and James and John, and brings np
 them into a ${ }^{\text {m monntain }}$ 'high apart alone. And he was trans-
 figured before them; and his garments became

to rebuke him. 33 But when he had turned about and looked on his disciples, he rebuked Peter, saying, Get thee bchind me, Satan: for thou savourest not the things that be of God, but the things that be of men.

34 And when he had called the people unto him with his disciples also, he said unto them, Whosoever will come after me, let him deny himself, and take up his cross, and follow me. 35 For whosoever will save his life shall lose it; but whosoever shall lose his life for my sake and the gospel's, the same shall save it. 36 For what shall it profit a man, if he shall gain the whole world, and lose his own soul? 37 Or what shall a man give in exchange for his sonl? 38 Whosoever therefore shall be ashamed of me and of my words in this adulterous and sinful generation; of him also shall the Son of man be ashamed, when he cometh in the glory of his Father with the holy angels. IX. And he said unto them, Verily I say unto yon, That there be some of them that stand here, which shall not taste of death, till they have seen the kingdom of God come with power.

2 And after six days Jesus taketh with him Peter, and James, and John, and leadeth them up into an high mountain apart by themselves: and he was transfigured before them. 3 And his raiment became shining, exceeding white as snow; so as no ful-
ler on earth can white

[^79]them. 4 And there appeared unto them Elias with Moses: and they were talking with Jesus. 5 And Peter answered and said to Jesus, Master, it is good for us to be here: and let us make three tabernacles; one for thee, and one for Moses, and one for Elias. 6 For he wist not what to say; for they were sore afraid. 7 and there was a cloud that overshadowed them : and a voice came out of the clond, saying, This is my beloved Son: hear him. 8 And suddenly, when they had looked round about, they saw no man any more, sare Jesus only with themselves. 9 And as they came down from the mountain, he charged them that they should tell no man what things they had seen, till the Son of man were risen from the dead. 10 And they kept that saying with themselves, questioning one with another what the rising from the dead should mean. 11 And they asked him, saying, Why say the scribes that Elias must first come? 12 And he answered and told them, Elias verily cometh first, and restoreth all things; and how it is written of the Son of man, that he must suffer many things, and be set at nought. 13 But I say unto you, That Elias is indeed come, and they have done unto him whatsoever they listed, as it is written of him.

14 And when he came to his disciples, he saw a great multitude about them, and the scribes questioning with them. 15 And straightway all the people, when they beheld him, were greatly amazed, and running
 earth is not able to whiten. And tappeared ${ }^{5}$ to ${ }^{\text {a }}$ them ${ }^{1}$ Eias ${ }^{2}$ with
 ${ }^{3}$ Moses, and they were talking with Jesus. And ${ }^{2}$ answering

 to be; and let us make ${ }^{2}$ tabernacles 'three, for thee one, nad for Mo-
 wion
 for they were greatly afraid. And there came a clond overshadowing
 them; and there came a voice out of the cloud, saying. This
 is my Son the beloved: ${ }^{3}$ him 'hear "ye. And suddenly
 having looked around no longer any one they saw, but Jesns
 alone with themselves. And as ${ }^{\text {" }}$ were ${ }^{3}$ descending 'they from the
 mountain hecharged them that to no one they should relate what they
 had seen except when the Son of man fromamong [the] dead
 be risen. And that saying they kept among themselves, ques-
 tioning what is the ${ }^{2}$ from ${ }^{3}$ among [ ${ }^{4}$ the] ${ }^{5}$ dead ${ }^{\text {'rising. }}$
 And they asked him, saying, That ${ }^{3_{s a y}}{ }^{\text {the }}$, scribes
 that Elias must come first? And he answering
 sald to them, Elias indeed having come first, restores
 all things; and bow it has been written of the Son of man
 that many things he shoald suffer and be set at nought: bat I may
 to you, that also Elias has come, and they did to him whatever

they desired, as it has been written of him.
 And having come to the disciples he saw a crowd 'great
 around them, and scribes discussing with them. And
 immediately all the crowd seeing him were greatly amazed, and










$\pi \rho о \sigma \tau \rho \varepsilon \varepsilon^{\prime} \chi \nu \tau \varepsilon \varsigma$ ranning to [him] saluted him. And he asked the
 scribes, What discuss ye with them? And an-
 swering one out of the crowd said, Teacher, I brought ${ }^{\text {s son }}$
 $f_{\text {my }}$ to thee, having $\mathrm{a}^{2}$ spirit ${ }^{\text {d dumb; }}$ and wheresoever him
 it seizes It dashes ${ }^{2}$ down ${ }^{1} \mathrm{him}$; and he foams, and gnashes
 his teeth, and is witheringaway. And I spoke to ${ }^{2}$ disciples
 ${ }^{2}$ thy that it they might cast out, and they had not power. But he an-
 swering him says, $O^{2}$ generation ${ }^{2}$ unbelieving! until when with you
 shall I be? antil when shall I bear with you? Bring him to me.
 And they brought him to him. Andseeing him immediately
 the spirit threw ${ }^{2}$ into ${ }^{\text {s }}$ convalsions ${ }^{\text {'him, and having fallen upon the }}$
 earth he rolled foaming. And he asked his father,
 How long a time is it that this has been with him? And he said,
 From childhood. And often him both into fire it cast and
 into waters, that it might destroy him: but if anything thou art able
 \{todo\}, help us, being moved with pity on us. And Je-
 sus said to him, If thouart able to belisve, all things arepossible
 to him that believes. And immediately cising out the father of the

 mine unbelief.
 ${ }_{a}{ }^{2}$ crowd, rebuked the spirit the unclean, saying to it,
 Spirit dumb and deaf, I thee command, come
 out of him, and no more majest thouenter into him. And having
 cried out, and ${ }^{3}$ mach ${ }^{1}$ thrown ${ }^{4}$ into ${ }^{\text {c }}$ convulsions ${ }^{3}$ him, it came out; and $\varepsilon \gamma^{\varepsilon} \nu \varepsilon \tau \circ \quad \dot{\omega} \sigma \varepsilon i \quad \nu \varepsilon \kappa \rho o ́ s, \quad \ddot{\omega} \sigma \tau \varepsilon{ }^{\text {ca }} \pi о \lambda \lambda o v ̀ s ~ \lambda \varepsilon ́ \gamma \varepsilon \iota \nu$ öт८ á $\pi \dot{\varepsilon} \theta a \nu \varepsilon \nu$. he became as if dead, so that many said that he was dead.
to him saluted him. 16 And he asked the scribes, What question ye with them? 17 And one of the multitude answered and said, Master, I have brought unto thee my son, which hath a dumb spirit; 18 and wheresoever he taketh him, he teareth him: and he foameth, and gnasheth with his teeth, and pineth away: and I spake to thy disciples that they should cast him out; and they could not. 19 He answereth him, aud saith, 0 faithless generation, how long shall I be with you? how long shall I suffer yon? bring him unto me. 20 And they brought him unto him: and when he saw him, straightway the spirit tare him ; and he fell on the ground, and wallowed foaming. 21 And he asked his father, How long is it ago since this came unto him? And he said, Of a child. 22 And ofttimes it hath cast him into the fire, and into the waters, to destroy him: but if thou canst do any thing, have compassion on us, and help us. 23 Jesus said unto him, If thou canst believe, all things are possible to him that believeth. 24 And straightway the father of the child cried out, and said with tears, Lord, I believe; help thou mine unbelief. 25 When Jesus saw that the people came running together, he rebuked the foul spirit, saying unto him, Thou dumb and deaf spirit, I charge thee, come out of him, and enter no more into him. 26 And the spirit cried, and rent him sore, and came out of him: and he was as one dead; insomuch that many said, He is dead.





 gltitaw. ba - aútóv G[L]TTra. ca + toùs the litra.

27 But Jesus took him by the hand, and lifted him up; and he arose.

28 And when he was come into the house, his disciples asked him privately, Why could not we cast him ont ? 29 And he said nnto them, This kind can come forth by nothing, but by prayer and fasting.

30 And they departed thence, and passed through Galilee; and he wonld not that any man should know it. 31 For he taught his disciples, and said unto them, The Son of man is delivered into the hands of men, and they shall kill him; and after that he is killed, he shall rise the third day. 32 But they nnderstood not that saying, and were afraid to ask him.

33 And he came to Capernaum: and being in the house he asked them, What was it that ye disputed among yourselves by the way? 34 But they held their peace: for by the way they had disputed among themselves, who should be the greatest. 35 And he sat down, and called the twelve, and saith unto them, If any man desire to be first, the same shall be last of all, and servant of all. 36 And he took a child, and set him in the midst of them: and when he had taken him in his arms, he said unto them, 37 Whosoever shall receive one of such children in my name, receiveth me: and whosocver shall reccive me, recsiveth not me, but him that sent me. 38 And John answercd him, saying, Master, we saw one casting out devils in thy name, and he followeth not us: and
 But Jesus, having taken him by the hand, raised ${ }^{2}$ up ${ }^{2}$ him, каi à $\nu$ ย́ $\sigma \tau \eta$.
and he arose.

 asked him apart, Because [of what] ${ }^{1}{ }^{2}$ we ${ }^{2}$ were not
 able to cast ont it ? And he said to them, This kind
 by nothing can go out except by prayer and fasting.
 And from thence having gone forth they went through
 Galiee ; and he would not that anyoneshould know[it]; ${ }^{2}$ he ${ }^{3}$ was ${ }^{4}$ teach-

 of man is delivered into [the] hands of men, and
 they will kill him; and having been killed, on the third day
 he will arise. But they understood not the saying, and were afraid

${ }^{3} \mathrm{him}{ }^{\text {to }}$ to ${ }^{2}$ ask.
 And he came to Capernaum; and ${ }^{2}$ in ${ }^{3}$ the ${ }^{\text {thouse }}{ }^{1}$ being
 he asked them, What in the way among yourselves were ye discussing?
 But they were silent; ${ }^{2}$ with ${ }^{3}$ one a another ${ }^{\text {f }}$ for they had beendiscussing by
 the way, who [was] greater. And sitting down he called the
 twelve, and he says to them, If anyone desires ${ }^{3}$ first ${ }^{\text {in }}$ 'to ${ }^{\text {hee, heshall be }}$
 ${ }^{2}$ of ${ }^{3}$ all ${ }^{1}$ last and $z_{\text {of }}$ sall $^{1}{ }^{\text {servant. }}$ And having taken
 a little child he set it in their midst; and having taken ${ }^{\text {in }}$ [ ${ }^{4}$ his] ${ }^{4}$ arma
 ${ }^{1}$ it he said to them, Whoever one of such little children
 shall receive in my name, me receives; and whoever me
 shall receive, not me receives, but him who sent me.
 And ${ }^{2}$ answered ${ }^{3}$ him ${ }^{2}$ John saying, Teacher, we saw
 some one in thy name casting out demons, who follows not

[^80] y - ôs oùк àкодоvөєí ク̆ $\mu \hat{\nu} \mathrm{G}$.
 us, and we forbade him, because he follows not us.
 But Jesus said, Forbid not him; for no one there is
 who shall do a work of power in my name, and be able
 readily to speak eril of me; for he who is not against yon, for'
 yon is. For whoever may give ${ }^{3}$ to ${ }^{3}$ drink ${ }^{1}$ you a cmp
 of water in my name, because "Christ's 'ye 'are, verily I say
 to you, in no wise should he lose his reward. And whoever
 may canse "to "offend 'one ${ }^{2}$ of ${ }^{\text {st }}$ the "little sones who believe in
 me , good it is for him rather if isput a millstone
 about his neck, and he has been cast into the вea.
 And if ${ }^{5}$ should ${ }^{4}$ canse ${ }^{4}$ to ${ }^{\text {offfend }}{ }^{5}$ thee ${ }^{1}$ thy ${ }^{2}$ hand, cut off it:
 good for thee it is mained into life to enter, [rather]
 than the two hands having togoaway into the Gehenna, into the
 fire the unquenchable, where their worm dies not, and
 the fire is not quenched. And if thy foot should cause ${ }^{2}$ to ${ }^{3}$ offend
 ${ }^{1}$ thee, cat off it : good it is for thee toenter into
 life lame, [rather] than the two feet having to be cast into
 the Gehenna, into the fire the unquenchable, where ${ }^{2}$ worm
 ${ }^{1}$ their dies not, and the fire is not quenched. And if
 thine eye should canse "to ${ }^{\text {soffend }}{ }^{1}$ thee, east ont it: good
 for thee it is with one eye to enter into the kingdom
 of God, [rather] than two eyes having to becast into the Gehen-
 na of fire, where their worm dies not, and the
 fire is not quenched. For everyone with fire shall be salted, and
 every sacrifice with salt shall be salted. Good [is] the salt,
we forbad him, because he followeth not us. 39 But Jesus said, Forbid him not: for there is no man which shall do a miracle in my name, that can lightly speak evil of me. 40 For he that is not against us is on our part. 41 For whosoever shall give yon a cup of water to drink in my name, because ye belong to Christ, verily I say unto you, he shall not losehis reward. 42 And whosoever shall offend one of these little ones that believe in me, it is better for him that a millstone were hanged about his neck, and he were cast into the sea. 43 And if thy hand offend thee, cut it off: it is better for thee to enter into life maimed, than having two hands to go into hell, into the fire that never shall be quenched : 44 where their worm dieth not, and the fire is not quenched. 45 And if thy foot offend thee, cut it off : it is better for thee to enter halt into life, than having two feet to be cast into hell. into the fire that never shall be quenched: 46 where their worm dieth not, and the fire is not quenched. 47 And if thine eye offend thee, pluck it ont: it is better for thee to enter into the kingdom of God with one eye, than having two eyes to be cast intohell fire: 48 where their worm dieth not, and the fire is not quenched. 49 For every one shall be salted with fire, and every sacrifice shall be salted with salt. 50 Salt is good:

[^81]but if the salt have losthis saltness, wherewith will ye season it? Have salt in yourselves, and have peace one with another.
X. And he arose from thence, and cemeth into the coasts of Judæa by the farther side of Jordan: and the people resort unto him again; and, as he was wont, he tanght them again. 2 And the Pharisees came to him, and asked him, Is it lawful for a man to put away his wife? tempting him. 3 And he answered and said unto them, What did Moses command you? 4 And they said, Moses suffered to write a bill of divorcement, and to puther away. 5 And Jesus answered and said unto them, For the hardness of your heart he wrote you this precept. 6 But from the beginning of the creation God made them male and female. 7 For this cause shall a man leave his father and mother, and cleave to his wife; 8 and they twain shall be one flesh: so then they are no more twain, but one flesh. 9 What therefore God hath joined together, let not man put asunder. 10 And in the house his disciples asked him again of the same matter. 11 And ho saith unto them, Whosoever shall put away his wife, and marry another, committeth adultery against her. 12 And if $a$ woman shall put away her husband, and be married to another, sho committeth adultery.

13 And they brought young children to him, that he should touch them: and his disciples rebuked those that brought then. I4 But wheu Jesus saw it, he Was much displeased, and said unto them, Suffer the little ehildren to come unto me,
 but if the salt saltless is become, with what it will ye season?

Have in yourselves salt, and be at peace with one another.

##  And thence rising up he comes into the borders of Judma,

 by the other slde of the Jordan. And come together again
 crowds to him, and as he had been accustomed again he taught
 them. And coming to [him] the Pharises asked
 him if it is lawful for a husband $a$ wife to putaway, tempting
 him. Buthe answering said to them, What you ${ }^{2}$ did ${ }^{3}$ command
 ${ }^{2}$ Moses? And they said, Noses allowed a bill of di-
 vorce to write, and to pat away. And answering Jesus
 suid to them, In view of your hardheartedness he wrote for you
 this commandment; but from [the] begiuning of creation male and
 female ${ }^{3}$ made ${ }^{3}$ thens ${ }^{2}$ God. On account of this shall sleave
 ${ }^{1}{ }^{2}{ }^{2}$ man his father and nothor, and shall be
 joined to his wife, and "shall "be ${ }^{\text {t the }}$ "two
 ${ }^{5}$ for ${ }^{7}$ fiesh ${ }^{\text {sone }}$; so that nolonger are they two, but one flesh. What
 therefore God anited together, ${ }^{3}$ man ${ }^{i}$ let ${ }^{2}$ not separate. And in
 the hones again his disciples concerning the same thing
 asked him. And he says to them, whoever should putaway
 his wife
 her. And if a woman should put away her husband and ${ }^{s} \gamma \alpha \mu \eta \theta \tilde{y} \ddot{\mu} \lambda \lambda \varphi,{ }^{\prime \prime} \quad \mu о \iota \chi \tilde{a} \tau \alpha$. be marricd to another, she commits adultery.
 And they brought to him little olildren, that he might tonch them.

But the disciples rebuked those who brought them. Buthaving seen [it]
 Jesus was indignant, and said to them, Suffer the little childran

[^82]
 is the kingdom of God. Verily $I$ say to yon, Whoever
 sball not receive the kingdom of God as a little child, in no wise
 shall enter into it. And having taken ${ }^{2}$ in ${ }^{3}$ hiss ${ }^{5}$ arms ${ }^{\text {t them, }}$

having laid [his] hands on them he blessed them.
 and is he went forth into [the] way, ${ }^{2}$ ruaning up 'one and
 kneeling down to him aiked him, ${ }^{2}$ Teacher ${ }^{\text {ghood, what }}$
 shall I do that life eternal I may inherit? But Jesas
 sald to him, Why me callest thon good? No one [is] good except

one, God. The commandments thou knowest : Thou shouldest not commit

$\mu \grave{\eta} . \kappa \lambda \varepsilon ́ \notin \eta \varsigma^{\circ}$
adaltery ; thon shouldest not commit marder ; thou shonldest not steal ; thou


 thy father and mother. And he answering said
 to him, Teacher, ${ }^{2}$ these ${ }_{1}{ }^{\text {all }}$ have I kept from ${ }^{2}$ youth
 ${ }^{2}$ my. And Jesus looking apon him lored him, and
 snid to him, One thing to thee is lacking : go, as mach as thou hast sell
 and give to the poor, and thou shalt have treasure in
 hearen; and come, follow me, taking ap the cross. Buthe,
 being sad at the word, went away grieved, for he had
 Possessions ${ }^{1}$ many. And looking around Jesus says
 to his disciples, How difficultly those $\chi_{\text {riches }}$ having into
 the kingdom of God shall enter ! And the disciples were as -
 tonished at his words. And Jesus again answering
 says to them, Children, how difficult it is [for] those who trust
 in riches into the kingdom of God to enter !
 Easier it is [for] a camel throagh the eye of the
and forbid them not: for of such is the kingdom of God. 15 Verily I say anto you, Whosoever shall not receive the kingdom of God as a little child, he shall not enter therein. 16 And he took them up in his arms, pat his hands npon them, and blessed them.

17 And when he was gone forth into the way, there came one ranning, and kneeled to him, and asked him, Good Master, what shall I do that I may inherit eternal life? 13 And Jesus said unto him, Why callest thou megood? there is none good bnt one, that is, God. 19 Thou knowest the commandments, Do not commit adultery, Do not kill, Do not steal, Do not bear false witness, Defraud not, Honour thy father and mother. 20And he answered and said anto him, Master, all these have I observed from my jouth. 21 Then Jesus beholding him loved him, and said nnto him, One thing thou laokest: go thy way, sell whatsoever thou hast, and give to the poor, and thou shalt have treasure in heaven: and come, take np the cross, and follow me. 22 And he was sad at that saying, and went away grieved: for he had great possessions. 23 And Jesus looked round about, and saith unto his disciples, How hardly shall they that have riches enter into the kingdom of God! 24 And the disciples were astonished at his words. But Jesus answereth again, and saith unto them, Children, how hard is it for them that trast in riches to enter into the kingdom of God: 25 It is easier for a
camel to go through the eye of a needle,

[^83]than for a rich man to enter into the kingdom of God. 26 And they were astonished out of measure, saying among themselves, Who then can be saved 27 And Jesus looking upon them saith, With men it is impossible, but not with God: for with God all things are possible. 28 Then Peter began to say unto him, Lo, we have left all, and have followed thee. 29 And Jesus answered and said, Verily I say unto you, There is no man that hath left house, or brethren, or sisters, or father, or mother, or wife, or children, or lands, for my sake, and the gospel's, 30 but he shall receive an hundredfold now in this time, houses, and brethren, and sisters, and mothers, and children, and lands, with persecutions; and in the world to come eternal life. 31 But many that are first shall be last ; and the last first.

32 And they were in the way going up to Jerusalem; and Jesus went before them: and they were amazed; and as they followed, they were afraid. And he took again the twelve, and began to tell them what things should happen unto him, 33 saying, Behold, we go up to Jerusalem; and the Son of man shall be delivered unto the chief priests, and anto the scribes; and they shall condemn him to death, and shall deliver him to the Gentiles: 34 and they shall mock him, and shall scourge him, and shall spit upon him, and shall kill him: and the third day he shall rise again.

35 And James and John, the sons of Zebedee, come unto him,
 needle to pass, than [for] a rich man into the kingdom of God
 to enter. And they exceedingly were astonished, saying among
 themselves, And who is able to be saved? But looking on them
 Jesus says, With men [it is] impossible, but not with
 God; for all things ${ }^{2}$ possible ${ }^{\text {a are }}$ with God. And
 began ${ }^{\text {Peter }}$ to say to him, Lo, we left all,
 and followed thee. But answering Jesus said,
 Verily I say to you, No one there is who has left house, or brothers,
 or sisters, or father, or mother, or wife, or children, or
 lands, for the sake of me and of the glad tidings, that shall not receive
 a hundredfold now in this time: honses and bro-
 thers and sisters and mothers and children and lands, with
 persecutions, and in the age that is coming life eternal ${ }^{2}$ Many

 And they were in the way going up to Jerusalem, and
 ${ }^{2}$ was ${ }^{3}$ going "on ${ }^{\text {b before }}{ }^{\text {t }}$ them ${ }^{1}$ Jesus, ${ }^{2}$ and they were astonished, and
 following were afraid. And having taken to [him] again the
 twelve, he began them to tell the things which were about ${ }^{\text {sto }}$ "him
 'to "happen: Behold, we go up to Jerusalem, and
 the Son of man will be delivered up to the chief priests and
 to the scribes, and they will condemn him to death, and
 will deliver up him to the Gentiles. And they will mock him,
 and will scourge him, and will spit upon him, and will
 kill him; and on the third day he will rise again.
And comeup to him James and John, the

[^84] sons of Zebedee, saying, Teacher, we desire that whatever
 we may ask thou wouldest do for us. And he said to them, What doye desire
 ${ }^{2}$ to ${ }^{\text {s do }}$ tme for you? And they said to him, Give to us, that one
 at thy right hand and one at thy left hand we may sit in
 thy glory. Bat Jesas said to them, Ye know not what
 ye ask. Are ye able todrink the cup which I drink, and sthe $\beta \dot{\pi} \pi \tau \iota \sigma \mu \alpha \quad$ ò ह̇y(े $\beta a \pi \tau i \zeta о \mu a \iota, \quad \beta a \pi \tau \iota \sigma \theta \tilde{\eta} \nu a t ;$ ${ }^{6}$ baptism ${ }^{7}$ which ${ }^{9} \mathrm{I}$ sam ${ }^{10}$ baptized [ ${ }^{11}$ with], ${ }^{1}$ to ${ }^{7}$ be ${ }^{3}$ baptized [ ${ }^{4}$ with]?
 And they said to him, We are able. But Jesas said to them,
 The ${ }^{\text {rindeed }}$ 'cup which I drink, ye shall drink; and the baptism
 which I am baptized [with], ye shall be baptized [with]; but to sit
 at my right hand and at my left hand is not mine
 to give, but [to those] for whom it has been prepared. And having
 heard [this] the ten began to be indignant aboat James and
 John. Bat Jesus having called ${ }^{2}$ to ["him] 'them says
 to them, Ye know that those who are accounted to rule over the nations
 exercise lordship over them; and their great ones exercise authority
 over them ; not thris however shall it be among you; but
 whoever desires to become great among you, shall be ${ }^{\text {serfant }}$
 'your; and whoever desires of you to become first, shall be
 ${ }^{2}$ of ${ }^{2}$ all ${ }^{2}$ bondman. For even the Son of man came not
 to be served, but to serve,
and to give his life
$\lambda u ́ \tau \rho o \nu$ àv $\tau i \pi 0 \lambda \lambda \tilde{\omega} \nu$.
a ransom for many.
 And they come to Jericho; and as he was going out
 trom Jericho, and his disciples, and a ${ }^{2}$ crowd ${ }^{1}$ large,
 a son of Timæus, Bartimeus the blind [man], wassitting beside the
saying, Master, we would that thou shouldest do for us whatsoever we shall desire. 36 And he said unto them. What would ye that I should do for you? 37 They said unto him, Grant unto us that we may sit, one on thy right hand, and the other on thy left hand, in thy glory. 38 Bat Jesas said unto them. Ye know not what ye ask: can ye drink of the cup that I drink of? and be baptized with the baptism that I am baptized with? 39 And they said unto him, We can. And Jesus said unto them, Ye shall indeed drink of the cup that I drink of ; and with the baptism that I am baptized withal shall ye be baptized: 40 but to sit on my right hand and on my left hand is not mine to give; but it shall be given to them for whom it is prepared. 41 And when the ten heard $i t$, they began to be much displeased with James and John. 42 But Jesus called them to him, and saith unto them, Ye know that they Which are accountea to rule over the Gentiles exercise lordship over them; and their great ones exercise authority apon them. 43 Bat go shall it not be among you: but whosoever will be great among yon, shall be your minister: 44 and whosoever of you will be the chiefest, shall be servant of all. 45 For even the Son of man came not to be ministered unto, but to minister, and to give his life aransom for many.

46 And they came to Jericho: and as he went ont of Jericho with his disciples and a great number of people, blind Bartimæns, the son of Timæus, sat by the highway side begging. 47 And when




 $f+\dot{o}$ the (son) LTTTAW. g-i (read a blind [man]) LTTTA. ha $+\pi \rho o \sigma a i t \eta s$ a beggartira.
he heard that it was Jesus of Nazareth, he began to cry out, and say, Jesus, thou Son of David, have mercy on me. 48 And many charged him that he should hold his peace: but he cried the more a great deal, Thou Son of David, have mercy on me. 49 And Jesus stood still, and commanded him to be called. And they call the blind man, saying nnto him, Be of good comfort, rise; he calleth thee. 50 and he, casting away his garment. rose, and came to Jesus. 51 And Jesus answered and said unto him, What wilt thou that I should do unto thee? The blind man said unto him, Lord, that I might receive my sight. 52 And Jesus said unto him, Go thy way; thy faith hath made thee whole. And immediately hereceived his sight, and followed Jesus in theway.
XI. And when they came nigh to Jerusalem, nuto Bethphage and Bethany, at the mount of Olives, he sendeth forth two of his disciples, 2 and saith unto them, Go your way into the village over against you: and as soon as ye be entered into it, ye shall find a colt tied, whereon never man sat; loose him, and bring him. 3 And if any man saynnto you, Why do ye this? say ye that the Lord hath need of him; and straightway he will send him hither. 4 And they went their way, and found the colt tied by the door without in a place where two ways met; and they loose him. 5 And certain of them that stood there said unto them, What do ye loosing the colt ? 6 And they said unto themeven as Jesas had commanded : and they
 way, begging. And having heard that Jesus the Nazaræan
 it was, he began to cry ont and to say, Son of David, Jesus, (lit. it is)
 havepity on me. And ${ }^{2}$ rebuked ${ }^{3}$ him 'many that heshould besilent;
 but he much more cried out, Son of David, have pity on me.
 And ${ }^{2}$ having ${ }^{3}$ stopped ${ }^{1}$ Jesus asked for him to he called. And $\phi \omega \nu 0 \tilde{v} \sigma \iota \nu \tau \dot{\partial} \nu \tau \tau \phi \lambda o ́ \nu, \quad \lambda \varepsilon ́ \gamma o \nu \tau \varepsilon \varsigma$ аúv $\tilde{\nu}, \quad \forall a ́ \rho \sigma \varepsilon \iota^{*}$ they call the blind [man], saying tohim, Be of good courage;
 rise up, he calls thee. And he casting away his garment,
 having risen uphecame to Jesus. And answering ${ }^{2}$ says
 ${ }^{3}$ to ${ }^{4} \mathrm{him}{ }^{1}$ Jesus, What dost thou desire I should do to thee? And the blind
 [man] said to him, Rabboni, that I may receive sight. And Je-
 sus said to him, Go, thy faith has healed thee. And
 immediately he received sight, and followed Jesus in the way.
 And when they drew near to Jerusalem, to Bethphage
 and Bethany, towards the monnt of Olives, he sends two
 of his disciples, and says to them, Go into the
 village, that opposite you, and immediately entering into
 it ye will find a colt tied, upon which no one of men

has sat: having loosed it lead [it]. And if anyone to you


 ${ }^{1}$ has, and immediately it he will send hither. And they departed,
 and found the colt tied at the door without, by
 the cross way, and they loose it. And some of those there stand-
 ing suid tothem, What are yedoing loosing the colt? Andthey
 said to them as ${ }^{\text {chemmanded }}$ 'Jesss. And they allowed




 no one yet) Litr.

 (read a door) Tra. ma $\epsilon i \pi a \nu$ t. na $\epsilon i \pi \epsilon \nu$ said littra.
 them. And they led the colt to Jesus. And
 they cast upon it their garments, and hesat on it;
 and many theirgarments strewed on the way, and others
 branches were cutting down from the trees, and were strewing
 [them]on the way. And those going before and those follow-
 ing were crying out, saying, Hosanna! blessed [be] he who
 comes in [the] name of [the] Lord. Blessed [be] the com-
 ing kingdom ${ }^{5}$ in [ ${ }^{8}$ the] ${ }^{7}$ name ${ }^{8}$ of ${ }^{3}$ the] ${ }^{10}$ Lord ${ }^{1}$ of ${ }^{3}$ our ${ }^{3}$ father
 ${ }^{4}$ Darid. Hosanna in the highest! And "entered sinto
 ${ }^{*}$ Jerusalem $\quad{ }^{1}$ Jesus and into the temple; and having looked round on
 all things, late slready being the hour, he went ont to Bethany $\mu \varepsilon \tau \grave{\alpha} \tau \tilde{\omega} \nu \nu \dot{\omega} \delta \varepsilon \kappa \alpha$.
with the twelve.
 And on the morrow ${ }^{3}$ having ${ }^{3}$ gone *out ${ }^{\text {they }}$ from Bethany,
 he hungered. And seeing a fig-tree afar off having leaves,
 he went if perhaps he will find anything on it. And having come to
 it, nothing he found except leaves, for it was not [the] season of figs.
 And ${ }^{2}$ answering ${ }^{2}$ Jesus said to it, Nomore of thee for
 ever ${ }^{2}$ any ${ }^{3}$ one ${ }^{5}$ frrit ${ }^{2}$ let ${ }^{\text {eat. And }}$ heard ${ }^{2}$ disciples (lit. no one)


 ${ }^{2}$ Jesus into the temple he began to cast out those selling
 and buying in the temple, and the tables of the money
 changers and the seats of those selling the doves
 he overthrew, and suffered not that anyone should carry a vessel
 through the temple. And he taught, saying to them, ${ }^{3}$ Not
let them go. 7 And they brought the colt to Jesus, and cast their garments on him; and he sat upon him. 8 And many spread their garments in the way: and others cot down branches off the trees, and strawed them in the way. 9 And they that went before, and they that followed, cried, saying, Hosanne ; Blessed is he that cometh in the name of the Lord: 10 blessed be the kingdom of our father David, that cometh in the name of the Lord: Hosanna in the highest. 11 And Jesus entered into Jerusalem, and into the temple: and when he had looked round about upon all things, and now the eventide was come, he went out unto Bethany with the twelve.

12 And on the morrow, when they were come from Bethany, he was hungry : 13 and seeing a fig tree afar off having leaves, he came, if haply he night find any thing thereon : and when he came to it, he fonnd nothing but leaves; for the time of fig: was not yet. 14 And Jesus answered and said mnto it, No men eat fruit of thee hereafter for ever. And his disciples heard it. 15 And they come to Jerusalem : and Jesus went into the temple, and began to cast ont them that sold and bought in the temple, and overthrew the tables of the moneychangers, and the seats of them that sold doves; 16 and would not suffer that any man should carry any ressel through the temple. 17 And he taught, saying unto








them, Is it not written, My house shall be called of all nations the house of prayer? but ye have made it a den of thieves. 18 And the scribes and chief priests heard it, and sought how they might destroy him: for they feared him , becanse all the people was astonished at his doctrine. 19 And when even was come, he went out of the city.

20 And in the morning, as they passed by, they saw the fig tree dried up from the roots. 21 And Peter calling to remembrance saith unto him, Master, behold, the fig tree which thou cursedst is withered away. 22 And Jesus answering saith unto them, Have faith in God. 23 For verily I say unto you, That whosoever shall say unto this mountain, Be thou removed, and be thou cast into the sea; and shall not doubt in his heart, but shall believe that those things which he saith shall come to pass ; he shall have whatsoever he saith. 24 Therefore I say unto you, What things soever ye desire, when ye pray, believe that ye receive them, and ye shall have them. 25 And when je stand praying, forgive, if $y e$ have ought against any: that your Father also which is in heaven may forgive you your trespasses. 26 But if ye do not forgive, neither will your Father which is in heaven forgive your trespasses.
27 And they come again to Jerusalem : and as he was walking in the temple, there come to him the chief priests, and the scribes, and the elders 28 and say unto him, By what anthority doest thou these things ? and who gave thee this authority to do these
things? 29 And Jesus
 ${ }^{1}$ has ${ }^{2}$ it been written,
$\pi \tilde{\alpha} \sigma \iota \nu$ тої乌 ${ }^{\kappa} \theta \nu \varepsilon \sigma \iota \nu ;$ for all the nations?
the nations? but ye My house a house of prayer shall be called $\dot{v} \mu \varepsilon i ̃ s-\delta \dot{\varepsilon} \mathrm{p}_{\varepsilon} \pi \sigma \iota \dot{\eta} \sigma a \tau \varepsilon^{\prime l} \quad \alpha \dot{v} \tau \dot{\nu} \nu \quad \sigma \pi \dot{\eta} \lambda \alpha \iota \circ \nu$
 of robbers. And ${ }^{7}$ heard [ ${ }^{8}$ it] ${ }^{1}$ the ${ }^{2}$ scribes ${ }^{3}{ }^{3}$ and ${ }^{4}$ the ${ }^{5}$ chief ${ }^{\circ}$ priests,
 and they sought how him they shall destroy; for they feared him,
 because all the crowd were astonished at his teaching.
 And when evening came he went forth out of the city.
 And in the morning passing by they saw the fig-tree
 dried up from [the] roots. And ${ }^{2}$ having ${ }^{3}$ remembered ${ }^{1}$ Peter
 says to him, Rabbi, see, the fig-tree which thou cursedst is dried up.
 And ${ }^{\text {anaswering }}{ }^{1}$ Jesus says to them, Have faith in God.
 For verily I say to you, that whoever shall say to this mountain,
 Be thou taken away and be thou cast into the sea, and shall not
 doubt in his heart, but shall believe that what hesays
 takes place, there shall be to him whatever he shall say. For this reason I say
 to you, All things whatsoever praying ye ask, believe
 that se receive, and [they] shall be to you. And when ye may stand
 praying, forgive if anything ye have against anyone, that also
 your Father who[is] in the heavens may forgive you ${ }^{2}$ of-
 fences ${ }^{2}$ your. But if ye forgive not, neither your Father
 who [is] in the heavens will forgive your offences.
 And they come again to Jerusalem. And in the temple
 as he is walking come to him the chief priests and
 the scribes and the olders, and they say to him,
 By what authority these things doest thou? and who thee ${ }^{2}$ authority
 ${ }^{1}$ this gave, that these things thou shouldast do? And Jesus

[^85] answering said to them, ${ }^{2}$ Will ${ }^{3}$ ask ${ }^{3}$ Jou ${ }^{1} I$ also one thing,
 and answer me, and I will tell you by what authority these things
 Ido: The baptism of John from heaven was it or from
 men? answer me. And they reasoned with them-
 selves, saying, If we should say, From heaven, he will say, Why
 then did ye not beliere him? but if we should say, From
 men,- they feared the people;


John that indeed a prophet he was. And answering they
 say to Jesus, We know not. And Jesus answering says
 to them, Neither ${ }^{1}$ it ${ }^{\text {tell }}$ you by what authority these things I do.
 And he began to them in parables to say, - $\triangle$ s ${ }^{5}$ rineyard
 ${ }^{\text {p p phanted }}{ }^{1}{ }^{2}{ }^{{ }^{2} \text { man, }}$ and placed about [it] a fence, and dug
 a wine-rat, and built a tower, and let out it
 to husbandmen, and left the country. And he sent to the
 husbandmen at the season a bondman, that from the husbandmen
 he might receive from the fruit of the vineyard. But they having
 taken ${ }^{\text {rhim }}$ 'beat, and sent [him]away empty. And again
 he sent to them another bondman, and him having
 stoned they struck on the head, and sent [him] away having insulted [him].
 And again another hesent, and him they killed; also
 many others, "some ${ }^{{ }^{2} \text { beating, and }{ }^{2} \text { others }{ }^{1} \text { killing. }}$
 Yet therefore ${ }^{2}$ one ${ }^{3}$ son ${ }^{1}$ having ${ }^{\text {beneloved }}$ "his ${ }^{\text {sown }}$
 he sent also him to them last, saying,

They will have re:pect for my son. But those husbandmen sald
answered and said unto them, I will also ask of you one question, and answer me, and I will tell you by what authority I do these things. 30 The baptism of John, was it from heaven, or of men? answer me. 31 And they reasoned with themselves, saying, If we shall say, From heaven; he will say, Why then did ye not beliere him? 32 But if we shall say, Of men; they feared the people : for all men connted John, that he was a prophet indeed. 33 And they answered and said unto Jesus, We cannot tell. And Jesus answering saith unto them, Neither do I tell you by what anthority I do these things.
XII. And he began to speak unto them by parables. A certaun man planted a vineyard, and set an hedge about it, and digged a place for the winefat, and built a tower, and let it out to husbandmen, and went into a far country. 2 And at the season he sent to the husbandmen a servant, that he might receive from the husbandmen of the fruit of the vineyard. 3 And they caught him, and beat him, and sent him away empty. 4 And again he sent unto them another servant; and at him they cast stones, and wounded him in the head, and sent him away shamefully handled. 5 And again he sent another ; and him they killeç, and many others; beating some, and killing some. 6 Having yet therefore one son, his wellbeloved, he sent him also last nuto them, saying, They will reverence my son. 7 But those hasbandmen said among them-
 LTTrAW. - ठıє




 q-av̇tov̂ LTTRA; av̉ éavtoùs єĩal $\operatorname{TTrA}$; єimav $\pi$ คòs éavtoùs L.
selves, This is the heir ; come, let us kill him, and the inheritance shall be ours. 8 And they took him, and killed him, and cast him out of the vineyard. 9 What shall therefore the lord of the vineyard do? he will come and destroy the husbandmen, and will give the vineyard anto others. 10 And have ye not read this scripture; The stone which the builders rejected is become the head of the corner : 11 this was the Lord's doing, and it is marvellous in onr eyes? 12 And they sought to lay hold on him, but feared the people: for they knew that he had spoken the parable against them: and they left him, and went their way.

13 And they send unto him certain of the Pharisees and of the Herodians, to catch him in his words. 14 And when they were come, they say unto him, Master, we know that thou art true, and carest for no man : for thou regardest not the person of men, but teachest the Way of God in truth: Is it lawful to give tribute to Cæesar, or not? 15 Shall we give, or shall we not give? Buthe, knowing their hypocrisy, said unto them, Why tempt ye me? bring mea penny, that I may see it. 16 And they brought it. And he saith unto them, Whose is this image and superscription? And they said unto him, Cæsar's. 17 And Jesus answering said anto them, Render to Cresar the things that are Cæsar's, and to God the things that are God's. And they marvelled at him.

18 Then come unto him the Sadducees, which say there is no resurrection; and they asked him, saying,
 among themselves, This is the heir: come, let us
 kill him, and ours will be the inheritance. And having taken
 him they killed [him], and cast forth [him] outside the vineyard.
 What therefore will do the lord of the rineyard? He will come and
 will destroy the husbandmen, and will give the vineyard to others.
 ${ }^{3}$ Not ${ }^{\text {teven }}{ }^{6}$ this scripture 'did ${ }^{2}$ ye ${ }^{5}$ read? [The] stone which

 of [the] corner: from [the] Lord was this, and it is won-
 derful in our ejes. And they sought him tolay hold of,
 and they feared the crowd; for they knew that against them
 the parable hespeaks. And leaving him they went away.

 and of the Herodians, that him they might catch in discourse. And they
 having come say to him, Teacher, we know that true thon art,
 and there is care to thee about no one; for not 'thou ${ }^{2}$ lookest on [the]
 appearance of men, but with truth the way of God
 teachest : Is it lawfal tribnte to Cesar to give or not? Should we give
 or should we not give? But he knowing their hypocrisy said
 to them, Why me do ye tempt? Bring me a denarius that I may sce [it].
 And they brought [it]. And he says to them, Whose [is] this image and
 the inscription? And they said to him, Cæsar's. And
 ${ }^{2}$ answering ${ }^{1}$ Jesns said to them, Render the things of Cæ-
 sar to Crosar, and the things of God to God. And they wondered ह̀ $\pi$ ' $\alpha \dot{v} \tau \tilde{\varphi}$.
nt him.

 a resurrection there is not. And they questioned him, saying,





 Teacher, Moses wrote for us, that if of anyone a bro-
 ther should die and leare behind a wife and children leave not,
 that ${ }^{2}$ shonld ${ }^{\text {take }}$ 'rhis brother the wife of him and
 raise np seed to his brother. Seven brethren
 there were; and the first took a wife, and djing
 left no seed; and the second took her, and
 died, and neither he left seed; and the third
 Hikewise. And ${ }^{3}$ took 'her ${ }^{\text {the }}{ }^{\text {the }}{ }^{\text {seven, and left no }}$
 seed. Last of all died also the woman. In the
 ${ }^{2}$ therefore ' ${ }^{\text {resesurrection, when they shall arise, of which of them shall she be }}$
 wife? for the seven had her as wife. And ${ }^{2}$ answering
 ${ }^{2}$ Jesus said to them, ${ }^{3}$ Not ${ }^{\text {therefore }}{ }^{2}$ do ${ }^{2}$ ye err, not knowing
 the scriptures nor the power of God? For when fromamong
 [the] dead they rise, neither do they marry nor are given in marriage,
 but are as angels who [are] in the heavens. Butconcerning
 the dead, that they rise, have ye not read in the book
 of Moses, [in the part] on the bash, how ${ }^{\text {sppoke }}{ }^{3}$ to ${ }^{\text {'him }}$ 'God,
 saying, 1 [am] the God of Abraham and the God of Isanc and the
 God of Jacob?
 of [the] living. Ye therefore greatly err. And ${ }^{6}$ having ${ }^{6}$ come ${ }^{7}$ ap
 ${ }^{1}$ one ${ }^{2}$ of ${ }^{3}$ the scribes, having heard them reasoning together, perceiving
 that well them heanswered, questioned him, which is
 [the] first ${ }^{2}$ of ${ }^{3}$ all ${ }^{1}$ commandment? And Jesus answered
 him, [The] first of all the commandments [is], Hear,

19 Master, Moses wrote unto us, If a man's brother die, and leave his wife behind litm, and leave no children, that his brother should take his wife, and raise up seed unto his brother. 20 Now there were seven brethren: and the first took a wife, and dying left no seed. 21 And the second took her, and died, neither left he any seed: and the third likewise. 22 And the seven had her, and left no seed: last of all the woman died also. 23 In the resmrrection therefore, when they shall rise, whose wife shall she be of them? for the seven had her to wife. 24 And Jesus answering said unto them, Do ye not therefore err, because re know not the scriptures, neither the power of God? 25 For when they shall rise from the dead, they neither marry, nor are given in marriage ; but are as theangels which are in heaven. 26 And as touching the dead, that they rise: have ye not read in the book of Moses, how in the bush God spake unto him, saying, I $a m$ the God of Abraham, and the God of Isaac, and the God of Jacob? 27 He is not the God of the dead, but the God of the living: ye therefore do greatly err. 28 And one of the scribes came, and having beard them reasoning together, and perceiving that he had answered them well, asked him, Which is the first commandment of all? 29 And Jesus answered him, The first of all the commandments is, Hear, O Israel; The

[^86]Lord our God is one Lord: 30 and thou shalt love the Lord thy God with all thy heart, and with all thy soul, and with all thy mind, and with all. thy strength: this is the first commandment. 31 And the second is like, namely this, Thon shalt love thy neighbour as thyself. There is none other commandment greater than these. 32 And the scribe said unto him, Well, Master, thou hast said the truth : for there is one God; and there is none other but he: 33 and to love him with all the heart, and with all the nnderstanding, and with all the soul, and with all the strength, and to love his neighbour as himself, is more than all whole burnt offerings and sacrifices. 34 And when Jesus saw that he answered discreetly, he said unto him, Thon art not far from the kingdom of God. And no man after that durst ask him any question.

35 And Jesus answered and said, while he taught in the temple, How say the scribes that Christ is the Son of David? 36 For David himself said by the Holy Ghost, The Lord said to my Lord, Sit thou on my right hand, till I make thine enemies thy footstool. 37 David therefore himself calleth him Lord; and whence is he then his son? And the common poople heard him gladly.

38 And he said unto them in his doctrine, Beware of the scribes, which love to go in long clothing, and love
'I $\sigma \rho a \dot{\eta} \lambda$ '
 Israel: [the] Lord our God ${ }^{3}$ Lord ${ }^{\text {a one }}{ }^{\text {is. }}$ And
 thoushaltlove[the] Lord thy God with all thy heart
 and with all thy soul and with all thy mind
 and with all thy strength. This [is the] first commandment.
 And [the] second like [it is] this: Thou shalt love ${ }^{\text {n neigh- }}$ $\sigma i o \nu$ бov $\dot{\omega} \varsigma ~ \sigma \varepsilon \alpha v \tau o ́ \nu . ~ M \varepsilon i \zeta \zeta \omega \nu ~ \tau о v ́ \tau \omega \nu ~ a ̈ \lambda \lambda \eta ~ \dot{~} \nu \tau \sigma \lambda \dot{\eta}$ bour ${ }^{1}$ thy as thyself. Greater than these another commandment
 there is not. And ${ }^{3}$ said ${ }^{4}$ to ${ }^{5}$ him ${ }^{1}$ the ${ }^{2}$ scribe, Right, teach-
 er, according to truth thou hastsaid that ${ }^{3}$ one ${ }^{2}$ is ${ }^{1}$ God, and
 there is not another besides him: and tolove him with
 all the heart and with all the understanding and with all
 the soul and with all the strength, and to love [one's]
 neighbour as oneself, ${ }^{2}$ more ${ }^{1}$ is than all the burnt
 offerings and the sacrifices. And Jesas seeing him
 that intelligently he answered, said to him, Not far art thou
 from the kingdom of God. And no one any more dared ${ }^{3} \mathrm{him}$ $\dot{\varepsilon} \pi \varepsilon \rho \omega \tau \tilde{\eta} \sigma \alpha \iota$.
${ }^{1}$ to ${ }^{2}$ question.
 And a answering iJesus said, teaching in the temple,
 How say the scribes that the Christ $z_{\text {son }}{ }^{1}$ is of David?

 ${ }^{3}$ Said ${ }^{1}$ the ${ }^{2}$ Lord to my Lord, Sit at my righthand until
 I place thine enemies [as] a footstool for thy feet. ${ }^{3}$ Himself
 ${ }^{3}$ therefore ${ }^{2}$ David calls him Lord, and whence his son
 is be? And the great crowd heard him gladly.
 And he said to them in his teaching, Takeheed of
 the scribes, who like in robes to walk about, and







 salutations in the market-places and first seats in the
 synagogues and first places at the suppers; who deӨíovтєऽ" тà̧ oiкías т $\tilde{\omega} \nu \chi \eta \rho \tilde{\omega} \nu$, каi $\pi \rho о ф$ а́ $\sigma \varepsilon \iota ~ \mu а к \rho \dot{\alpha}$ rour the honses of widows, and as a pretext ${ }^{2}$ at ${ }^{3}$ great ${ }^{*}$ length
 ${ }^{1}$ pray. These shall receive more abundant judgment.
 And ${ }^{2}$ having ${ }^{3}$ sat ${ }^{4}$ down ${ }^{1}$ Jesus opposite the treasury,
 he saw how the crowd cast money into the treasury;
 and many rich were casting [in] mach. And ${ }^{\text {baring }}{ }^{\text {scomie }}$
 'oue ${ }^{{ }^{3} \text { widow }}{ }^{2}$ poor cast [in] ${ }^{2}$ lepta ${ }^{1}$ two, which is a kodrantes.

and having called to [him] his disciples he says to them,
 Verily I say to you, that this ${ }^{2}$ widow ${ }^{1}$ poor more than all

has cast [in] of those casting into the treasury.
2All
 for out of that which whs abounding to them cast [in], but she



${ }^{10}$ whole ${ }^{9}$ her ${ }^{21}$ livelihood.
 And as he was going forth out of the temple ssays "to 'him
 'one "of "his *disciples, Teacher, see, what stones and
 what buildings And Jesus answering said to him,
 Seest thon these great buildings? not at all shall be left
 stone apon stone which shall not be thrown down. And as ${ }^{2}$ was sitting

${ }^{\text {'he }}$ upon the mount of Olives opposite the temple, task-
 ed ${ }^{9}$ him ${ }^{10}{ }^{\circ}$ apart ${ }^{1}$ Peter ${ }^{{ }^{2}}$ and ${ }^{3}$ James ${ }^{\text {and }}{ }^{5}$ John ${ }^{6}$ and
 ${ }^{7}$ Andrew, Tell us when ${ }^{2}$ these ${ }^{3}$ things ${ }^{1}$ shall be? and what the
 sign when *should ${ }^{5}$ be ${ }^{\text {e }}$ about ${ }^{1}{ }^{1}$ all ${ }^{2}$ these ${ }^{\text {th }}$ things to be accomplished?
 And Jesas answering to them began to say, Take heed
 lest anyone ${ }^{2}$ you ${ }^{1}$ mislead. For many will come in

salutations in the market-places, 39 and the chief seats in the synagogues, and the uppermost rooms at feasts: 40 which dovour widows' houses, and for a pretence make long prayers: these shall receive greater damnation.

41 And Jesus sat over against the treasury, and beheld how the people cast money into the treasory: and many that were rich cast in much. 42 And there came a certain poor widow, and she threw in two mites, which make a farthing. 43 And he called unto him his disciples, and saith unto them, Verily I say unto you, That this poor widow hath cast more in, than all they which have cast into the treasury : 44 for all they did cast in of their abundance; bnt she of her want did cast in all that she had, even all her living.
XIII. And as he went ont of the temple, one of his disciples saith unto him, Master, see what manner of stones and what buildings are here ! 2 And Jesus answering said nnto him, Seest thon these great buildings? there shall not be left one stone npon another, that shall not be thrown down. 3 And as he sat upon the mount of Olives over against the temple, Peter and James and John and Andrew asked him privately, 4 Tell us, when shall these things be? and what shall be the sign when all these things shall be fulfilled? 5 and Jesus answering them began to say, Take heed lest any man deceive you : 6 for many shall come in my name, saying, I am Christ; and shall deceive many. 7 And when ye shall hear of wars

[^87]and rumours of wars, be ye not troubled: for such things must needs be; but the end shall not be yet. 8 For nation shall rise against nation, and kingdom against kingdom: and there shall be earthquakes in divers places, and there shall be famines and troubles: these are the beginnings of sorrows. 9 But take heed to yourselves : for they shall deliver you up to councils; and in the synagogues ye shall be beaten: and ye shall be brought before rulers and kings for my sake, for a testimony against them. 10 And the gospel must first be published among all nations. 11 But when they shall lead you, and deliver you up, take no thought beforehand what ye shall speak, neither do ye premeditate: but whatsoever shall be given you in that hour, that speak ye: for it is not ye that speak, but the Holy Ghost. 12 Now the brother shall betray the brother to death, and the father the son; and children shall rise up against their parents, and shall cause them to be put to death. 13 And ye shall be hated of all men for my name's sake : but he that shall endure unto the end, the same shall be saved. 14 But when ye shall see the abomination of desolation, spoken of by Daniel the prophet, standing where it ought not, (let him that readeth understand,) then let them that be in Judæa flee to the mountains : 15 and let him that is on the honsetop not godown into the house, neither enter therein, to take any thing out of his house: 16 and let him that is in the field not turn back again for to take up his garment. 17 But woe to them that are
 mislead. But when ye shall hear of wars and ramours of wars,


 ${ }^{2}$ end. For ${ }^{2}$ shall ${ }^{3}$ rise ${ }^{\text {ap }}{ }^{1}{ }^{2}$ nation against nation and kingdom
 against kingdom; and there shall be earthquakes in different places, and
 there shall be famines and tronbles. Beginnings of throes [are] these.
 But take heed ye to yourselves; for they will deliver up you to
 sanhedrims and to synagogues : ye will be beaten, and before governors
 and kings ye will be brought for my sake, for a testimony to them;
 and to all the nations must first be proclaimed the
 glad tidings. But whenever they may lead away yon delivering [you] up,

be not careful beforehand what ye should say, nor meditate [your reply];
 but whatever may begiven toyou in that hour, that speak;
 for not aiare 'ye they who speak, but the Spirit the Holy.
 And ${ }^{2}$ will ${ }^{3}$ deliver ${ }^{4}$ up ${ }^{2}$ brother brother to death, and father
 child ; and ${ }^{2}$ will ${ }^{3}$ rise tup ${ }^{\text {ch children against parents, and will put to }}$
 death them. And yo will be hated by all on account of
 my name; buthe who endures to [the] end, he shall be
 saved. But when ye see the abomination of the desolation which
 was spoken of by Daniel the prophet, standing where it should not
 (he who reads let him understand), then those in Judæa let
 them flee to the monntains, ${ }^{2}$ he ${ }^{1}$ and upon the housetop ${ }^{3}$ not ${ }^{2}{ }^{2}$ let ${ }^{2}$ him
 come down into the house, nor go in to take any thing out of
 his house; andhethat in the field is let him not return
 to the things behind to take his garment. But woe to those that

are with child and to those that give suck in those




 $\vee$ - $\delta \dot{e} u[$ Tr].


days! And pray

in winter;
for *shall be [ ${ }^{1}$ in]
that ${ }^{3}$ may ${ }^{\text {a not }}{ }^{\text {b }}$ be ${ }^{1}$ 'Jour ${ }^{2}$ fight

 has not been the like from [the] beginning of creation which ${ }^{2}$ created
 ${ }^{2}$ God until now, and not at all shall be ; and nnless [the] Lord
 had shortened the days, there would not have been saved any feek;
 but onaccount of the elect whom he chose, he has shortened the
 days. And then if anyone to you say, Behold, here [is] the
 Christ, or Behold, there, ye shall not believe [it]. ${ }^{2}$ There ${ }^{3}$ will ${ }^{*}$ arise

 and wonders, to deceive if possible even the elect.
 But "ye take heed: 10, I have foretold to you all things.
 But in those days, after that tribulation,
 the sun shall be darkened, and the moon shall not give ${ }_{\text {a light }}$
 ${ }^{\text {r }}$ her; ; and the stars of the heaven shall be falling out,
 and the powers which [are] in the heavens shall be shaken;
 and then shall they see the Son of man coming in
 clouds with ${ }^{2}$ power 'great and glory; and then
 he will send his angels, and will gather together
 his elect from the four winds, from [the] extremity
 of earth to [the] extremity of heaven.
 the parable: when of it already the branch tender is be-
 come, and it pats forth the leaves, ye know that near the summer
 is. is. So also ye, when these things ye see coming to pass,
 know that near it is, at [the] doors. Verily I say to you,
 that in no wise will have passed away this generation,

[^88]



: $\gamma \iota \nu \omega \sigma \kappa \epsilon \tau a<$ it is known A.
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with child, and to them that give suck in those days! 18 And pray ye that your flight be not in the winter. 19 For in those days shall be affliction, such as was not from the beginning of the creation which God created unto this time, neither shall be. 20 And except that the Lord had shortened those days, no flesh should be saved : bufor the elect's sake. whom he hath chosen, he hath shortened the days. 21 And then if any man shall say to you, Lo, here is Christ ; or, lo, he is there; believe him not: 22 for false Christs and false prophets shall rise, and shall shew signs and wonders, to seduce, if it were possible, even the elect. 23 But take ye heed: behold, I have foretold you all things. 24 But in those days, after that tribulation, the sun shall be darkened, and the moon shall not give her light, 25 and the stars of heaven shall fall, and the powers that are in heaven shall bo shaken. 26 And then shall they see the Son of man coming in the clouds with great power and glory. 27 And then shail he send his angels, and shall gather together his elect from the four winds, from the uttermost part of the earth to the uttermost part of heaven. 28 Now learn a parable of the fig tree; When her branch is yet tender, and putteth forth leaves, ye know that summer is near: 29 so ye in like manner, when ye shall see these things come to pass, know that it is nigh, even at the doors. 30 Verily I say unto you, that this generation shall not pass, till all these things be
done. 31 Heaven and earth shall pass away: but my words shall not pass away. 32 But of that day and that hour knoweth no man, no, not the angels which are in heaven, neither the Son, but the Father. 33 Takeye heed, watch and pray : for ye know not when the time is. 34 For the Son of man is as a man taking a far journey, who lefthis house, and gave authority to his servants, aud to every man his work, and commanded the porter to watch. 35 Watch Je therefore: for ye know not when the master of the house cometh, at even, or at midnight, or at the cockcrowing, or in the morning: 36 lest coming suddenly he find you sleeping. 37 And what I say nnto you I say unto all, Watch.
XIV. After two days was the feast of the passover, and of unlearened bread: and the chief priests and the scribes sought how they might take him by craft, and put him to death. 2 But they said, Not on the feast day, lest there be an uproar of the people.

3 And being in Bethany in the honse of Simon the leper, as he sat at meat, there eame a woman having an alabaster box of ointment of spikenard very precious; and she brake the box, and poured $i t$ on his head. 4 And there were some that had indignation within themselves, and said, Why was this waste of the ointment made? 5 for it might have been sold for more than three hundred pence, and have been given to the poor. And they murmured against her. 6 And Jesris said, Let her alone; why trouble ye her? she hath
 these things shall have taken place. The heaven and the earth shall
 pass away, but my words in no wise shall pass away. But concerning
 that day and the hour, no one knows, noteven the an-
 gels those in hcaven, nor the Son, but the Father. Take heed,
 watch and pray; for ye know not when the time
 is ; as a man going out of the country, learing "house
 ${ }^{1}$ his, and giving to his bondmen the authority, and toeach one
 his work, and "the ${ }^{3}$ door-keeper ${ }^{\text {'commanded that he should watch. }}$
 Watch therefore, for ye know not when the master of the house
 comes : at evening, or at midnight, or at cock-crowing, or morning;
 lest coming suddenly he should find you sleeping. And what
 to you I say, to all I say, Watch.
 Now it was the passover and the [feast of] unleavened bread after two
 days. And ${ }^{7}$ were ${ }^{\text {s seeking }}{ }^{1}$ the ${ }^{2}$ chief ${ }^{3}$ priests ${ }^{4}$ and ${ }^{6}$ the ${ }^{6}{ }_{6}$ scribes how
 him by gnile getting hold of they might kill [him). ${ }^{2}$ They ${ }^{3}$ sald 'but,
 Not in the feast, lest a tumult there shall be of the people.
 And "being 'he in Bethany, in the house of Simon the
 leper, as he reclined [at table], scame 'a ${ }^{2}$ woman haring an ala-
 baster finsk of ointment of "nard 'pure of great price; and having
 broken the alabaster flask, she poured [it] ${ }^{3}$ his ${ }^{2}$ on
 head. And ${ }^{2}$ were ${ }^{1}$ some indignant within themselves, and
 saying, For what "this ${ }^{3}$ waste ${ }^{\text {of }}{ }^{5}$ the ${ }^{8}$ ointment ${ }^{1}$ has been made?
 for it was possible [for] this to have been sold for above three hundred
 denarii, and to have been given to the poor. And they murmured
 at her. But Jesus said, Let "alone ther; why to her trouble
 do je cause? a good work she wrought towards me. For always
 the poor ye have with you, and whenever yedesire ye are able

${ }^{3}$ them ${ }^{\text {in }}$ to ${ }^{\text {d do }}$ good; but me not always rehave. What ${ }^{\text {c could }}$

'she, she did. She came beforehand to anoint my body for
 the burial. Verily I say to you, Wheresoever shall beproclaimed
 this glad tidings in ${ }^{2}$ whole ${ }^{1}$ the world, also what ${ }^{3}$ has ${ }^{\text {d }}$ done aüт $\quad \lambda a \lambda \eta \theta \dot{\eta} \sigma \varepsilon \tau a \iota$ عís $\mu \nu \eta \mu o ́ \sigma v \nu o \nu$ av̉т $\tilde{s} s$. 'this [ ${ }^{2}$ woman] shall be spoken of for a memorial of her.
And Judas the Iscariote, one of the twelve,
 went away to the chief priests, that he might deliver up him
 to them. And they havingheard rejoiced, and promised
 ${ }^{3}$ him ${ }^{3}$ money ${ }^{1}$ to ${ }^{2}$ give. And he sought how ${ }^{3}$ conveniently ${ }^{5}$ him $\pi a \rho a \dot{c} \bar{\varphi} .{ }^{.1}$
'he ${ }^{2}$ might ${ }^{4}$ deliver ${ }^{6}$ up.
 And on the first day of unleavened [bread], when the passover
 they killed, ${ }^{3}$ say "to ${ }^{3}$ him ${ }^{1}$ his ${ }^{2}$ disciples, Where desirest thou [that]
 going we should prepare that thon mayest eat the passover?

And
 he sends forth two of his disciples, and says to them, Go
 into the city, and ${ }^{3}$ will *meet ${ }^{\text {b }}$ you ${ }^{2}$ a ${ }^{2}$ man a pitcher of water

carrying; follow him; and wherever he may enter,
 say to the master of the house, The teacher says, Where
 is the guest-chamber where the passover with my disciples
 I nay eat? and he ${ }^{3}$ you ${ }^{1}$ will ${ }^{2}$ shew an upper room large, fur-
 nished ready. There prepare for us. And went away
 his disciples, and came into the city, and found as
 he had said to them, and they prepared the passover. And evening
 being come he comes with the twelve. And as ${ }^{2}$ were ${ }^{3}$ reclining
wrought a good work on me. 7 For ye have the poor with you always, and whensoever ye will ye may do them good: but me ye have not always. 8 She hath done what she could: she is come aforehand to anoint my body to the burying. 9 Verily I say unto you, Wheresoever this gospel shall be preached throughout the whole world, this also thatshe hath done shall be spoken of for a memorial of her.

10 And Judas Iscariot, one of the twelve, went unto the chief priests, to betray him unto them. 11 And when they heard it, they were glad, and promised to give him money. And he sought how he might conveniently betray him.

12 And the first day of unleavened bread, when they killed the passover, his disciples said unto him, Where wilt thou that we go and prepare that thou mayest eat the passover? 13 And he sendeth forth two of his disciples, and saith unto them, Go ye into the city, and there shall meet you a man bearing a pitcher of water: follow him. 14 And wheresoever he shall go in, say ye to the goodman of the house, The Master saith, Where is the guestchamber, where I shall eat the passover with my disciples? 15 And he will shew you a large upper room furnished and prepared: there make ready for us. 16 And his disciples went forth, and came into the city, and found as he had said unto them: and they made ready the passover. 17 And in the evening he cometh with the twelve. 18 And as they sat and did eat, Jesus said,

[^89]Verily I say unto you, One of you which eateth with meshall betray me. 19 And they began to be sorrowful, and to say unto him one by one, Is it I? and another said, Is it I? 20 And he answered and said unto them, It is one of the twelve, that dippeth with me in the dish. 21 The Son of man indeed goeth, as it is written of him: bnt woe to that man by whom the Son of man is betrayed! good were it for that man if he had never been lorn.

22 And as they did eat, Jesus took bread, and blessed, and brake it, and gave to them, and said, Take, eat: thisis my body. 23 And he took the cup, and when he had given thanks, he gave it to them: and they all drank of it. 21 And he said nato them, This is my blood of the new testament, which is shed for many. 25 Verily I say anto you, I will drink nomore of the fruit of the vine, until that day that I drink it new in the kingdom of God.

26 And when they had sung an hynin, they went out into the mount of Olives. 27 And Jesus saith unto them, All ye shall be offended because of me this night: for it is written, I will smite the shepherd, and the shecp shall be scattered. 28 Butafter that I am risen, I will go before you into Galilee. 29 But Peter sald unto him, Although all shall be offonded, yet will not L. 30 And Jesus saith anto him, Verily I say nato thee, That this

## [


 to you, that one of you will deliver up me, who is eating with me.
 And they began to begrieved, and tosay to him, one by one,
 [Is it] I? And another, [Isit] I? Buthe an-
 swering said to them, [It is] one of the twelve, who is dip-
 ping with me in the dish. The ${ }^{\text {indeed }}{ }^{2}$ Son ${ }^{2}$ of ${ }^{3}$ man
 "goes, as it has been written concerning him; bat woe
 to that man by whom the Son of man is delivered ap;
 good were it for him if 3had not ${ }^{3}$ been "born ${ }^{\text {that }}$ man.
 And as they were eating, ${ }^{2}$ having ${ }^{3}$ taken ${ }^{\text {'J Jesus }}$ a loaf,
 having blessed he brake, and gave to them, and said, Take,
 eat ; this is my body. And having taken the
 cap, having given thanks he gave to them, and the "drank ${ }^{\text {o }}$ of ${ }^{\text {it }}$
 ${ }^{1}$ all. And he said to them, This is my blood that
 of the new covenant, which for many is poured out.
 Verily I say to you, that not any more in any wise will I drink of the
 fruit of the vine, antil that day when it

I drink new in the kingdom of God.

 And "says ${ }^{3}$ to ${ }^{\text {t them }}{ }^{2}$ Jesus, all ye will be offended
 in me in this night for it has been written, I will snite the
 shepherd, and will be seattered abroad the sheep. But
 after myarising, I will go before you iuto Galilee.
 But Peter said to him, Even if all shall be offended,
 yet not I. And ${ }^{2}$ says ${ }^{3}$ to ${ }^{4} \mathrm{him}{ }^{2}$ Jesus, Verily I say to thee,

[^90] that to-day in this night, before that twice [the] cook
 crow, thrice thou wilt deny me. Buthe ${ }^{3}$ vehemently ${ }^{\text {said }}$
 'the ${ }^{2}$ more, If it were needfal for me to die with thee, in no wise thee
 will I deny. And in like manner also ${ }^{3}$ all ${ }^{2}$ they ${ }^{1}$ spake.
 And they come to a place of which the name [is] Geth emane;
 and he says to hisdisciples, Sit here, while I shall
 pray. And he takes Peter and James
 and John with him; and he began to be greatly amazed and
 deeply depressed. And hesays to them, Very sorrowful is my soul
 even to death; remain here and watch. And having gone
 forward a little hefell upon the earth, and prayed that, if
 possible it is, might pass from him the hour. And he said,
 Abba, Father, all thinge [are] possible to thee; take away

 And he comes and finds them sleeping. And hesays
 to Peter, Simon, sleepest thou? wast thou not able one hour to
 watch? Watch and pray, that ye enter not عiऽ $\pi \varepsilon \iota \rho a \sigma \mu o ́ \nu$. $\tau \grave{o} \quad \mu \dot{\varepsilon} \nu \quad \pi \nu \varepsilon \tilde{v} \mu \alpha \quad \pi \rho o ́ \theta v \mu o \nu, \dot{\eta} . \delta \dot{\varepsilon} \quad \sigma \dot{\alpha} \rho \xi$ into temptation. The ${ }^{2}$ indeed ${ }^{2}$ spirit [is] ' ready, but the flesh
 weak. And again having gone away he prayed, ${ }^{2}$ the ${ }^{3}$ same
 ${ }^{\text {thing }}{ }^{\text {tsaying. And having returned he found them again }}$
 sleeping,
 and they knew not what "him " ${ }^{\text {they }}$ "should ${ }^{3}$ answer. And he comes
 the third time, and says tothem, Sleep on now and
 take your rest. It is enongh; has come the hour ; $10,{ }^{5}$ is ${ }^{\circ}$ delivered ${ }^{7}$ up
 ${ }^{1}$ the ${ }^{2}$ Son ${ }^{3}$ of ${ }^{4}$ man into the bands of sinners. Rise,
 let us go ; behold, he who is delivering up me has drawn near.
day, even in this nignt before the cock crow twice, thou shalt deny methrice. 31 But ke spake the nure vehemently, If I should die with thee, I will not deny thee in any wise. Likewise also said they all.

32 And they oame to a place which wis named Gethsemane: and he saith to his disciples, Sit ye here, while I shall pray. 33 And he taketh with him Peter and Jaines and John, and began to be sore amazed, and to be very heary; 34 and saith unto them, My soul is exceeding sorrowful unto death: tarry ye here, and watch. 35 And he went forward a little, and fell on the ground, and prayed that, if it were possible, the hour might pass from him. 36 And he said, Abba, Father, all things are possible unto thee; take away this cup from me: nevertheless not what I will, but what thou wilt. 37 And he cometh, and findeth them sleeping, and saith unto Peter, Simon, sleepest thou? couldest not thou watch one hour ? 38 Watch ye and pray, lestye enter into temptation. The spirit truly is ready, but the flesh is weak. 39 And again he went away, and prayed, and spake the same words. 40 And when he returncd, he found them asleep again, (for their eyes were heavy, neither wist they what to answer him. 41 And he cometh the third time, and saith unto them, Sleep on now, and take your rest: it is enough, the hour is come ; behold, the Son of man is betrayed into the hands of sinners. 42 Rise up, let us go; lo, he that betrayeth me is at hand.

[^91]43 And immediately, while he yet spake, cometh Judas, one of the twelve, and with him a great multitude with swords and staves, from the chief priests and the scribes and the elders. 44 And he that betrayed him had given them a token, saying, Whomsoever I shall kiss, that same is he; take him, and lead him away safely. 45 And as soon as he was come, he gooth etraightway to him, and saith, Master, master; and kissed him. 46 And they laid their hands on him, and took him. 47 And one of them that stood by drew a sword, and smote a servant of the high priest, and cut off his ear. 48 And Jesus answered and said unto them, Are Je come out, as against a thief, with swords and with staves to take me? 49 I was daily with you in the temple teaching, and ye took me not: but the scriptures must be fulfilled. 50 And they all forsook him, and fled. 51 And there followed him a certain young man, having a linen cloth cast about his naked body; and the young men laid hold on him : 52 and he left the linen cloth, and fled from them naked.

53 And they led Jesus away to the high priest: and with him were assembled all the chief priests and the elders and the seribes. 54 And Peter followed him afar off, even into the palace of the high priest : and hesat with the servants, and warmed himself at the fire. 55 And the chief priests and all the council sought for wit-
 And immediately ${ }^{4}$ yet ${ }^{1}$ as ${ }^{2}$ he ${ }^{3}$ is speaking, comes up Jn-
 das, ${ }^{2}$ one ${ }^{1}$ being of the twelve, and with him a crowd ${ }^{2}$ great,
 with swords and staves, from the chief priests and the

scribes and the elders. Now 'had ${ }^{3}$ given 'he ${ }^{2}$ who
 ${ }^{3}$ was ${ }^{4}$ delivering ${ }^{{ }^{\text {upp }}}{ }^{\text {sh}}$ him a sign to them, saying, Whomsoever
 I shall kiss ${ }^{{ }^{2} \text { he }}{ }^{2}$ is ; seize him, and lead [him] away
 safely. And being come, immediately coming up to him he says,
 Rabbi, Rabbi; and ardently lissed him. And they laid
 upon him ${ }^{\text {Whands }}{ }^{1}$ their, and seized him. But ${ }^{3}$ one
 ${ }^{1} \mathrm{a}$ certain of those standing by, having drawn the sword
 struck the bondman of the high priest and took off his
 ear. And ${ }^{2}$ answering ${ }^{\text {'Jesus }}$ said to them, As against
 a robber are ye come out with swords and staves to take me?
 Daily I was with you in the temple teaching, and
 yedid not seize me: but [it is] that ${ }^{2}$ may ${ }^{\text {b }}$ be ${ }^{\text {b ffulfilled }}{ }^{2}$ the ${ }^{2}$ scriptures.
 And leaving him all fled. And one a certain
 young man was following him, having cast a linen cloth about
 [his] naked [body]; and ${ }^{\text {sseize }}{ }^{\text {shim }}$ him 'the "young ${ }^{3}$ men, but he,
 leaving behind the linen cloth, naked ffled from them.
 And they led away Jesus to the high priest. And
 there come together to him all the chief priests and the elders
 and the scribes. And Peter from afar off fol-
 lowed him as far as within to the court of the high priest; and he was
 sitting with the officero, and warming himself at
 the fire. And the chicf priests and ${ }^{\text {" }}$ whole ${ }^{\text {' the sanhedrim sought }}$
(lit. light).

[^92] against Jesus testimony, to putto death him, and ${ }^{2}$ not
 'did find [any]. Formany bore false testimony against him,
 and alike their testimonies were not. And some having risen up
 bore false testimony against him, saying, We heard
 him saying, I will destroy this temple the
 Lone] made with hands, and in three days another notmade withhands
 I will build. And neither thus alike was their testimony.
 And "having ${ }^{5}$ stood ${ }^{6}$ up ${ }^{1}$ the "high ${ }^{3}$ priest in the midst questioned
 Jesus, saying, Answerest thou nothing? What ${ }^{2}$ these "thee
 ${ }^{1}$ testify ${ }^{3}$ against? Buthe was silent, and nothing answered.
 Again the high priest was questioning him, and says to him, ${ }^{2}$ Thou
 ${ }^{1}$ art the Christ, the Son of the blessed? And Jesus said,

 at [the] righthand of power, and coming with the clouds
 of the heaven. And the high priest having rent his garments
 says, What any more need have we of witnesses? Ye heard the
 blasphemy: what ${ }^{2}$ to ${ }^{3}$ you ${ }^{1}$ appears? And they all condemned
 him to be deserving of death. And ${ }^{2}$ began ${ }^{1}$ some to spit upon
 him, and to cover up his face, and to buf-
 fet him, and to say to him, Prophesy; and the offcers

with the palm of the hand ${ }^{2}$ him ${ }^{1}$ struck.

 of the maids of the high priest, and seeing Peter
 warming himself, having looked at him says, And thou ${ }^{2}$ with ${ }^{3}$ the
 ${ }^{\text {'Nazareue }}{ }^{\text {S Jesus }}{ }^{2}$ wast. Buthe denied, saying, ${ }^{3}$ Kot
 ${ }^{1} \mathrm{I}{ }^{\mathrm{I} \text { know noreven }} \mathrm{m}$ nderstand what thou sayest. And he went forth out he went out into the
ness against Jesus to put him to death; and found none. 56 For many bare false witness against him, but their witness ayreed not together. 57 And there arose certain, and bare false witness against him, saying, 58 We heard him say, I will de-troy this temple that is made with hands, and within three days I will build another made without hauds. 59 But neither so did their witness agree together. 60 And the high priest stood up in the midst, and asked Jesus, saying. Answerest thou nothing ? what is it which these witness agaiust thee? 61 But he held his peace, and answered nothing. Again the high priest asked him, and said unto him, Art thou the Christ, the Son of the Blessed? 62 And Jesus said, 1 am : and ye shall see the Son of man sitting on the right hand of power, and coming in the clouds of heaven. 63 Then the high priest rent his clothes, and saith, What need we any further witnesses? 64 Ye have heard the blasphemy: what think ye? And they all condemned him to be guilty of death. 65 And some begau to spit on him, and to cover his face, and to buffet him, and to say unto him, Prophesy: and the servants did strike him with the palms of their hands.

66 And as Peter was beneath in the palace, there cometh one of the maids of the high priest: 67 and when shesaw Peter warming himself, she looked upon him, and said, And thou also wast with Jesus of Nazareth. 68 But he denied, saying, I know not, neither understand I what thou sayest. And
 nor LTTTAW.
porch; and the cock crew. 69 And a maid saw him again, and began to say to them that stood by, This is one of them. 70 And he denied it again. And a little after, they that stood by said again to Peter, Surely thou art one of them: for thou art a Galilman, and thy speech agreeth thereto. 71 But he began to curse and to swear, saying, I know not this man of whom ye speak. T2 And the second time the cock crew. And Peter called to mind the word that Jeaus said unto him, Before the cock crow twice, thou shalt deny me thrice. And when he thought thereon, he wept.
XV. And straightway in the moruing the chief priests held a consultation with the elders and scribes and the whole conncil, and bound Jesus, and carried him away, and delivered him to Pilate. 2 And Pilate asked him, Art thon the king of the Jews ? And he answering said unto him, Thou sayest i.. 3 And the chief priests accused him of many things: but he answered nothing. 4 And Pilate asked him again, saying, Ankwerest thon nothing ? behold how many things they witness against thee. 5 But Jesus yet answered nothing; so that Pilate marvellcd. 6 Now at that feast he released unto them one prisoner, whomsoever they desired. 7 And there was one named Burabbas, which lay bound with them that had made insurrection with him, who had committed murder in the insurrection. 8 And the multitude crying aloud began to desire him to do as he had ever done unto them.
 into the porch, and a cock erew. Andthe maid
 seeing him again began to say to those standing bs,
 This [ ${ }^{3}$ one] ${ }^{3}$ of ${ }^{\text {them }}$ them ${ }^{1}$ is. And he again denied. And after
 a little again those standing by said to Peter, Truly
 from among them thou art, for both a Galilean thou art, and ${ }^{2}$ speech
 ${ }^{2}$ thy agrees. Buthe began to carse and to swear,
 I know not this man whom ye speak of. And
 the second time a cock crew. And ${ }^{2}$ remenubered ${ }^{\text {Peter }}$ the

 crow twice thou wilt deny me thrice; and having thought thereon $\varepsilon ँ \kappa \lambda \alpha \iota \varepsilon \nu$.

## he wept.

 And immediately in the morning ${ }^{{ }^{a}}{ }^{\text {f }}$ connsel 'having ${ }^{\text {b formed }}$
 ${ }^{1}$ the ${ }^{\text {ch chief }}{ }^{3}$ priests with the elders and scribes and
 ${ }^{2}$ whole ${ }^{\text {the }}$ the sanhedrim, having bonnd Jesus carried [him] away and
 delivered up [him] to Pilate. and "questioned ${ }^{3} \mathrm{blm}$
 ${ }^{1}$ Pilate, ${ }^{5}$ Thou a art the King of the Jews? And he an-
 swering said to him, Thon eayest. And twere saccusing shim 'the
 ${ }^{2}$ chief ${ }^{3}$ priests argently. And Pilate again questioned him,
 saying, Auswerest thou nothing? See, of how many thinge "thes
 ${ }^{1}$ they ${ }^{2}$ wituess ${ }^{3}$ against. But Jesus not any more any thing answered,
 so that ${ }^{2}$ wondered ${ }^{2}$ 'Rilate. Now at [the] feast he released
 to them one prisoner, whomsoever they asked. And there was the [one] call-
 ed Barabbas with the associates in insurrection bound,
 who in the insurrection murder had committed. And crying out
 the crowd began to beg [him to do] as always hedid to them,

[^93]> Rufus, that he might carry his cross.
 But Pilate answéred them, saying, Will ye I should release
 toyon the King of the Jews? for he knew that through
 envy "had sdelivered ${ }^{7}$ up ${ }^{6}$ him ${ }^{1}$ the ${ }^{2}$ chief ${ }^{\text {ppriests. But the chief }}$
 priests stirredup the crowd that rather Barabbas
 he might release to them. And Pilate answering again
 said to them, What then will ye I should do [to him] whom re call


King of the Jews? But they again cried out Cruci-
 fy him. And Pilate sald to them, What then ${ }^{\text {devil }}$
 didhe commit? But they much more cried out, Crucify him.
 And Pilate, desiring ${ }^{7}$ to ${ }^{9}$ the ${ }^{9}$ crowd ${ }^{3}$ that ${ }^{4}$ which [ ${ }^{6}$ was]
 ${ }^{6}$ satisfactory ${ }^{1}$ to ${ }^{2}$ do, released to them Barabbas, and de-
 livered up Jesus, having scourged [him], that he might be crucified.
 And the soldiers led away him within the court, which
 is [the] protorium, and they call together ${ }^{2}$ whole ${ }^{1}$ the band.
 And they put on him purple, and placed on him
 having platted [it] ${ }^{2}$ thorny ${ }^{1}$ a crown, and they began to sa-
 late him, Hail, King of the Jews! And they struck
 his head with a reed, and spat on him, and bending
 the knees did homage to him. And when they had mocked him,
 they took off him the purple, and pat on him
 his own garments; and they lead ${ }^{2}$ ont ${ }^{1}$ him that they may crucify ${ }^{1}$ av̉тóv. ${ }^{11} 21$ каì ả $\gamma \gamma a \rho \varepsilon$ v́ovaıv $\pi a \rho a ́ \gamma o \nu \tau a ́ ~ \tau ı \nu a ~ \Sigma i ́ \mu \omega \nu \alpha ~ K v-~$ him. And they compel ${ }^{2}$ passing ${ }^{\text {bob }}{ }^{\text {in one, Simon }} \mathrm{a}$ Cy-
 renian, coming from a field, the father of Alexander and 'Poúфov, "iva ảop тòv. $\sigma \tau \alpha v \rho o ̀ \nu-\alpha v ̉ \tau o v$.
 And they bring him to ${ }^{3}$ Golgotha ${ }^{1}$ a ${ }^{2}$ place, which is
 being interpreted, ${ }^{2}$ of ${ }^{3} a$ a skall ${ }^{1}$ place. And they gave him


 f évót iăjovaıv they lead L. $\quad$ k $\sigma \tau a v \rho \omega \sigma \sigma v \sigma \iota \nu$ they shall crucify LTTPA.

9 But Pilate answered them, saying, will ye that I release unto you the King of the Jews? 10 For he knew that the chief priests had delivered him for env. 11 But the chiof priests moved the people, that he should rather release Barabbas anto them. 12 And Pilate answered and said again unto them, What will ye then that I shall do unto him whom ye call the King of the Jews? 13 And they cried out again, Crucify him. 14 Then Pilate said unto them, Why, what evil hath he done? And they cried out the more exceedingly, Crucify him. 15 And 80 Pilate, willing to content the people, released Barabbas unto them, and delivered Jesus, when he had scourged him, to be crucified.

16 And the soldiers led him away into the hall, called Prætorium; and they call together the whole band. 17 And they clothed him with purple, and platted a crown of thorns, and put it about his head, 18 and began to salute him, Hail, King of the Jews 19 And they smote him on the head with a reed, and did spit apon him, and bowing their knees worshipped him. 20 And when they had mocked him, they took off the purple from him, and put his own clothes on him, and led him ont to cracify him. 21 And they compel one Simon a Cyrenian, who passed by, coming out of the country, the father of Alexander and Rufus, to bear his cross.

22 And they bring himunto the placeGolgotha, which is, being interpreted, The place of a 8 kull. 23 And they gave him to drink wine 1-av̉兀óv T.
mingled with myrrh : but he received it not. 24 And when they had crucified him, they parted his garments, casting lots upon them, what every man should take. 25 And it was the third hour, and they crucified him. 26 And the superscription of his accusation was written over, THE KING OF THE JEWS. 27 And with him they crucify two thieves; the one on his right hand, and the other on his left. 28 And the seriptire was fulfilled, which saith, And he was numbered with the transgressors. 29 And they that passed by railed on him, wagging their heads, and saying, Ah, thou that destroyest the temple, and buildest it in three days, 30 save thyself, and come down from the cross. 31 Likewise also the chief priests mocking said among themselves with the seribes, He saved others; himself he cannot save. 32 Let Christ the King of Israel descend now from the crose, that we may see and believe. And they that were crucified with him reviled him. 33 And when the sixth hour was come, there was darkness over the whole land until the ninth hour. 34 And at the ninth hour Jesus cried with a loud roice, saying, Eloi, Elol, laMA SABAOHTHANI? which is, being interpreted, My God, my God, why hast thou forsaken me? 35 And some of them that stood by, when they heard it, said, Bchold, he calleth Elias. 36 And one ran and flled a spunge full of vinegar, and put it on a reed, and gave him to drink, saying, Let alone ; let us see whether Elias will come to take him down.

-     - $\pi \iota \in \hat{\imath} \nu \operatorname{TTrA}$. him and tra.
 $y$ - $о \hat{v}$ LTTr a + ovv with (read erucifed along with) LT.


 lttra. da'Híías т.

 And the veil of the temple was rent into two, from top
 to bottom. And ${ }^{3}$ having ${ }^{9}$ seen ${ }^{1}$ the ${ }^{2}$ centurion ${ }^{3}$ who ${ }^{\text {stand }}$ stoo ${ }^{8}$ by
 ${ }^{6}$ opposite ${ }^{7}$ him that thus having cried out he expired, said,
 Truly this man ${ }^{2}$ Son ${ }^{2}$ was of God. And there were also
 women from afar off looking on, among whom was also Mary
 the Magdalene, and Mary the ${ }^{2}$ of ${ }^{3}$ James "the ${ }^{5}$ less ${ }^{6}$ and
 ${ }^{7}$ of ${ }^{8}$ Joses ${ }^{1}$ mother, and Salome; who also when hewas in Gali-
 lee followed him and ministered to him, and ${ }^{2}$ others ${ }^{1}$ many $\alpha i \quad \sigma v \nu a \nu \alpha \beta \tilde{\alpha} \sigma \alpha \iota \alpha \dot{v} \tau \tilde{\varphi}$ єis 'Iєообóдv $\mu \alpha$. who came up with him to Jerusalem.
 And already evening being come, since it was [the] preparation,
 that is [the day] before sabbath, came Joseph who [was] from
 Arimathæa, [an] honourable counsellor, who also himself was wait-
 ing for the kingdom of God, having boldness be went in to
 Pilate and begged the body of Jesus. And Pilate
 wondered if already he were dead; and having oalled to [him] the
 centurion he questioned him if long he had died. And
 having known [it] from the centurion he granted the body
 to Joseph. And having bought a linen cloth, and having taken ${ }^{2}$ down
 ${ }^{1} \mathrm{him}$ he wrapped [him] in the linen cloth, and laid him in
 a tomb, which was cut out of a rock, and roll-
 ed astone to the door of the tomb. And Mary the
 Magdalene and Mary [mother] of Joses saw where he is laid.
 And ${ }^{3}$ being 'past ${ }^{1}$ the ${ }^{2}$ sabbath, Mary the Magdalene $\kappa \alpha i \mathrm{M} \alpha \rho i \alpha \dot{\eta} \quad{ }^{\mathrm{\eta}} \tau о \tilde{v}^{\| \prime} \mathrm{I} \alpha \kappa \omega ́ \beta o v ~ \kappa \alpha i \quad \Sigma \alpha \lambda \omega ́ \mu \eta \quad \dot{\eta} \gamma o ́ \rho \alpha \sigma \alpha \nu$ and Mary the [mother] of James and Salome bought
 aromatics, that having come they might anoint him.

37 And Jems cried with a loud voice, and gave up the ghost. 38 And the veil of the temple was rent in twain from the top to the bottom. 39 And when the centurion, which stood over against him, saw that he so cried out, and gave up the ghost, he said, Truly this man was the Son of God. 40 There were also women looking on afar off : among whom was Mary Magdalene, and Mary the mother of James the less and of Joses, and Salone : 41 (who also, when he was in Galilee, followed him, and ministered unto him;) and many other women which came up with him unto Jerusalem.
42 And now when the even was come, because it was the preparation, that is, the day before the sabbath, 43 Joseph of Arimathea, an honourable counsellor, which also waited for the kingdom of God, came, and went in boldly unto Pilate, and craved the body of Jesus. 44 Aud Pilate marvelled if he were already dead: and oalling unto him the centurion, he asked him whether he had been any while dead. 45 And when he knew it of the centurion, he gave the body to Joseph. 46 And he bought fine linen, and took him down, and wrapped him in the linen, and laid him in a sepulchre which was hewn out of a rock, and rolled a stone unto the door of the sepulchre. 47 And Mary Magdalene and Mary the mother of Joses beheld where he was laid.
XVI. And when the sabbath was past, Mary Magdalene, and Mary the mother of James, and Salome, had bought sweet spices, that they might come and anoint him. 2 And very early in the morning the first day of the week, they





came unto the sepulchre at the rising of the sun. 3 And they said among themselves, Who shall roll us away the stone from the door of the sepnichre? 4 And when they looked, they saw that the stone was rolled away: for it was very great. 5 And entering into the sepulchre, they saw a young man sitting on the right side, clothed in a long white garment; and they were affrighted. 6 And he saith unto them, Be not affrighted: Ye seek Jesus of Nazareth, which was arucifled: he is risen; he is not here: behold the place where they laid him. 7 Bnt go your way, tell his disoiples and Peter that he goeth before you into Galilee: there shall ye see him, as he said unto you. 8 And they went out quick$l y$, and fled from the sepuichre; for they trembled and were amazed: neither said they anything to any man; for they were afraid.

9 Now when Jesus was risen early the first day of the week, he appeared first to Mary Magdalene, out of whom he had cast seven devils. 10 And she went and told them that had been with him, as they mourned and wept. 11 And they, when they had heard that he was alive, and had been seen of her, believed not. 12 After that he appeared in another form unto two of them, as they walked, and went into the country. 13 And they went and told it unto the residue: neither believed they them. 14 Afterward he appeared unto the eleven as they sat at meat, and upbraided them with their unbelief and hardness of heart, because they believed not them which had scen him after he was risen. 15 And he
${ }^{\circ} \tau \tilde{\eta} c \mu^{\mu} \tilde{S}^{\prime \prime}$
 on the first [day] of the week they come to the tomb, shaving
 ${ }^{4}$ risen ${ }^{\text {then }}$ the ${ }^{\text {s sun. And they said among themselves, who will roll away }}$
 for us the stone out of the door of the tomb? And having
 looked up they see that has been rolled away the stone: for it was
 "great Tvery. And having entered into the tomb, they salw
 a young man sitting on the right, clothed with a robe
 ${ }^{1}$ white, and they were greatly amazed. But he asys to them, ${ }^{2}$ Not
 ${ }^{1}$ be amazed. ${ }^{3}$ Jebus ${ }^{2}$ ye ${ }^{\text {skeek }}$ the Nazarene, who has been
 orucified. He is risen, he is not here; behold the place where they laid
 him. But go, say to his disciples and
 to Peter, that he goes before you into Galiles; there him
 shall ye see, as he said to you. And having gone out quickly
 they fled from the tomb. And ${ }^{4}$ porsessed ${ }^{6}$ them ${ }^{\text {t }}$ trembling ${ }^{\text {a and }}$
 ${ }^{3}$ amazement, and to no one anything they spoke, for they were afraid. (lit. nothing)
 Now having risen early [the] first [day] of the week he appeared first
 to Mary the Magdalene, from whom hehad cast out soven denions.
 She having gone told [it] to those who with him had
 been, [who were] grieving and weeping. And they having heard
 that he is alive and has been seen by her disbelieved [it]. And after
 these things to two of them as they walked he was manifested in another
 form, going into [the] country ; and they having gone
 told [it] to the rest; neither them did they believe. Afterwards
 as ${ }^{2}$ reclined [" ${ }^{S}$ t ${ }^{4}$ table] 'they to the eleven he was manifested, and re-
 pronched their unbelief and harduess of heart, becanse those ${ }^{5}$ who
 ${ }^{\text {bhad }}{ }^{7}$;een ${ }^{\text {shim }}$ onisen ${ }^{1}$ they ${ }^{\text {hellieved }}{ }^{3}$ not. And he saild
 to them, Having gone into ${ }^{2}$ the ${ }^{3}$ world ${ }^{1}$ all proclaim the glad



 - + $\delta \dot{e}$ and (afterwards) Lxr. ${ }^{\mathrm{d}}+\dot{e} \kappa \nu \boldsymbol{\nu} \kappa \kappa \rho \bar{\omega} \nu$ from among [the] dead L .
 tidings to all the creation. Hethat believes and is baptized shall be
 saved, and hethat disbelieves shall be condemned. And ${ }^{2}$ signs ${ }^{5}$ those ${ }^{6}$ that
 ${ }^{7}$ believe ${ }^{1}$ these ${ }^{3}$ shall ${ }^{4}$ follow: in my name de-
 mons they shall cast out; with ${ }^{2}$ tongues ${ }^{3}$ they "shall ${ }^{5}$ speak ${ }^{2}$ new;
 serpents they shall take up; and if ${ }^{2}$ deadly ${ }^{2}$ anything they drink in no wive
 them shall it injure; upon [the] infirm ${ }^{\text {thands }}{ }^{1}$ they ${ }^{2}$ shall ${ }^{3}$ lay, and $\kappa \alpha \lambda \tilde{\omega} \varsigma$ 華
${ }^{4}$ well ${ }^{1}$ they ${ }^{2}$ shall ${ }^{3}$ be.
 The ${ }^{\text {in indeed }}{ }^{3}$ therefore ${ }^{2}$ Lord after speaking to them was taken
 np into the heaven, and sat at [the] right hand of God.
 And they having gone forth preached everywhere, the Lord working
 with [them], and the word confirming by the afollowing apon


said unto them, Go ye into all the world, and preach the gospel to every creature. 16 He that believeth and is baptized shall be saved; but he that believeth not shall be damned. 17 And these signs shall follow them that believe; In my name shall they cast out devils; thoy shall speak With new tongaes; 18 they shall take up serpents ; and if they drink any deadly thing, it shall not hurt them; they shall lay hands on the sick, and they shall recover.

19 So then after the Lord had spoken unto them, he was received up into heaven, and sat on the right hand of God. 20 And they went forth, and preached every where, the Lord working with them, and confirming the word with signs following. Amen.

# "TO KATA LOYKAN ALION EYACLEAION." THE *ACCORDLYG ${ }^{3}$ TO ${ }^{6}$ LUKE ${ }^{1}$ HOLY ${ }^{2} G L A D{ }^{3}$ TIDDNGS. 

 FORASMUCH AS many took in hand to draw up a narration
 concerning the ${ }^{2}$ which ${ }^{3}$ have ${ }^{\text {"been }}$ "fully "belleved ${ }^{7}$ among "us
 ters, as they delivered [them] to us, they 'from ['the] sbeginning
 ${ }^{\text {seye-witnesses }}{ }^{7}$ and ${ }^{\text {Pattendants }}{ }^{1}$ having ${ }^{2}$ been of the Word, it seemed good
 also to me, having been acquainted from the first with all things accurately, with
 method to thee to write, most excellent Theophilns, that thou mightest know
 ${ }^{*}$ concerning ${ }^{7}$ which ${ }^{\text {a }}$ thou ${ }^{\text {" }}$ wast ${ }^{1}{ }^{0}$ instructed ${ }^{3}$ of $\left[{ }^{4} \text { the }\right]^{3}$ things ${ }^{1}$ the ${ }^{2}$ certainty.
 There was in the days of Herod the king
 of Judea a a priest 'certain, by name そacharias, of [the] course
 of Abia, and hiswife of the danghters of Aaron, and

FORASMUCH Rs many have taken in hand to set forth in order a declaration of those things which are most surely believed among us, 2 even as they delivered them unto us, which from the beginning were eyewitnesses, and ministers of the word; 3 it seemed good to me also, having had perfect understanding of all things from the very first, to wrice unto thee in order, most excellent Theophilus, 4 that thon mightest know the certainty of tho e things, wherein thou hast been instructed.

5 THERE was in the days of Fierod, the king of Judea, a certain priest named̃

[^94]Z:charias, of the course of Abia: and his wife was of the danghters of Aaron, and ber name was Elisabeth. 6 And they were both righteous before God, walking in all the commandments and ordinances of the Lord hlameless. 7 And they had no child, because that Elisabeth was barren, and they both were now well stricken in years. 8 And it came to pass, that while he executed the priest's office before God in the order of his course, 9 according to the custom of the priest's office, his lot was to burn incense when he went iuto the temple of the Lord. 10 And the whole multitude of the people were praying without at the time of incense. 11 And there appeared unto him an angel of the Lord standing on the right side of the altar of incense. 12 And when Zacharias saw him, he was troubled, and fear fell upon him. 13 But the angel said unto him, Fear not, Zacharias: for thy prayer is heard; and thy wife Elisabeth shall bear thee a son, and thou shalt call his name John. 14 And thou shalt have joy and gladness; and many shall rejoice at his birth. 15 For he shall be great in the sight of the Lord, and shall drink neither wine nor strong drink; and he shall be filled with the Holy Ghost, even from his mother's womb. 16 And many of the children of Israel shall he turn to the Lord their God. 17 And he shall go before him in the spirit and power of Elias, to turn the hearts of the fathers to the children, and the disobedient to the wisdom of the just; to make ready a people prepared for the Lord. 18 And Zacharias said unto the angcl, Whereby shall I know this? for I am an old man, and my wife well stricken in years. 19 And the angel answering said unto him,
ővoца.aúт $\tilde{s}$ her name
 Elizabeth. And they were zjust 'both' be-
 fore God, walking in all the commandments and
 ordinances of the Lord blameless. And there was not to them
 a child, inasmuch as Elizabeth was barren, and both ad-
 vanced in their days were. And it came to pass in
 fulilling his priestiy service in the order of his course before
 God, according to the custom of the priestly service, it fell to him by lot
 to burn incense, having entered into the temple of the Lord. And
 all the multitude of the people were praying withont at the hour
 of incense. And appeared ${ }^{7}$ to ${ }^{8}$ him $^{1}$ an ${ }^{2}$ angel ${ }^{3}$ of ${ }^{4}$ the ${ }^{5}$ ' Lord, stand-
 ing at [the] right of the altar of incense. and
 ${ }^{\text {w was }}{ }^{\text {stroubled }}{ }^{\text {Z Zacharias }}$ sseeing [ ${ }^{3}$ him], and fear fell upon him.
 But ${ }^{\text {said }}$ to ${ }^{\text {to }}$ him ${ }^{1}$ the ${ }^{\prime}$ angel, Fear not, Zacharias,
 because has been heard thy supplication, and thy wife Elizabeth shall
 bear $a$ son to thee, and thou shalt call his name John.
 And he shall be joy to thee and exultation, and many at
 his birth shall rejoice. For he shall be great before
 the Lord; and wine and strong drink in no wise shall he drink, and
 with [the] ${ }^{\text {a }}$ ppirit ${ }^{1}$ Holy he shall be filled even from [the] womb ${ }^{3}$ mother
 'of "his. And many of the sons of Israel shall hic turn to [the]
 Lord their God. And he shall go forth hefore
 him in [the] spirit and power of Elias, to turn hearts
 of fathers to children, and [the] disobedient to [the] wisdom of [the]
 righteous, to make ready for [the] Lord a people prepared. And
 ${ }^{\text {spaid }}$ 'Zacharias to the angel, By what shall I know this?
 for I am an old man, and my wife advanced in
 her days.


I was sent to speak to thee, and to announce "glad ${ }^{3}$ tidings ${ }^{4}$ to ${ }^{5}$ thee
 ${ }^{\text {the these }}$ and lo, thou shalt be silent and not able to peak
 till the day in which shall take place these things, because thou didst not believe
 my words, which shall be fulfilled in their season.
 And ${ }^{3}$ were ${ }^{1}$ the ${ }^{2}$ people expecting

Zacharias, and they wondered at
 his delaying
in the temple. But having come out he was not able
 to speak to them, and they recognized that $a$ vision he has seen in
 the temple. And he was makingsigns to them, and costinued dumb.
 and it came to pass, when were fulfilled the days ${ }^{3}$ service
 'of his he departed to bis house.
 Nowafter these days ${ }^{4}$ conceived ${ }^{1}$ Elizabeth
 ${ }^{2}$ his ${ }^{3}$ wife, and hid herself ${ }^{2}$ months ${ }^{\text {t five, saying, }}$
 Thus to me has done the Lord in [the] days in which
 he looked upon [me] to take away my reproach among men.
 And in the month the sixth wassent the angel Gabriel

by God to acity of Galifee, whose name [was] Na-
 zareth, to a virgin betrothed to a man whose name
 [was] Joseph, of [the] house of David, and the name of the virgin
 [was] Mary. And ${ }^{3}$ coming 'the angel to her said,
 Hail, [thon] favoured one! the Lord [is] with thee, blessed [art]
 thou amongst women. But she seeing [him] was troubled at
 his word,


 for thon hast found favour with God; and lo, thou shalt conceive
 in [thy] womb and bring forth a son, and thou shalt call his name

I am Gaoriel, that stand in the presence of Gind; and am sent to speak unto thee, and to shew thee these glad tidings. 20 dnd, behold, thou shalt be dumb, and not able to speak, until the day that these things shall be performed, becanse thou believent not my words, which shall be fulfilled in their season. 21 And the people waited for Zacharias, and marvelled that he tarried so long in the temple. 22 And when he came out, he could not speak unto them: and they perceived that he had seen a vision in the temple: for he beckoned unto them, and remained speechless. 23 And it came to pass, that, as soon as the days of his ministration were accomplished, he departed to his own house.

24 And after those dayshis wife Elisabeth conceived, and hid herself five months, saying, 25 Thus hath the Lord dealt with me in the days wherein he looked on $m e$, to take away my reproach among men.

26 And in the sixth month the angel Gabriel was sent from God unto a city of Gailiee, named Nazareth, 27 to a virgin espoused to a man whose name was Joseph, of the house of Darid; and the virgin's name wus Mary. 28 And the angel came in unto her, and said, Hail, thou that art highly favoured, the Lord is with thee: blessed art thou among women. 29 And when she saw him, she was troubled at his saying, and cast in her mind what manner of salntation this should be. 30 And the angel said unto her, Fear not, Mary: for thou hast found favour with God. 31 And, behold, thou shalt conceive in thy womb, and bring forth a son, and shalt call his name

[^95]JESUS. 32 He shall be great, and shall be called the Son of the Highest: and the Lord God shall give unto him the throne of his father Darid: 33 and he shall reign over the house of Jacob for ever ; and of his kingdom there shall be no end. 34 Then said Mary unto the angel, How shall this be, seeing I know not a man? 35 And the angol answered and said unto her, The Holy Ghost shall come upon thee, and the power of the Highest shall overshadow thee: therefore also that holy thing which shall be born of theeshall be called the Son of God. 36 And, behold, thy cousin Elisabeth, she hath also conceived a son in her old age: and this is the sixth month with her, who was called barren. 37 For with God nothing shall be impossible. 38 And Mary baid, Behold the handmaid of the Lord; be it unto me according to thy word. And the angel departed from her.

39 And Mary arose In those days, and went into the hill country with haste, into a city of Juda; 40 and entered into the house of Zacharias, and saluted Elisabeth. 41 And it came to pass, that, when Elisabeth heard the salutation of Mary, the babe leaped in her womb; and Elisabeth was filled with the Holy Ghost: 42 and she spake out with a loud voise, and said, Blessed art thou among women, and blessed is the fruit of thy womb. 13 And whence is this to me, that the mother of my Lord should come to me? 44 For, lo, hs soon as the voice of thy salutation sounded in mine ears, the babe leaped inmy womb for joy. 45 And blessed is she that believed: for thereshall be a performance of those things which were told her from the Lord.
 Jesns. $\quad \mathrm{He}$ shall be great, and Son of [the] Highest shall he be
 called; and *shall sgive 'him ['the] ${ }^{2}$ Lord ${ }^{3}$ God the throne of David
 his father ; and he shall reign over the house of Jacob to
 the ages, and of his kingdom there shall not be an end.
 But ${ }^{2}$ said ${ }^{1}$ Mary to the angel, How shall ${ }^{2}$ be ${ }^{1}$ this since
 a man I know not? And answering the angel said to her,
 [The] ${ }^{2}$ spirit ${ }^{1}$ Holy shall come upon thee, and power of [the] Highest
 shall overshadow thee ; wherofore also the ${ }^{\text {s }}$ born 'holy ${ }^{\text {t }}$ thing shall be
 called Son of God. And lo, Elizabeth thy kinswoman ${ }^{\text {a also }}$
 ${ }^{1}$ she has conceived a son in her old age, and this [the] ${ }^{\text {m month }}$
 ${ }^{1}$ sixth is to her who [was] called barren; for not ${ }^{3}$ shall *be


 Behold, the bondmaid of [the] Lord; be it to me according to thy word.

And departed from her the angel.

 into the hill-comntry with haste, to a city of Judah, and
 entered into the hoase of Zacharias and saluted Elizabeth.
 And it came to pass as "heard ${ }^{1}$ Elizabeth the salntation
 of Mary, ${ }^{s}$ leaped ${ }^{1}$ the ${ }^{\text {tbabe }}$ in her womb; and ${ }^{3}$ was ${ }^{\text {nflled }}$


 ${ }_{1}$ loud and sata, Blessed [art] thou among women, and bless-
 ed the fruit of thy womb. And whence to me this,
 that should come the mother of my Lord to me? For lo,
 as came the volce of thy salutation into mine ears, leap-

 blessed [is] khe who believed, for there shall be a fulfilment to the things


[^96] And said Mary, ${ }^{3}$ Lagnifies ${ }^{1}$ my ${ }^{2}$ soul the Lord,
 and ${ }^{3}$ exalted ${ }^{1}$ my ${ }^{2}$ spirit in God my Saviour.
 For he looked ppon the homiliation of his bondmaid; ${ }^{2} 10$
 $\gamma_{\text {for, from }}$ freeforth ${ }^{3}$ will ${ }^{4}$ connt ${ }^{5}$ me ${ }^{6}$ blessed ${ }^{1}$ all ${ }^{2}$ generations. For
 "has ${ }^{5}$ done ${ }^{5}$ to ${ }^{7}$ me ${ }^{5}$ great ${ }^{9}$ things ${ }^{1}$ the ${ }^{2}$ mighty ${ }^{3}$ one, and holy [is] ${ }^{\text {aname }}$ name
 ${ }^{1}$ his; and his mercy [is] to generations of generations to those
 fearing him.

He wronght strength with his arm,
 he scattered [the] hanghty in [the] thought of their heart.
 He put down rulers from thrones, and exalted [the] lowly:
 [the] hungry he filled with good things, and [the] rich
 he sentaway empty. He helped Israel ${ }_{\text {servant }}{ }^{\text {his, }}{ }^{\text {his }}$
 [in order] to remember mercy, according as he spoke to
 our fathers, to Abraham and to his seed for
 ever. And ${ }^{2}$ abode ${ }^{1}$ Marry with her abont ${ }^{2}$ months ${ }^{1}$ 'three,
 and returned to her honse.
 Now to Elizabeth was fulfilled the time that sheshould bring forth,
 and she bore a son. And ${ }^{3}$ heard ${ }^{1}$ the ${ }^{\text {a }}$ neighbours and ${ }^{2}$ kins-


 her, and they rejoiced with her. And itcame to pass on the eighth
 day they came to circumcise the little child, and were calling it
 after the name of his father Zacharias. And ${ }^{3}$ an-
 swering ${ }^{1}$ bis ${ }^{2}$ mother said, No; but heshall be called John.
 And they said to her, No one is among the
 kinsfolk of thee who is called by this name. "They ${ }^{3}$ made *signs
 ${ }^{1}$ and to his father [as to] what he might wish ${ }^{\text {to }}{ }^{3}$ be ${ }^{\text {a called }}{ }^{1}$ him.
 And having asked for a writing tablet he wrote, saying, John

And they ${ }^{2}$ wondered ${ }^{1}$ all.
And was opened

46 And Mary said, My soul doth magnify the Lord, 47 and my spirit hath rejoiced in God my Saviour. 48 For he hath regarded the low estate of his handmaiden: for, behold. from henceforth all generations shall call me blessed. 49 For he that is mighty hath done to me great things; and holy is his name. 50 And his mercy is on them that fear him from generation to generation. 51 He hath shewed strength with hisarm; he hath scattered the proud in the imaginstion of their hearts. 52 He hath put down the mighty from their seats, and exalted them of low degree. 53 He hath filled the hungry with good things; and the rich he hath sent empty away. 54 He hath holpen his servant Israel, in remembrance of his mercy; 55 as he spake to our fathers, to Abraham, and to his seed for ever. 56 And Mary abode with her abont three months, and returned to ber own house.

57 Now Elisabeth's full time came thatshe should be delivered; and she brought forth a son. 58 And her neighbours and her cousins heard how the Lord had shewed great mercy apon her; and they rejoiced with her. 59 And it came to pass, that on the eighth day they came to circamcise the child ; and they called him Zacharias, after the name of his father. 60 And his mother answered and said, Not so; but he shall be called John. 61 And they said unto her, There is none of thy kindred that is called by this name. 62 And they madesigns to his father, how he wonld have him called. 63 And he asked for a writing table, and wrote, saying, His name is John. And they marvelled all. 64 And his month was opened immediately,

and his tongue loosed, and he spake, and praised God. 65 And fear came on all that dwelt round about them: and all these sayings were noised abroad throughout all the hill country of Judæa. 66 And all they that heard them laid them up in their hearts, saying, What manner of child shall this be ! And the hand of the Lord was with him.

67 And his father Zacharias was filled with the Holy Ghost, and prophesied, saying, 68 Blessed be the Lord God of Israel ; for he hath visited and redeemed his people, 69 and hath raised up an horn of salration for us in the honse of his servant David; 70 as he spake by the mouth of his holy prophets, which have been since the world began : 71 that we should be saved from our enemies, and from the hand of all that hate us; 72 to perform the mercy promised to our fathers, and to remember his holy covenant ; 73 the oath which he sware to our father Abraham, 74 that he would grant unto us, that we being delivered out of the hand of our enemies might serve him without fear, 75 in holiness and righteousness before him, all the days of our life. 76 And thou, child, shalt be called the prophet of the Highest: for thou shalt go before the face of the Lord to prepare his ways; 77 to give knowledge of salration unto his people by the remission of their sins, 78 through the tender merey of our God; whereby the dayspring from on high hath visitod us, 79 to give light to them that sit in darkness and in the shadow of death, to guide our feet

тò. $\sigma \tau о ́ \mu \alpha . a v ่ \tau o \tilde{v}$
his mouth
 he spoke, blessing God. A * And ${ }^{2}$ came ${ }^{\text {suph }}$ *all ${ }^{1}$ fear
 those who dwelt around them; and in ${ }^{2}$ whole ${ }^{\text {t }}$ the hill-country
 of Judæa ${ }^{4}$ were ${ }^{5}$ being ${ }^{\text {talalked }}{ }^{7}$ of ${ }^{\text {a all }}$ 'these ${ }^{3}$ things. And


 ing, What then ${ }^{3}$ this ${ }^{*}$ little ${ }^{5}$ child ${ }^{2}$ will ${ }^{2}$ be? And [the] hand $\kappa v \rho i ́ o v ~ \eta ̄ \nu \quad \mu \varepsilon \tau^{\prime}$ aủ̃oṽ. of [the] Lord was with him.
 And Zacharias his father was filled with [the] ${ }^{2}$ Spirit
 'Holy, and prophesied, saying, Blessed be [the] Lord the
 God of Israel, because he looked upon and wrought redemption
 for his people, and raised up a horn of salvation for us in the
 house of David bis servant; according as he spoke by [the]


 salvation from our enemies and from [the] hand of all
 those who hate us; to fulfil mercy with ${ }^{2}$ fathers
 ${ }_{\text {I our }}$, and to remember ${ }^{s_{\text {covenant }}}{ }_{2}$ holy ${ }_{2}$ his, [the] oath which
 heswore to Abraham our father, togire us [that]
 without faar out of [the] hand of our enemies being saved,
 we shonldserve him in holiness and righteousness before him
 all the days of our life. And thou, little child,
 prophet of [the] Highest shalt be called; for thou shalt go before [the]
 face of [the] Lord to prepare his ways; to give
 knowledge of salvation to his people in remission of their sins,
 through [the] bowels of compassion of our God, in which has visited
 us [the] day-spring from on high, to shine upon those ${ }^{2}$ in ${ }^{3}$ darkness

 to direct

[^97] our feet into [the] way of peace. And the little child grew
 and was strengthened in spirit; and he was in the deserts until [the]

day of his shewing to lisrael.

 ${ }^{2}$ was ${ }^{3}$ governor ${ }^{4}$ of 'Syria ${ }^{\text {'Cyrenius. And }}{ }^{2}$ went ${ }^{\text {a }}$ all
 to be registered, each to his own city: and ${ }^{3}$ went ${ }^{4}$ up ${ }^{2}$ also
 ${ }^{1}$ Joseph from Galilee out of [the] city Nazareth to
 Judra, to a city of David which is called Bethlehem, because
 of his being of [the] house and family of David, to re-
 gister himself with Mary who was betrothed to him as wife,
 she being great with child. And it came to pass in the [time] they were
 there ${ }^{3}$ were ${ }^{\text {f fulfilled }}{ }^{1}$ the ${ }^{\text {ddays }}$ for her bringing forth, and she brought


 ${ }^{1}$ him, and laid him in the manger, becanse there was not

for them a place in the inn.
 And shepherds were in the ${ }^{2}$ country ${ }^{{ }^{1}}$ same, lodging in the fields
 and keeping watch by night over their flock;
 and behold, an angel of [the] Lord stood by them, and [the] glory
 of [the] Lord shone around them, and they feared [with] ${ }^{\text {f fear }}$
 ${ }^{1}$ great. And ${ }^{3}$ said ${ }^{4}$ to ${ }^{\text {s them }}{ }^{1}$ the ${ }^{\text {angel. }}$. Fear not; ${ }^{2}$ behold
 for, I announce glad tidings to yon [of ${ }^{2}$ jos ${ }^{2}$ great, which shall be
 to all the people; for was born to you to-day a Saviour, who is
 Christ [the] Lord, in [the] city of David. And this [is] to you
 the sign: ye shall find a babe wrapped in swaddling clothes, ly-
into the way of peace. 80 And the child grew, and waxed strong in spirit, and was in the deserts till the day of his shewing unto Israel.
II. And it came to pass in those days, that there went ont a decree from Cæsar Angustus, that all the world should be taxed. 2 (And this taxing was first made when Cyro nins was governor of Syria.) 3 And all went to be taxed, every one into his own city. 4 And Joseph also went up from Galilee, out of the city of Nazareth, into Judæa, anto the city of David, which is called Bethlehem; (because he was of the honse and lineage of David:) 5 to be taxed with Mary his exponsed wife, being great with child. 6 And so it was, that, while they were there, the days were accomplished that she should be delivered. 7 And she brought forth her firstbornson, and wrapped him in swaddling clothes, and lail him in a manger ; because there was no room for them in the inn.
$\succ$ And there were in the same country shepherds abiding in the field, keeping watch over their flock by night. 9 And, lo, the angel of the Lord came upon them, and the glory of the Lord shone round about them : and they were sore afraid. 10 And the angel said unto them, Fear not : for, behold, I bring you good tidings of great joy, which shall be to all people. 11 For unto you is born this day in the city of David a Saviour, which is Christ the Lord. 12 And this shall be a sign unto yon; Ye shall find the babe wrapped in swaddling clothes, lying in a manger.

13 And suddenly there was with the angel a maltitude of the heavenly host praising God, and saying, 14 Glory to God in the bighest, and on earth peace, good will toward men. 15 And it came to pass, as the angels were gone away from them into heaven, the shepherds said one to another, Letus now go even unto Bethlehem, and see this thing which is come to pass, which the Lord hath made known unto us. 16 And they came with haste, and found Mary, and Joseph, and the babe lying in a manger. 17 And when they had seen it, they made known abroad the saying which was told them concerning this child. 18 And all they thatheard it wondered at those things which were told them by the shepherds. 19 But Mary kept all these things, and pondered them in her heart. 20 And the shepherds returned, glorifying and praising God for all the things that they had heard and seen, as it was told unto them.

21 And when eight days were accomplished for the circumcising of the child, his name was called JESUS, which was so named of the angel before he was conceired in the womb.

22 And when the days of her purification according to the law of Mosce were accomplished, they brought him to Jerusalem, to present him to the Lord ; 23 (as it is written in the law of the Lord, Every malo that openeth the womb ahall be called holy to the Lord; 24 and to offer a sacrifice according to that
 ing in the manger. And suddenly there was with the
 angel a multitude of [the] ${ }^{\text {b host }}{ }^{\text {heavenly, praising }}$ God
 and saying, Glory in [the] highest to God, and on earth
 peace, in men good pleasure. And it came to pass, as ${ }^{3}$ depart-
 ed 'from 'them "into 'the "heaven ${ }^{1}$ the ${ }^{2}$ angels, that the men
 the shepherds anid to one another, Let ns go through indeed as faras
 Bethlehem, and let na see this thing that has come to pass which the
 Lord made known to us. And they came having hasted and
 foond both Mary and Joseph, and the babe $1_{5}$ -
 ing in the manger. snd having seen, they made known abrond
 concerning the saying which had beon told them concerning
 this little child. And all who heard wondered
 concorning the things which had been apoken by the shepherds to
 them. But Mary ${ }^{2}$ all ${ }^{1}$ kept these sayings,
 pondering [them] in her heart. And ${ }^{3}$ returned
 ${ }^{1}$ the "shepherds, glorifying and praising God for all things
 which they had heard and seen, as it was said to them.
 And when were fulfilled days 'eight for the circumcising the
 little ohild, ${ }^{3}$ was ${ }^{*}$ called ${ }^{\text {his }}{ }^{2}$ name Jesus, which [he] was
 колíá.
wonb.
 And when were fulfilled the days for their purification
 according to the law of Moses, they brought him to Jerusa-
 lem to present to the Lord, as it has been writton in [the]
 law of [the] Lord, That every male opening a womb tholy


 that which has been said in［the］law of［the］Lord，A pair of turtle doves
 ortwo young of pigeons．
 And behold，there was a man in Jerusalem whose name
 ［was］Simeon；and thisman［was］just and pions，
 waiting for［the］consolstion of Israel，and［the］${ }^{2}$ Spirit
 ${ }^{\text {rHoly }}$ was apon him．And it was to him divinely communicated by
 the Spirit the Holy that he should not see death before
 he should see the Christ of［the］Lord．And he came in the Spirit
 intothetemple；and when frought ${ }^{\text {in }}$ in ${ }^{\text {the }}$ the parents the little child Je－

sus，that they might do ${ }^{3}$ according ${ }^{\text {to }}{ }^{5}$ what ${ }^{6}$ bad ${ }^{7}$ become ${ }^{\text {s customary }}$


 ${ }^{1}$ his，and blessed God，and said，Nowthoulettestgo
 thy bondman，$\quad 0$ Master，according to thy word，in peace；
 for ${ }^{3}$ have＊seen ${ }^{1}$ mine＂eyes thy salvation，which
 thou hast prepared before［the］face of all the peoples；a light
 for revelation of［the］Geatiles and glory of thy people Israel．
 And ${ }^{5}$ were ${ }^{1}$ Joseph ${ }^{2}$ and
${ }^{3}$ his ${ }^{\text {a }}$ mother wondering at тоīs $\lambda a \lambda o v \mu \varepsilon ́ v o ו s ~ \pi \varepsilon \rho i ̀ ~ a u ̉ \tau o v ̃ . ~ 34 ~ к а i ̀ ~ \varepsilon v ̉ \lambda o ́ \gamma \eta \sigma \varepsilon \nu ~$ the things which were spoken concerning him． And ${ }^{2}$ blessed
 ${ }^{3}$ them ${ }^{1}$ Simeon，and said to Mary his mother，

Lo．this［child］is set for［the］fall and rising up of many
 in Israel，and for a sign spoken against；（and of thee also
 ${ }^{8}$ thy ${ }^{7}$ soul ${ }^{3}$ shall ${ }^{4}$ go ${ }^{\text {th }}$ through ${ }^{1}{ }_{a}{ }^{3}$ sword；；） 80 that may be re－
 vealed of many hearts［the］reasonings．
 And there was Anna a prophetess，daughter of Phannel，of［the］
 tribe of Asher，she was advanced in ${ }^{2}$ days ${ }^{1}$ many，having lived
 ${ }^{2}$ years ${ }^{3}$ with ${ }^{4}{ }^{5}{ }^{3}$ hasband ${ }^{1}$ seven from her virginity，and
which is said in the law of the Lord，A pair of turtledoves，or two young pigeons．

25 And，behold，there was a man in Jerasa－ lem，whose name was Simeon；and the same man wous just and de－ vout，waiting for the consolation of Israel： and the Holy Ghost was upon him． 26 And it was revealed unto him by the Holy Ghost， that he should not see death，before he had seen the Lord＇s Christ． 27 And he came by the Spirit into the temple： and when the parents brought in the child Jesus，to do for him after the custom of the law， 28 then took he himupin his arms，and blessed God，and said， 29 Lord，now lettest thon thy servant de－ part in peace，accord－ ing to thy word ： 30 for mine eyes have seen thy salvation， 31 which thou hast prepared be－ fore the face of all people； 32 a light to lighten the Gentiles， and the glory of thy people Israel． 33 And Joseph and his mother marvelled at those things which were spoken of him． 34 And Simeon blessed them， and said unto Mary his mother，Behold，this child is set for the fall and rising again of many in Israel；and for a sign which shall be spoken against； 35 （yea，a sword shall pierce through thy own soul also，that the thoughts of many hearts may be re－ vealed．

36 And there was one Anna，a prophetess， the daughter of Pha－ nuel，of the tribe of Aser：she was of a great age，and had lived with an husband seven years from her virginity； 37 and sbe

[^98]was a widow of about fourscore and four years, which departed not from the temple, but served God with fastings and prayers night and day. 38 And she coming in that instant gave thanks likewise unto the Lord, and spake of him to all them that looked for redemption in Jerusalem.

39 And when they had performed all things according to the law of the Lord, they returned into Galilee, to their own city Nazareth. 40 And the child grew, and waxed strong in spirit, filled with wisdom: snd the grace of God was upon him.

41 Now his parents went to Jerusalem every year at the feast of the passover. 42 And when he was twelve years old, they went ap to Jerusalem after the custom of the feast. 43 And when they had fulfilled the days, as they returned, the ohild Jesus tarricd behind in Jerusalem; and Joseph and his mother knew not of it. 44 But they, supposing him to have been in the company, went a day's journey; and they sought him among their kinsfolk and acquaintance. 45 And when they found him not, they tarned back again to Jerusalem, seeking him. 46 And it came to pass, that after three days they found him in the temple, sitting in the midst of the aoctors, both hearing them, and asking them questions. 47 And all that heard him were astonished at his understanding and answers. 48 And when they saw him, they were amazed : and his mother arid unto him, Son, why hast thou thus dealt with us?
${ }^{\mathrm{b}}$ aüт $\eta^{11}$
she [was] a widow ${ }^{2}$ about ${ }^{4}$ years ${ }^{1}$ of ${ }^{3}$ eighty-four,
 ${ }^{\text {sdeparted }}$ from the temple, with fastings and supplications serving
 night and day; and she at the same hour coming up
 gave praise to the Lord, and spoke concerning him to all
 those waiting for redemption in Jerusalem.
 And when thes had completed all things according to the law
 of [the] Lord they returned to Galiee, to ${ }^{3}$ city
 ${ }^{\prime}$ their $\left[{ }^{2} \mathrm{own}\right]$, Nazareth. And the little child grew, and hecame
 strong in spirit, being filled with wisdom, and [the] grace $\theta \varepsilon o \tilde{v}$ inn $\quad$ è $\pi^{\prime}$ à̇tó. of God was upon him.
 And ${ }^{s_{\text {went }} \text { whis }{ }^{2} \text { parents yearly to Jerusalem }}$
 at the feast of the passover. And when he was ${ }^{2}$ years [ ${ }^{3}$ old] ${ }^{1}$ twelve,
 ${ }^{\text {s }}$ having ${ }^{\text {tgone }}{ }^{7}$ up they to Jerusalem according to the custom of the
 feait, and having completed the days, as ${ }^{\text {reteturned }}$
 ${ }^{\text {they }}{ }^{\text {themained }}{ }^{\text {'hehind }}{ }^{\text {s JJesus }}{ }^{\text {a }}$ the ${ }^{\text {child }}$ in Jerusalem, and


 in the company to be they went aday's journey, and sought
 him amoug the relations and among the acquaintances: and
 not having found him they returned to Jerasalem, seeking
 him. And it came to pass after days 'three they found him in
 the temple, sitting in [the] midst of the teachers, both hear-
 ing them and questioning them. And ${ }^{5}$ were ${ }^{6}$ amazed ${ }^{\text {all }}$
 "those ${ }^{\text {thearing }}{ }^{\text {thim }}$ at [his] understanding and ${ }_{2}$ answers
 'his. And seeing him they were astonished: and to him

 - av̈́n (read $\dot{\alpha} \nu \theta \omega \mu \mathrm{o} \lambda$. she gave praise) LTTra., ${ }^{\mathrm{f}} \theta \epsilon \hat{\omega}$ (read to God) LTtra. g - èv (read



 (read [him] $\mathrm{g}[\mathrm{L}]$ TTrA.

${ }^{z} \mu \in \tau \grave{a} \operatorname{tTrA}$.
 タ $\mu \eta ์ T \eta \rho ~ \alpha u ̀ \tau о \hat{v}$ LTTRA.
 behold, thy father and I distressed were seeking thee. And
 he said to them, Why [is it] that ye were seeking me? knew ye not that
 in the [affairs] of my Father it behoves ${ }^{2}$ to ${ }^{\text {b }}$ be ${ }^{1}$ me? And they
 understood not the word which he spoke to them. And he went down
 with them and came to Nazareth, and he was subject
 to them. And his mother kept all these things
 in her heart. and Jesus advanced in wisdom and
 stature, and in favour with God and men.
 ${ }^{2}$ In ${ }^{5}$ year ${ }^{2}$ now [ ${ }^{3}$ the] ${ }^{4}$ fifteenth of the government of Tiberins
 Cæsar, ${ }^{3}$ being ${ }^{\text {4 g o orernor }}{ }^{\text {P2 Pontins }}{ }^{2}$ Pilate of Judæa,
 and ${ }^{2}$ being ${ }^{\text {stetrarch }}{ }^{\text {a of }}$ 'Galilee ${ }^{1}$ Herod, and Philip
 his brother being tetrarch of Iturea and ${ }^{3}$ of ${ }^{4}$ Tracho-
 nitis [1 ${ }^{1}$ the] ${ }^{1}$ region, and Lysanias ${ }^{3}$ of ${ }^{4}$ Abilene ${ }^{1}$ being ${ }^{2}$ tetrarch,
 in [the] high-priesthood of Anuas and Caiaphas, came [the] word
 of God upon John the ${ }^{2}$ of ${ }^{3}$ Zacharias ${ }^{1}$ son in the wilderness.
 And he went into all the country around the Jordan,
 proclaiming [the] baptism of repentance for remission of sins;
 as it has been written in [the] book of [the] words of Esaias the
 prophet, saying, [The] voice of one crying in the wilderness,
 Prepare the way of [the] Lord; ${ }^{2}$ straight ${ }^{1}$ make ${ }^{4}$ paths
 ${ }^{3}$ his. Every ravine shall be filled up, and every mountain and
 thill shall be made low; and ${ }^{\text {sshall }}$ shecome ${ }^{\text {th }}$ the ${ }^{\text {ccrooked ["places] into }}$
 a straight [path], and the rough into ${ }^{2}$ ways ${ }^{2}$ smooth; and ${ }^{3}$ shall ${ }^{4}$ see
 ${ }^{2}$ all ${ }^{2}$ flesh the salvation of God. He said therefore to the
 ${ }^{\text {cheming }}{ }^{\text {a ont }}$ 'crowds to be baptized by him, Offspring
 of vipers, who forewarned you to flee from the coming wrath?
behold, thy father and I have sought thee sorrowing. 49 And he said anto them, How is it that ye sought me? wist ye not that I mnst be about my Father's business? 50 And they understood net the saying which he spake unto them. 51 And he went down with them, and came to Nazareth, and was subject unto them: but his mother kept all these sayings in her heart. 52 And Jesus increased in wisdom and stature, and in favour with God and man.
III. Now in the fif. teenth year of the reign of Tiberius Cæsar, Pontius Pilate being governor of Judæa, and Herod being tetrarch of Galilee, and his brother Philip tetrarch of Ituræa and of the region of Trachonitis, and Lysanias the tetrarch of Abilene, 2 Annas and Caiaphas being the high priests, the word of God came unto Johr the son of Zacharias in the wilderness. 3 And he came into all the country about Jordan, preaching the baptism of repentance for the remission of sins; 4 as it is written in the book of the words of Esaias the prophet, saying, The voice of one crying in the wilderness, Prepare yethe way of the Lord, make his paths straight. 5 Every valley shall be filled, andevers mountain and hill shall be brought low; and the crooked shall be made straight, and the rough ways shall be made smooth; 6 and all flesh shall see the salvation of God. 7 Then said he to the multitude that came forth to be baptized of him, o geueration of vipers, who hath warned you to flee from the wrath to come? 8 Bring forth therefore fruits worthy of repentance, and begin not to say within yourselves, We have Abraham to our fa-

[^99]ther: for I say unto yon. That God is able of these stones to raise npchildren unto Abraham. 9 And now also the axe is laid unto the root of the trees: every tree therefore which bringeth not forth good fruit is hewn down, and cast into the fire. 10 And the people asked him, saying, What shall we do then? 11 He answereth and saith nnto them, He that hath two coats, let him impart to him that hath none; and he that hath meat, let him do likewise. 12 Then came also publicans to be baptized, and said unto him, Master, what shall we do? 13 And he said unto them, Exact no more than that which is appointod you. 14 And the soldiers likewise demanded of him, saying, And what shall we do? And he said anto them, Do violence to no man, neither accuse any falsely ; and be content with your wages.

15 And as the people were in expectation, and all men mused in their hearts of John, whether he were the Christ, or not; 16 John answered, saying unto them all, I indeed baptize you with water; but one mightier than I cometh, the latchet of whose shoes I am not worthy to unloose: he shall baptize you with the Holy Ghost and with fire: 17 whose fan is in his hand, and he will throughly purge his floor, and will gather the wheat into his garner; but the chaff he will burn with fire unquenchable. 18 And many other things in his cxhortation preached he unto the people. 19 But Herod the tetrarch, being reproved by him for Herodias his brother Philip's wife, and for all the evils which Herod had done, 20 added yet this above all, that he shut up John in prison.
 Prodace therefore fruits worthy of repentance; and not
 ${ }^{1}$ begin to say in yourselves, ["For] father ${ }^{2}$ we ${ }^{2}$ have ${ }^{2}$ Abraham,
 for I say to yon, that ${ }^{4} \mathrm{~s}^{3}$ able ${ }^{2}$ God from these stones
 to raise up children to Abraham. But already also the axe to the
 root of the trees is applied : ' ${ }^{2}$ every ${ }^{\text {1 }}$ therefore tree not producing
 ${ }^{2}$ fruit ${ }^{\text {tgood }}$ is cut down and into [the] fire is cast. And
 ${ }^{3}$ asked ${ }^{4}$ him ${ }^{2}$ the ${ }^{2}$ crowds, saying, What then shall we do ?
 And answering he says to them, Hethat has two tunios let him
 impart to him that has not; and he that has victuals "likewise
 ${ }^{2}$ let ${ }^{2}$ him ${ }^{\text {d do. And }}{ }^{3}$ came ${ }^{{ }^{2} \text { also }}{ }^{2}$ tax-gatherers to be baptized, and
 they said to him, Teacher, what shall we do? And he said
 to them, ${ }^{2}$ Nothing ${ }^{3}$ more ${ }^{6}$ beyond ${ }^{\circ}$ that ${ }^{6}$ which ${ }^{{ }^{\text {is }}{ }^{5} \text { appointed }}$
 ${ }^{9}$ to ${ }^{10}$ you ${ }^{2}$ exact. And asked him also those who weresoldiers,
 saying, And we what shall we do? And hesaid to them,
 ${ }^{2}$ No ${ }^{3}$ one ${ }^{\text {ioppress }}$ nor accuse falsely, and be satisfied ó $\psi \omega \nu i o t s-\dot{v} \mu \tilde{\omega} \nu$.
with your wages.
 Butas ${ }^{3}$ were ${ }^{4}$ in ${ }^{8}$ expectation ${ }^{\text {t }}$ the ${ }^{2}$ people, and ${ }^{2}$ were ${ }^{3}$ reasoning ${ }^{2}$ all
 in theirhearts concerning John, whether or not
 he might be the Christ, ${ }^{\text {answered }}{ }^{1}$ John all,
 saying, I indeed with water baptize you, but he comes who [is]
 mightier than I , of whom I am not fit to loose the thong
 of his sandals ; he ${ }^{3}$ you ${ }^{2}$ will "baptize with [the] ${ }^{2}$ Spirit
 ${ }^{2}$ Holy and with fire ; of whom the winnowing fan [18 $]$ in his hand,
 and he will thoroughly purge his floor, and will gather the
 wheat into his granary, but the chaff he will burn
 with fire unquenchable ${ }^{3}$ Many therefore $^{\text {a }}$ and other things exhorting

[^100] he announced the glad tidings to the people. Bat Herod the te-
 trarch being reproved by him concerning Herodias the
 wife of Philip his brother, and concerning all
 ${ }^{3}$ which ${ }^{\text {shad }}$ "done [ ${ }^{1}$ the] "evils ${ }^{\text {Heherod, }}{ }^{\text {added also }}$
 this to all that heshat up John in the $\phi \quad \phi \lambda \alpha \kappa \hat{y}$.
prison.
 Now it came to pass "having 'been "baptized ${ }^{\text {a }}$ all ${ }^{\text {the }}$ 'he ${ }^{3}$ people, and
 Jesus having been baptized and praying, ${ }^{3}$ was ${ }^{\circ}$ opened ${ }^{\text {t }}$ the
 "heaven, and descended the Spirit the Holy in a bodilly
 form as a dove apon him, and a voice out of heaven
 came, saying, Thou art my Son the beloved, in thee


## I have found delight.

 And ${ }^{2}$ himself ${ }^{3}$ was ${ }^{1}$ Jesus ${ }^{7}$ about ${ }^{3}$ sears $\left[{ }^{10}\right.$ old $]$ ' ${ }^{\text {athirty }}$
 tbeginning [ ${ }^{3}$ to ${ }^{\text {b be] }}$, being, as was supposed, son of Joseph, of Eli,
 of Matthat, of Levi, of Melchi, of Janna,
 of Joseph, of Mattathias, of Amos, of Naoum, of Esli,
 of Naggai,
of Maath, of Mattathias, of Semei,
 of Joseph, of Juda, of Joannes, of Rhesa, of Zoro-
 babel of Salazhiel, of Neri, of Melchi, of Addi,
 of Cosam, of Elmodam, of Er, of Joses, of Eli-
 ezer, of Joreim, of Matthat, of Levi, of Simeon,
 of Juda, of Joseph, of Jonan, of Eliakim, of Mo-
 leas, of Menna, of Mattatha, of Nathan, of Da.
 vid, of Jesse, of Obed, of Booz, of Salmon,

21 Now when all thr people were baptized it came to pass, that Jesus also being baptized, and praying, the heaven was opened. 22 and the Holy Ghost descended in a bodily shape like a dove upon him, and a roice came from heaven, whick said, Thou art my beloved Son; in thee I am well pleased.

23 And Jesus himself began to be about thirty years of age, being (as was supposed) the son of Joseph, which was the son of Heli, 24 which was the son of Matthat, which was the son of Levi. which was the son of Melchi, which was the son of Janna, which was the son of Joseph, 25 which was the son of Mattathias, which was the son of Amos, which was the son of Naum, which was the son of Esli, which was the son of Nagge, 26 which was the son of Maath, which was the son of Mattathias, which was the son of Semel, which was the son of Joseph, which was the son of Juda. 27 which was the son of Joanna, which was the son of Rhess, which was the son of Zorobabel, which was the son of Salathiel, which was the son of Neri. 28 which was the son of Melchi, which was the son of Addi, which was the son of Cosam, which was the son of Elmodam, which was the son of Er, 29 which was the son of Jose, which was the son of Eliezer, which was the son of Jorim, whick. was the son of Matthat, which was the son of Levi, 30 which was the son of Simeon, which was the son of Juda, which was the son of Joseph, which was the son of Jonan, which was the son of Eliakim, 31 which was the son of Melea, which

[^101]was the son of Menan, which was the son of Mattatha, which was the $80 n$ of Nathan, which was the son of David, 32 which was the son of Jesse, which was the son of Obed, which was the son of Booz, which was the son of Salmon, which was the son of Naasson, 33 which was the som of Aminadab, which was the son of Aram, which was the son of Esrow, whiclt was the son of Phares, which was the son of Juda, 34 which was the son of Jacob, which was the son of Isaac, which was the son of Abraham, which was the son of Thara, which was the son of Nachor, 35 which was the son of Saruch, which was the son of Ragau, which wa, the son of Phalec, which was the son of Heber. which was the son of Sala, 36 which was the son of Cainan, which was the son of Arphaxad, which was the son of Sem, which was the son of Noe, which was the son of Lamech, 37 which was the son of Mathusala, which was the son of Enoch, which was the son of Jared, which was the son of Maleleel, which was the son of Cainan, $3 \times$ which was the son of Enos, which was the son of Seth, which was the son of Adam, which was the son of God.
IV. And Jesus being full of the Holy Ghost returned trom Jordan and was led by the Spirit into the wilderness, 2 being forty drys tempted of the devil. And in those days he did eat nothing : and when they wereended, he afterward hungered. 3 And the devil said unto him, If thon bethe Son of God, command this stone that it be made bread. 4 And Jesus answered him, saying, lt is written, That man shall not live by bread alone, but by every word of
 of Nrasson, of Aminadab, of Aram, of Esrom,
 of Phares, of Juda, of Jacob, of Isaac, of Abraham,
 of Terah, of Nachor, of Saruch, of Ragau, of Phalek,
 of Eber, of Sala, of Cainan, of Arphaxad,
 of Sem, of Noe, of Lamech, of Mathusala, of Enoch,
 of Jared, of Maleleel. of Cainan, of Enos,
$\tau о \tilde{v} \operatorname{\sum in} \theta$, то $\tilde{v}^{\prime} \mathbf{A} \delta \dot{q} \mu, \tau о \tilde{v} \theta \varepsilon о \tilde{v}$. of Seth, of Adam, of God.
 And Jesus, ${ }^{2}$ of [ ${ }^{3}$ the] ${ }^{5}$ Spirit ${ }^{4}$ Holy ${ }^{1}$ full, returned from
 the Jordan, and was led by the Spirit into the wilderness

 and he ate nothing in those days, and "being
 ${ }^{3}$ ended ${ }^{\text {they }}$ they afterwards he hungered. And ${ }^{3}$ said to ${ }^{\text {shim }}$ 'the
 ${ }^{2}$ deril, If Son thou art of God, speak to this stone that
 it become bread. And ${ }^{2}$ answered 'Jesus to him, saying.
 It has been written, That not on bread alone shall "live ${ }^{1}$ man,

 ${ }^{2}$ devil into a ${ }^{2}$ mountain ${ }^{1}$ high shewed him all the king-
 doms of the habitable world in a moment of time. And ${ }^{3}$ said to ${ }^{\text {shim }}$
 ${ }^{\text {'t the }}{ }^{2}$ devil, To thee will I give "this ${ }^{3}$ anthority ${ }^{\text {a all }}$ and
 thcir glory ; for to me it has been delivered, and to whomsoever I wish
 Igive it. Thou therefore if thon wilt worship before me,
 ${ }^{3}$ shall ${ }^{4}$ be ${ }^{5}$ thine ${ }^{\text {a }}$ all ${ }^{2}$ things. And answering him ${ }^{2}$ ssid ${ }^{\text {id }}$ Jesus,
 Get thee behind me, Satan; for it has been written, Thou shalt wor-
 ship [the] Lord thy God, and him onls shalt thon serve.
 And he led him to Jerusalem, and set him








 upon the edge of the temple，and said to him，If the Son thou art
 of God，cast thyself ${ }^{\text {thence }}{ }^{\text {² down }}$ ；for it has been written，
 That to his angels he will give charge concerning thee，to
 keep thee；and that in［their］hands shallthey bear thee，lest $\pi \rho о \sigma \kappa o ́ \psi \eta \varsigma \quad \pi \rho o ̀ s ~ \lambda i \theta o \nu \tau o ̀ \nu-\pi o ́ \delta \alpha . \sigma o v .12 \mathrm{Kai} \dot{\alpha} \pi о \kappa \rho \iota \theta \varepsilon i \varsigma ~ \varepsilon i ̄ \pi \varepsilon \nu$ thou strike againsta stone thy foot．And answering ${ }^{\text {said }}$
 ${ }^{2}$ to ${ }^{4}$ him ${ }^{1}$ Jesus，It has been said，Thou shalt not tempt［the］Lord
 thy God．

And haring finished every temptation the de－

 And ${ }^{2}$ returned ${ }^{2}$ Jesus in the power of the Spirit
 to Galilee；and a rumour went out into ${ }^{2}$ whole ${ }^{\text {＇}}$ the conntry
 around concerning him．and he tanght in ${ }^{\text {syn－}}$
 agogues＇their，being glorified by all．And ke came to
 Nazareth，where he was brought up；and heentered according to
 hisenstom on the day of the sabbaths into the synagogue，
 and stood up to read．And there was given to him［the］book
 of Esaias the prophet，and having unrolled the book he found

the place where it was written，［The］Spirit of［the］Lord［is］ غ่ $\pi^{\prime} \quad$ 白 $\mu$ 白，о upon me，on account of which he anointed me to announce the glad tidings
 to［the］poor，he has sent me to heal the broken
 in heart，to proclaim to captives deliverance and to［the］blind
 recovery of sight，to send forth［the］crushed indeliverance，to pro－
 claim［the］${ }^{2}$ year ${ }^{3}$ of［ ${ }^{4}$ the］${ }^{5}$ Lord ${ }^{1}$ acceptable．And haring rolled up the
 book，having delivered［it］to the attendant he sat down，and ${ }^{3}$ of tall
 ${ }^{\text {sin }}{ }^{6}$ the ${ }^{\text {ssynagogue }}{ }^{1}$ the＂eyes were fixed upon him．
 And he began to say to them，To－day is fulfilled
 tnis scripture in your ears．And all bore witness

God． 5 And the devil， taking him up into an high mountain，shewed unto him all the king－ doms of the world in a moment of time． 6 And the devil said unto him，All this power will I gire thee， and the glory of them for that is delivered unto me；and to whom． soever I will I give it． 7 If thou therefore wilt worship me，all shall be thine．$\checkmark$ And Jesus answered and said un to him，Get thee be hind me，Satan：for it is written，Thou shalt worship the Lord thy God，and him only shalt thou serve． 9 And he brought him to Je－ rusalem，and set hin on a pinnacle of the temple，and said unto him，If thon be the Son of God，cast thyself down from hence： 10 for it is written，He shall give his angels charge over thee，to keep thee： 11 and in their hands they shall bear thee up，lest at any timethou dash thy foot against a stone． 12 And Jesus answer－ ing said unto him，It is said，Thou shalt not tempt the Lord thy God． 13 And when the devil had ended all the temptation，he depart－ ed from him for a season．

14 And Jesus return－ ed in the power of the Spirit into Galilee： and there went out a fame of him through all the region round about． 15 And he tanght in their syna－ gogues，being glorified of all． 16 And he came to Nazareth，where he had been brought up ： and，as his custom was，he went into the synagogue on the sab－ bath day，and stood up for to read． 17 And there was delivered unto him the book of the prophet Esaias． And when he had opened the book，he found the place where it was written， 18 The Spirit of the Lord is upon me，because he hath anointed me to preach the gospel to

[^102]the poor ; he hath sent me to heal the brokenhearted, to preach deliverance to the eaptives, and recovering of sight to the blind, to set at liberty them that are bruised, 19 to preach the acceptable year of the Lord. 20 And he elosed the book, and he gave it again to the minister, and sat down. And the eyes of all them that were in the synagogue were fastened on him. 21 And he began to say unto them, This day is this seripture fulfilled in your ears. 22 And all bare him witness, and wondered at the gracious words which proceeded ont of his mouth. And they said, Is not this Joseph's son? 23 And he said unto them, Ye will surely say unto me this proverb, Physician, heal thyself: whatsoever we have heard done in Capernanm, do also here in thy country. 24 And he said, Verily 1 say unto you, No prophet is aceepted in his own country. 25 But I tell you of a truth, many widows were in Israel in the days of Elias, when the heaven was shut up three years and six months, when great famine was thronghout all the land; 26 but unto none of them was Elias sent, save unto Sarepta, a city of Sidon, unto a woman that was a widow. 27 And many lepers were in Israel in the time of Efiseus the prophet; and none of them was eleansed, saving Naaman the Syrian. 28 And all they in the synagogne, when they heard these things, were filled with wrath, 29 and rose up, and thrust him out of the city, and led him unto the brow of the hill whereon their city was built, that they night east him down herdlong. 30 But he passing through the midst of them went his way,
 to him, and wondered at the words of grace which pro-
 ceeded out of his mouth; and they said, ${ }^{2}$ Not ${ }^{3}$ this ${ }^{\mathrm{r}_{\mathrm{i}}}$
 the son of Joseph? And hesaid to them, Surely ye will bay

 whatsoever wehaveheard being done in Capernanm, do
 also here in thine [own] country. But he said, Verily I say to you, that
 no prophet aceeptable is in his [own] country. ${ }^{2}$ In
 ${ }^{1}$ but truth I say to you, many widows were in the days
 of Elins in Ieract, when ${ }^{3}$ was ${ }^{\text {s }}$ shut ${ }^{\circ}$ up ${ }^{1}$ the "heaven for "years
 ${ }^{1}$ three and ${ }^{2}$ months ${ }^{2}$ six, when there was a ${ }^{2}$ famiue ${ }^{\text {e }}$ great upon all the
 land, and to noue of them was sent Elias except to
 Sarepta of Sidonia, to $a^{2}$ woman ${ }^{2}$ widow. And many
 lepers were in the time of Elisha the prophet in Israel,
 and none of them was cleansed except Naaman the Syrian. And
 ${ }^{{ }^{5} \text { were }}$ "filled $\quad{ }^{2}$ all ${ }^{{ }^{7}{ }^{7} \text { with }{ }^{\text {sindignation }} \text { "in }{ }^{3} \text { the }{ }^{\text {syynagogue, }} \text { hearing }}$
 these things; and having risen up they cast him out of [the]
 eity, and led him unto the brow of the mountain upou


 'him; buthe passing through [the] midst of them went away.
 And he went down to Capernaum a city of Galileo,
 and was teaching them on tho sabbaths. And they were as-
 tonished at his teaching. for with authority was his word.
 And in the synagogue was a man having a spirit of a demon
 unclean; and he cried out with a ${ }^{2}$ voice ${ }^{\text {r loud, }}$ sasing, Aht
 what to us and to thee, Josus, Nazarene? Art thou come to destroy ns?
 I know thee who thou art, the Holy [Ono] of God. And ${ }^{\text {² }}$ rebuked

[^103]
${ }^{3} \mathrm{him}{ }^{1}$ Jesus, saying, Hold thy peace, and come forth out of him. of Galilee, and tanght
 And ${ }^{\text {bharing }}{ }^{\text {th }}$ hrown ${ }^{\text {shim }}{ }^{1}$ the sdemon into the midst came out
 from him, in nothing having hurt him. And 'came ${ }^{1}$ astonishment
 apon all, and they spoke to one another, saying, What
 word [is] this, that with authority and power hecommands the а́каӨáp $\boldsymbol{\alpha}$ unclean spirits, and they come out? And ${ }^{3}$ went ${ }^{4}$ out

${ }_{1}{ }^{2}$ rumour concerning him into every place of the country around.
 And rising up out of the synagogue he entered into the house
 of Simon. ${ }^{2}$ The ${ }^{3}$ mother-in-law ${ }^{\text {'and }}$ of Simon was oppressed with
 $a^{2}$ fever ${ }^{1}$ great; and they asked him for her. and
 standing over her he rebuked the fever, and it left her;

and immediately arising she served them.

And at the going down of the sun all as many as had [persons]
 sick with ${ }^{2}$ diseases ${ }^{2}$ various brought them to him,
 and he "on ${ }^{6}$ one ${ }^{\text {seach }}{ }^{7}$ of ${ }^{6}$ them ${ }^{3}$ hands ${ }^{1}$ having ${ }^{2}$ laid healed
 them; $\quad$ and ${ }^{2}$ went ${ }^{3}$ out ${ }^{\text {a also }}{ }^{\text {d demons }}$ from many,
 erying out and saying, Thou art the Christ the Son
 of God. And rebuking he suffered not them to speak because they knew

the ${ }^{3}$ Christ ${ }^{1}$ him ${ }^{2}$ to ${ }^{3}$ be.
 And ${ }^{2}$ being ${ }^{3}$ come day having gone out he went into a desert
 place, and the crowds songht him, and came upto him
 and were detaining him that he might not go from them. Buthe
 said to them, Also to the other cities ${ }^{\text {sto }}$ sannounce


 for this have I been sent forth. And he was preaching in the
 synagogues
of Galilee.
them on the sabbate days. 32 And they were astonished at his doctrine : for his word was with power. 33 And in the synagogue there was a man, which had a spirit of an unclean devil, and cried out with a loud voice, 34 saying, Let us alone; what have we to do with thee, thou Jesus of Nazareth ? art thou come to destroy us? i know thee who thou art; the Boly One of God. 35 And Jesus rebuked him, saying, Hold thy peace, and come out of him. And when the devil had thrown him in the mid-t, he came out of him, and hurt him not. 36 And they were all amazed, and spake among themselves, saying, What a word is this! for with authority and power he commandeth the unclean spirits, and they comeont. 37 And the fame of him went out into every place of the country round about.
38 And he arose out of the synagogue, and entered into Simon's house. And Simon's wife's mother was taken with a great ferer; and they besought him for her. 39 And he stood over her, and rebuked the fever; and it left her: and immediately she arose and ministered unto them.

40 Now when thesun was setting, all they that had any sick with divers diseases brought them unto him ; and he laid his hands on every one of them, and healed them. 41 And devils also came ont of many, crying ont, and saying, Thou art Christ the Son of God. And he rebuking them suffered them not to speak : for they knew that be was Christ.

42 And when it was day, he departed and went into a desert place: and the people sought him, and came unto him, and stayed

[^104]him, that he should not depart from them. 43 And he said unto them, I must preach the kingdom of God to other cities also: for therefore am I sent. 44 And he preached in the synagogues of Galilee.
V. And it came to pass, that, as the people pressed upon him to hear the word of God, he stood by the lake of Gennesaret, 2 and saw two ships standing by the lake: but the fishermen were gone out of them, and were washing their nets. 3 And he entered into one of the ships, which was Simon's, and prayed him that he would thrust out a little from the land. And he sat down, and taught the people out of the ship. 4 Now when he had left speaking, he said unto Simon, Launch out into the deep, and let down your nets for a draught. 5 And Simon answering said unto him, Master, we have toiled all the night, and have taken nothing: neverthele s at thy word I will let down the net. 6 And when they had this done, they inclosed a great multitude of flshes: and their net brake. 7 And they beckoned unto their partners, which were in the other ship, that they should come and help them. And they oame, and filled both the ships, so that they began to sink. 8 When Simon Peter saw it, he fell down at Jesus' knees, saying, Depart from me; for I am a sinful man, 0 Lord. 9 For he was astonished, and all that were with him, at the draught of the fishes which they had taken: 10 and so was also James, and John, the sons of Zebedee, which were partners with Simon. And Jesus said unto Simon, Fear not ;
 And it came to pass during the [time] the crowd pressed on him
 to hear the word of God, that he was standing by
 the lake of Gennesaret: and he saw two ships standing
 by the lake, but the fishermen having gone out from them
 washed the nets. And having entered into one of the ships
 which was Simon's, he asked him from the land to put
 off a little; and having sat down he taught from the ship the
 crowds. And when he ceased speaking he said to Simon,
 Put off into the deep and let down your nets for
 a haul. And answering Simon said to him, Master,
 through ${ }^{2}$ whole ${ }^{\text {the }}$ the night having laboured, nothing have we taken,
 bat at thy word $I$ will let down the net. and this
 having done they euclosed of fishes $a^{2}$ shoal ${ }^{1}$ great ; ${ }^{6}$ was ${ }^{7}$ breaking
 ${ }^{3}$ and ${ }^{{ }^{n} \text { net }}$ their. and they beckoned to the partners
 those in the other ship, that coming they should help them;
 and they came, and filled both the ships, so that ${ }^{2}$ were ${ }^{3}$ sink-
 ing ${ }^{\text {they }}$. And ${ }^{3}$ having ${ }^{4}$ seen ${ }^{2}$ Simon ${ }^{2}$ Peter fell at the knees
 of Jesus, saying, Depart from me, for a man a sinner
 am I, Lord. For astonishment laid hold on him and all those
 with him, at the hanl of the tishes which they had taken;
 and in like manner also Jannes and John, sons of Zebedee,
 who were partners with Simon. And "said to *Simon
 ${ }^{2}$ Jesus, Fear not; from henceforth men thou shalt be
 capturing. And having brought the ships to land, leaving
 all they followed him.

[^105] And it came to pass as ${ }^{2}$ was ${ }^{\text {b }}$ he in one of the cities,
 that behold, a man full of leprosy, and seeing Jesns, falling
 upon [his] 'face be besought him, saying, Lord, if thon wilt
 thou art able me to cleanse. And having stretched out [his] hand
 he touched him, saying, I will; be thon cleansed. And immediately the
 leprosy departed from him. And he charged him
 no one to tell; but haring gone shew thyself to the prisst, and
 offer for thy cleansing, as ${ }^{2}$ ordered ${ }^{\text {² Mo- }}$
 ses, for a testimony to them. But was spread abroad still more the
 report ooncerning him; and ${ }^{3}$ were 'coming ${ }^{2}$ crowds 'great to hear,
 and to be healed by him from their infirmities.
 $\mu \varepsilon \nu о \varsigma$. ing.
 And it came to pass on one of the days that he was teach-
 ing, and there were sitting by Pharisees and teachers of the law,
 who were oome out of every village of Galilee and
 of Judma and of Jerusalem: and power of [the] Lord was [there] for
 to heal them. And behold, men earrying apon a conch
 a man who was paralysed, and they sought ${ }^{3}$ him ${ }^{2}$ to ${ }^{2}$ bring
 in and to place [him] before him. And not having found by
 what way they should bring in him on account of the crowd, going ap
 on the hoasetop, through the tiles they let down him with the
 little conch into the midst before Jesus. And seeing
 their faith he said to him, Man, ${ }^{\text {ha have }}$ "been ${ }^{\text {sforgiven }{ }^{6} \text { thee }}$
 thy ${ }^{2}$ sins. And began to reason the scribes
 and the Pharisees, saying, Who is this who speaks blas-
 phemies who is able to forcept ${ }^{2}$ alone ${ }^{1}$ God forgive sins, but God

[^106]Jesus perceived their thoughts, he answering said unto them, What reason ye in your hearts? 23 Whether is easier, to say, Thy sins be forgiven thee ; or to sny, Rise up and walk? 24 But that ye may know that the Son of man hath power upon earth to forgive sins, (he said onto the sick of the palsy,) I say unto thee, Arise, and take up thy couch, and go into thine house. 25 And immediately he rose up before them, and took up that whereon he lay, and departed to his own house, glorifying God. 26 And they were all amazed, and they glorified God, and were filled with fear, saying, We have seen strange things to day.

27 And after these things he went forth, and saw a publican, named Levi, sitting at the receipt of custom : aud he said unto him, Follow me. 28 And he left all, rose up, and followed him. 29 And Levi made him a great feast in his own house : and there was a great company of publicans and of others that sat down with them. 30 But their scribes and Pharisees murmured again-t his disciples, saying, Why do ye cat and drink with publicans and sinners? 31 And Je-us answering said unto them, They that are whole need not a physician; but they that are sick; 32 I came not to call the righteous, but sinners to repentance. 33 And they said unto him, Why do the disciples of John fast
 But knowing their reasonings an-
 swering said to them, Why reason ye in thearts
 'your? which is easier, to say, Have been forgiven thee
 thy sins, or to say, Arise and walk? But that
 ye may know that authority has the Son of man on the
 earth to forgive sins, hesaid to the paralysed, To thee I say,
 Arise, and having takenup thy little couch go to "house

${ }^{1}$ thy. And immediately having stoodup before them, havingtakenup
 [that] on which he was lying, he departed to his house, glorifying
 God. And amazement seized all, and they glorified
 God, and were filled with fear, saying, Wo have seen $\pi \alpha \rho a ́ \delta o \xi a ~ \sigma \dot{\eta} \mu \varepsilon \rho о \nu$.
strange things to-day.
 And after these things he went forth, and saw a tax-gatherer,
 by name Levi, sitting at the tax office, and said to him,
 Follow me. And having left all, having arisen he fol-
 lowed him. And ${ }_{\text {made }}$ sentertainment ${ }_{3_{a} \text { tgreat }}$
 ${ }^{1}$ Levi for him in hishonse, and there was $a^{2}$ multitude ${ }^{3}$ of ${ }^{4}$ tax-
 gatherers ${ }^{2}$ great and others who were with them reclining
 [at table]. And murmured their scribes and the Phari-
 sees at his disciples, saying, why with
 tax-gatherers and sinners do ye eat and drink? and an-
 swering Jesus said to them, No need have they who
 are in health of a physician, but they who ill are. ${ }^{3}$ Not
 ${ }^{11}{ }^{1}$ havecome to call righteoas [ones], but sinners to repent-
 ance. And they said to him, Why ${ }^{\text {a }}$ the ${ }^{3}$ disciples

[^107]
${ }^{4}$ of ${ }^{5}$ John of ${ }^{1}$ fast and supplications make, in like
 manner also those of the Pharises, but those of thee tat and
 drink? Andhe said to them, Are yeable ${ }^{3}$ the
 *sons ${ }^{5}$ of ${ }^{6}$ the ${ }^{7}$ bridechamber ${ }^{10}$ while ${ }^{11}$ the ${ }^{12}$ bridegroom ${ }^{14}$ with ${ }^{15}$ them ${ }^{13}$ is
 'to ${ }^{2}$ make ${ }^{\text {ato }}{ }^{\text {a }}$ fast? ? but will come days ${ }^{2}$ also ${ }^{2}$ when
 shall be taken away from them the bridegroom, then they will fast in
 those days. And he spoke also a parable to
 them, No one a piece of a "garment ${ }^{2}$ new puts on
 ${ }^{3}$ garment ${ }^{\text {an }}$ "old, otherwise both the new herends, and
 with the old does not agree [the] piece which [is] from the
 new. Aud no one puts ${ }^{2}$ wine ${ }^{\text {new }}$ new into ${ }^{2}$ skins ${ }^{2}$ old,
 otherwise +will ${ }^{\text {s burst }}{ }^{1}$ the "new ${ }^{3}$ wine the skins, and it
 will be poured out, and the skins will bedestroyed; but "wine 'new
 inco ${ }^{2}$ skins ${ }^{\text {n }}$ new is to be put, and both are preserved together.
 And no one having drank old [wine] immediately desires new; $\lambda \varepsilon ́ \gamma \varepsilon \iota-\gamma a ́ \rho, ~ ‘ O \quad \pi a \lambda a \iota o ̀ s ~{ }^{k} \chi \rho \eta \sigma \tau o ́ \tau \varepsilon \rho o ́ \varsigma^{\prime \prime}$ ह̇ $\sigma \tau \iota \nu$. forhe says, The old "better ${ }^{1}$ is.

and it came to pass on sabbath ${ }^{\text {['the] }}{ }^{2}$ second ${ }^{\text {firrst }}{ }^{\text {spassed }}$
 ${ }^{3}$ along ${ }^{\text {she he }}$ through the corn fields; and ${ }^{3}$ were tplacking
 ${ }^{1}$ his ${ }^{2}$ disciples the ears, and were eating, rubbing [them]
 in the hands. But some of the Pharisees said to them, Why
 do ye that which it is not lawful to do on the sabbaths? And
 answering to them ${ }^{2}$ said ${ }^{1}$ 'Jesus, Noteven this did yeread,

that which ${ }^{2}$ did ${ }^{2}$ David, when hehungered, himself and those who
 with him were? how he entered into the house of God,
 and the loaves of the presentation took, and ate, and
VI. And it came to pass on the second sabbath after the first, that he went through the corn fields; and bis disciples plucked the ears of corn, and did eat, rubbing them in their hands. 2 And certain of the Pharisees said unto them, Why do ye that which is not lawful to do on the sabbath days? 3 And Jesus answering them said, Have ye not read so much as this, what David did, when himself was an hungred, and they which were with him; 4 how he went into the house of God, and did take and eat the








also to them that were with him; which it is not lawful to eat but for the priests alone? 5 And he said unto them, That the Son of man is Lord also of the sabbath.

6 And it came to pass also on another sabbath, that he entered into the synagogue and tanght: and there was a man whose right hand was withered. 7 And the scribes and Pharisees watched him, whether he would heal on the sabbath day; that they might and an accusation against him. 8 But he knew their thoughts, and said to the man which had the withered hind, Rise up, and stand forth in the midst. And he arose and stood forth. 9 Then said Jesus unto them, I will ask you one thing; Is it lawful on the sabbath days to do good, or to do evil? to save life, or to destroy it? 10 And looking round about upon them all, he said unto the man, Stretch forth thy hand. And he did so: and his hand was restored whole as theother. 11 And they were filled with madness; and communed one with another what they might do to Jesus.

12 And it came to pass in those days, that he went out into a mountain to pray, and continned all night in orayer toGod. 13 And when it was day, he called unto him his disciples: and of them he chose twelve, whom also he named apostles; 14 Simon, (whom to also named Peter,) und Andrew his brother, James and John, Philip and Bartholomew, 15 Matthew and Ihomas, James the son
 gave also to those with him, which it is not lawful to eat except
 ${ }^{3}$ only ${ }^{1}$ the ${ }^{2}$ priests? And he said to them, Lord ${ }^{\text {is }}$

${ }^{1}$ the ${ }^{2}$ Son $\quad{ }^{3}$ of ${ }^{4}$ man also of the sabbath.
 And it came to pass also on another sabbath ${ }^{\text {zentered }}{ }^{\text {inhe }}$
 into the synagogue and taught; and there was there a man,
 and his hand the right was withered. And ${ }^{{ }^{6} \text { were }}{ }^{7}$ watching ${ }^{\text {anim }}$


 heal, that they might find an accusation against him. But he
 knew their reasonings, and said to the man who
 ${ }^{3}$ withered had ${ }^{2}$ the hand, Arise, and stand in the midst.
 And he having risen up stood. "Said 'then "Jesus to them,
 I will ask you, whether it is lawful on the sabbaths to do
 good or to do evil? ${ }^{3}$ life ${ }^{\text {'to "save or to destroy? And }}$
 having looked around on all them he said to the man,
 Stretch out thy hand. and he did so, and ${ }^{3}$ was
 ${ }^{\text {r restored }}$ 'his ${ }^{2}$ hand sound as the other. But they
 were filled with madness, and consulted with one another [asto] what
 they should do to Jesus.
 And it oame to pass in those days he went out into the
 mountain to pray, and he was spending the night in prayer
 of God. And when it became day he called to [him]
 his disciples, and cliose out from them twelve, whom also
 ${ }^{3}$ apostles ${ }^{\text {the }}{ }^{2}$ named: Simon whom also he named Peter
 and Andrew his brother, James and John,
 Philip and Bartholomew, Matthew and Thomas,







 James the [son] of Alphæus and Simon who [was] call-
 ed Zealot, Judas [brother] of James, and Judas
 Iscariote, who also became [the] betrayer. And descending
 with them hestood on $a^{2}$ place ${ }^{1}$ level, and $a$ crowd of "disciples
 ${ }^{\text {h }}$ his and a ${ }^{2}$ multitude ${ }^{2}$ great of the people from all Judæa
 and Jerasalem and the sea coast of Tyre and Sidon, who
 came to hear him, and to be healed of their diseases,
 and those beset by ${ }^{2}$ spirits ${ }^{1}$ unclean, and
 they were healed. And all the crowd sought to touch him;

for power from him wont out and healed all.
 And he lifting up his eyes upon sdisci-
 ples ${ }^{\text {his }}$ said, Blessed [are] the poor, for yours is ì ßaбıлєía той $\theta \varepsilon о \tilde{v} .21 \mu \alpha \kappa \alpha ́ \rho ı o \iota ~ o i ~ \pi \varepsilon \iota \nu \tilde{\omega} \nu \tau \varepsilon \varsigma ~ \nu \tilde{v} \nu$, öть the kingdom of God. Blessed [ye] who hanger now, for
 ye shall be filled. Blessed [ye] who weep now, for ye shall laugh.
 Blessed are ye when ${ }^{2}$ ghall ${ }^{3}$ bate you ${ }^{1}$ men, and when
 they shall cut ${ }^{2}$ off ${ }^{\text {d }}$ you, and shall reproach [you], and cast out
 your name as wicked, on account of the Son of man:

 your reward [is] great in the heaven, ${ }^{2}$ according ${ }^{3}$ to ${ }^{4}$ theses ${ }^{5}$ things ${ }^{1}$ for
 did ${ }^{3}$ to the throphets
 to you the rich, for ye are receiving your consolation.


Woe to you who have been filled, for ye shall hanger. Woe to yon
 who laugh now, for ye shall mourn and weep. Woe to you
 when well of you speak all men, ${ }^{\text {according }}{ }^{3}$ to
 ${ }^{\text {these }}{ }^{6}$ things ${ }^{\text {' for }}$ did ${ }^{3}$ to ${ }^{4}$ the ${ }^{5}$ false ${ }^{\text {epprophets }}{ }^{2}$ their ${ }^{\text {"fathers. }}$
 But to you I say who hear, hear, Love

'enemies
 and they) litra. k $\dot{\varrho} \zeta \dot{\eta} \tau \boldsymbol{\tau}$


curse you, and pray for them which despitefully use you. 29 And unto him that smiteth thee ou the one cheek offer also the other; and him that taketh away tly cloke forbid not to take thy coat also. 30 Give to every man that asketh of thee; and of him that taketh away thy goods ask them not again. 31 And as ye would that men should do to you, do ye also to them likewise. 32 For if ye love them which love you, what thank have ye? for sinners also love those that love them. 33 And if ye do good to them which do good to you, what thank have ye? for sinnersalso doeven the same. 34 And if ye lend to them of whom ye hope to receive, what thank have ye? for sinners also lend to sinners, to receive as much again. 35 But love ye your enemies, and do good, and lend, hoping for nothing again; and your reward shall be great, and ye shall be the children of the Highest : for heis kind uuto the untbankful and to the evil. 36 Be ye therefore merciful, as your Father also is merciful. 37 Judge not, and ye shall not be judged: condemn not, and ye sball not be condemned : forgive, and ye shall be forgiven : 38 give, and it shall be given unto you; good measure, pressed down, and shaken together, and running over, shall men give into your bosom. For with the same measure that ye mete withal it shall be measured to you
 ${ }^{\prime}$ your, "well ${ }^{3}$ do to those who hate you, bless
 those who curse you, and pray for those who
 despitefully use you. To him who strikes thee on the cheek,
 offer also the other; and from him who takes away thy
 cloak, also the tunic do not forbid. ${ }^{2}$ To ${ }^{3}$ every ${ }^{4}$ one ${ }^{\text {a }}$ and who
 asks thee, give; and from him who takes away what [is] thine,
 ask [it] not back; and according as yo desire that ${ }^{\text {s }}$ should ${ }^{3}$ do ${ }^{4}$ to ${ }^{\text {s y }}$ ou
 'men, also "ye 'do to them in like manner. And if
 ye love those who love yon, what to ${ }^{\text {s }}$ yon thank "is ${ }^{\text {sit }}$ ?
 for even sinners "those ${ }^{\text {w wh }}$ who ${ }^{\text {a love }}{ }^{\text {st them }}{ }^{1}{ }^{1}$ love.
 And if ye do good to those who do good to you,
 what ${ }^{2}$ to ${ }^{3}$ yon ${ }^{\text {t thank }}$ is it? ${ }^{2}$ even ${ }^{\text {ffor }}$ sinners "the ${ }^{3}$ same
 ${ }^{\text {'do }}$ do. And if ye lend [to those] from whom ye hope
 to receive, what to "you thank is it? "even for sinners
 ${ }^{2}$ to sinners ${ }^{1}$ lend, that they may receive the like. But
 love your enemies, and do good, and lend,
 ${ }^{3}$ nothing ${ }^{1}$ hoping ${ }^{2}$ for again; and ${ }^{3}$ shall ${ }^{\text {a }}$ be ${ }^{\text {'y your }}{ }^{2}$ reward great,
 and ye shall be sons of the Highest; for he ${ }^{2}$ good ${ }^{{ }^{1}}$ is to
 the unthankful and wicked. Beye therefore compassionate,
 as also your father ${ }^{2}$ compassionate ${ }^{2}$ is. And judge not,
 that in no wise ye be judged ; condemunot, that in no wise ye be
 condemned. Release, and ye shall be released. Give, and
 it shall be given to you, ' ${ }^{2}$ measure 'good, pressed down and shaken to-
 gether and running over shall they give into ${ }_{\text {tbosom }}$
 'your: "with ${ }^{\text {the }}$ for same measure with which ye mete, it shall be

[^108]
 measured again to you. סúvaтat тvф入òs

 ${ }^{5} s_{5}$ pit ${ }^{\text {in will fall? }}{ }^{4}$ not ${ }^{z_{i s}}{ }^{1}{ }^{2}{ }^{2}$ disciple above the teacher
 of him; bat ${ }^{2}$ perfected ${ }^{3}$ every ${ }^{2}$ one shall be as ${ }^{2}$ teacher
 ${ }^{1}$ his. But why lookest thou on the mote that [is] in the eye
 of thy brother,
 perceivest not?
 or how art thouable to say to thy brother, Brother, suffer [that] Imaycastout the mote that[is] in zeye
 ${ }^{1}$ thine, thyself the ${ }^{2}$ in ${ }^{3}$ thine $\left[{ }^{[0 w n}\right]^{\text {b }}$ ege ${ }^{\text {b beam not }}$ seeing? Hypo-
 crite, cast out first the beam out of thine [own] eye, and
 then thou wilt seeclearly to cast out the mote that [is] in the eye
 of thy brother. For ${ }^{3}$ not ${ }^{1}$ there ${ }^{\text {tis }}{ }^{*}{ }^{4}{ }^{6}$ tree ${ }^{5}$ good producing
 ${ }^{\text {ffruit }}{ }^{1}$ corrupt; nor $a^{2}$ tree ${ }^{1}$ corrapt producing ${ }^{2}$ frrait ${ }^{1}$ good;
 for each tree by its own fruit is known, for not
 from thorns do they gather figs, nor from a bramble gather they
 a bunch of grapes. The good man out of the good treasure
 of his heart brings forth that which [is] good; and the wick-
 ed man out of the wicked treasure of ${ }^{2}$ heart
 ${ }^{\text {this }}$ brings forth that which [is] wieked; for out of the abun-
 dance of the heart ${ }^{\text {sspeaks }}{ }^{1}$ his "month. And why me
 do ye call Lord, Lord, and do not what I say? Every one who
 is coming to me and hearing my words and doing them,
 I will shew you to whom he is like. Like he is to a man
 building ahouse, who dog and deepened, and laid
again. 39 Anä hucranke a parable unto them, Can the blind lead the blind? shall they not both fall into the ditch? 40 The disciple is not above his master : but every one that is perfect shall be as his master. 41 And why beholdest thou the mote that is in thy brother's eye, bui perceivest not the beam that is in thin own eye? 42 Either how canst thou say to thy brother, Brother, let me pull out the mote that is in thine eye, when thou thyself beholdest not the beam that is in thine orm eye? Thou hypocrite, cast out first the beam out of thine own eye, and then shalt thou see clearly to pull out the mote that is in thy brother's eye. 43 For a good tree bringeth not forth corrupt fruit; neither doth a corrupt tree bring forth good fruit, 44 For every tree is known by his own fruit. For of thorns men do not gather figs, nor of a bramble bush gather they grapes. 45 A good man out of the good treasure of his heart bringeth forth that whieh is good; and an evil man out of the evil treasure of his heart bringeth forth that which is evil: for of the abundance of the heart his month speaketh. 46 And why call ye me, Lord, Lord, and do not the things whieh I say? $47 \mathrm{Who}-$ soever cometh to me, and heareth my sayings, and doeth them, I will shew you to whom he is like : 48 he is like a man which built an house, and digged deep, and laid the foundation on a rock: and when the flood arose, the streara beat vehemently upon that house, and could not shake it: for it
 a foundation on the rock; and a flood having come ${ }^{\text {s burst }}$
 apon ${ }^{1}$ the ${ }^{\text {stream }}$ that house, and could not shake

[^109]was founded upon a rock. 49 Bnt he that heareth, and doeth not, is like a man that without a foundation bailt an house upon the earth; against which the stream did beat vehemently, and immediatcly it fell; and the ruin of that house was great.
VII. Now when he had ended sll his sayings in the rudience ot the people, he enti red into Capernaum. 2 And is certain centurion's servant, who W $: s$ dear unto him, wis sick, and ready to di). 3 And when he he ird of Jesus, he sent un to him the elders of the Jews, beseeching hirs that be would coine and heal his servant. 4 And when they came to Jesus, they besought him instantly, saying, That he was worthy for whom he should do this: 5 for he loveth our nation, and he bath built us as synagogue. 6 Then $J$ csus went with them. And when he was now not far from the house, the centurion sent friends to him, saying unto him, Lord, trouble not thyself: for 1 am not worthy that thou houldest enter under my roof: 7 wherefore : "either thought I myself worthy to come unto thee : but say in \& word, and my servant shall be healed. \} For I also am a man set und anthority, alaving under me soltiers, and I say unto one, Go, and he goeth; and to another Come, and he cometh; and to my servant, Do this, and he docth $i$ t. 9 When Jesus heard these things, he marvelled at him, and turned him about, and said unto the people that followed him, I say
 it, for it had been founded upon the roek. Buthewho heard
 and did not like ${ }^{1}$ is to a man having bailt a house
 on the earth without a foundation; on which ${ }^{3}$ burst ${ }^{1}$ the ${ }^{2}$ stream,
 and immediately it fell, and ${ }^{6}$ was ${ }^{1}$ the ${ }^{2}$ ruin ${ }^{3}$ of ${ }^{5}$ house

${ }^{4}$ that great.
 And when he had completed all his words in the
 ears of the people he entered into Capernaum. ${ }^{4} \mathrm{Of}^{5} \mathrm{a}^{7}$ centurion
 ${ }^{1}$ and ${ }^{\text {certain }}{ }^{2}{ }^{3}{ }^{3}$ bondman ${ }^{9}$ ill ${ }^{\text {b }}$ being was about to die, who was
 by him honoured. And having heard about Jesus he sent to
 him elders of the Jews, begging him that
 having come he might cure his bondman. And they having come

 that ${ }^{3}$ worthy ${ }^{2}$ he ${ }^{2}$ is to whom he shall grant this, for he loves
 our nation and the synagogue he built for us.
 And Jesus went with them; butalready he ${ }^{2}$ not ${ }^{3}$ far
 ${ }^{1}$ being distant from the house, ${ }^{3}$ sent ${ }^{4}$ to ${ }^{5}$ him ${ }^{1}$ the ${ }^{2}$ cen-
 turion friends, saying to him, Lord, trouble not [thyself], "not
 for ${ }^{2} \mathrm{I}{ }^{3}$ am worthy that under my roof thou shouldest come;
 wherefore neither myself counted I worthy ${ }^{3}$ to ${ }^{*}$ thee 'to ${ }^{2}$ come; but
 say by a word, and shall be healed my servant. For also I a
 man am under authority appointed, having under myself
 soldiers, and Issy to this [one] Go, and he goes;
 and to snother, come, and he comes; and to my bondman, Do
 this, and he does [it]. And having heard these things Jesus won$\mu \alpha \sigma \varepsilon \nu$ av̇тóv• каi $\sigma \tau \rho \alpha \phi \varepsilon i \varsigma ~ \tau \tilde{\varphi}$ áко入ov $\theta \circ \tilde{v} \nu \tau \iota$ av̉ $\tau \tilde{\psi}$ ő $\chi \lambda \varphi$ dered at him; and turning to the ${ }^{2}$ following ${ }^{3}$ him ${ }^{\text {ºn crowd }}$






 said, I say to you, noteven in Israel so great faith did I find.
 And ${ }^{3}$ having ${ }^{4}$ returned ${ }^{1}$ those ${ }^{2}$ sent to the house found
 the sick bondman in good health.
 And it oame to pass on the next [day] he went into a city
 called Nain, and went with him his ${ }^{2}$ disciples
 ${ }^{1}$ many and a crowd ${ }^{2}$ great. And as he drew near to the gate of the
 city ${ }^{2}$ also ${ }^{1}$ behold, was being carried out [one] who had died, an ${ }^{2}$ son ${ }^{1}$ 'only
 to his mother, and she was a widow, and $\mathrm{a}^{2}$ crowd ${ }^{3}$ of ${ }^{4}$ the
 ${ }^{3}$ city ${ }^{2}$ considerable[was]with her. And seeing her the Lord
 was moved with compassion on her and said to her, Weep not.
 And coming up he touched the bier, and those bearing [it]
 stopped. And he said, Young man, to thee I say, Arise. And
 ${ }^{{ }^{3}}$ sat tup ${ }^{1}$ the ${ }^{2}$ dead and began to speak, and he gave him
 to his mother. $\quad$ and $^{2}$ seized ${ }^{1}$ fear all, and they glorified
 God, saying, $\quad A^{2}$ prophet ${ }^{\text {ggreat }}$ has risen up amongst
 us; and ${ }^{2}$ Has $^{3}$ isited ${ }^{2}$ God his people. And
 went out this report in all Judæa concerning him, and ${ }^{\prime}{ }^{\prime} \nu^{\prime \prime} \pi \alpha ́ \sigma \eta \tau \tilde{\eta} \pi \varepsilon \rho \iota \chi \dot{\omega} \rho \varphi$.
in all the country around.

 all these things. And having called to [him] 'two 'certain

 saying, Art thou the coming [one] or another are we to loolf for?
 And having eome to him the men said, John
 the Baptist has sent us to thee, saying, Art thon
 the coming [one] or another are we to look for?

unto you, I have not found so great faith, no, not in Isracl. 10 And they that were sent, returning to the house, found the servant whole that had been sick.

11 And it came to pass the day after, that he went into a city called Nain; and many of his disciples went with him, and much people. 12 Now when he came nigh to the gate of the city, behold, there was a dead man carried out, the only sou of his mother, and she was a widow: and much people of the city was with her. 13 And when the Lord saw her, he had compassion on her, and said unto her, Weep not. 14 And he came and touched the bier: and they that bare him stood still. And he said, Young man, I say unto thee, Arise. 15 And he that was dead sat up, and began to speak. And he delivered him to his mother. 16 And there came a fear on all: and they glorified God, saying, That a great prophet is risen np among us; and, That God hath visited his people. 17 And this rumour of him went forth throughout all Judæa, and throughout all the region round about.

18 And the disciples of John shewed him of all these things. 19 And John calling unto him two of his disciples sent them to Jesus, saying, Art thou he that should come? or look we for another ? 20 When the men were come unto him, they said, John Baptist hath sent us unto thee, saying, Art thou he that should come? or look we for another? 21 And in that same hour he cured many of their infirmities and plagues, and of evil

[^110]spirits; and unto many that were blind he gave sight. 22 Then Jesus answering said unto them, Go your way, and tell John what things ye have seen and heard; how that the blind see, the lame walk, the lepers are cleansed, the deaf hear, the dead are raised, to the poor the gospel is preached. 23 And blessed is he, whosoever shall not be offended in me.

24 And when the messengers of John were departed, be began to speak unto the people concerning John, What went ye ont into the wilderness for to see? A reed shaken with the wind? 25 But what went ye wut for to see? A man clothed in soft raiment? Behold, they which are gorgeously apparelled, and live delicately, are in kings' conrts. 26 But what went ye out for to see? A prophet? Yea, I say unto you, and much more than a rrophet. 27 This is he, of whom it is written, Behold, I send my uessenger before thy face, which shall prepare thy way before thee. 28 For I say linto you, Among those that are born of women there is not a greater rophet than John the Baptist: but he that is last in the kingdom of God is greater than le. 29 And all the feople that heard him, and the publicans, justified Gotl, being bapLize l with the baptism of John. 30 But the Phariscef and lawyers r.jucted the comnsel of God rgainst themsolves, being not baptized of him. 31 And the Lord said, Whereunto then shall I liken the men of this generation? and to what are they like? 32 They ar like unto children sitting in the marketplace, and calling oue to another, and say-
 ${ }^{2}$ spirits 'evil, and to blind ${ }^{\text {Imany ha be granted }}$
 to see. And "answering 'Jesus said to them, Having
 gone relate to John what yehavescenand heard; that
 blind receivesight, lame walk, lepers are cleansed,
 deaf hear, dead aro raised, poor are evangelized;
 and blessed is whoever shall not be offended in me.
 And ${ }^{\text {b }}$ having ${ }^{\text {d departed }}{ }^{\text {'the }}{ }^{\text {a }}$ messengers ${ }^{3}$ of ${ }^{4}$ John he began to speak
 to the crowds concerning John: What have yegone out into
 the wilderness to look at? a reed by [the] wind shaken?
 But what hare ye gone out to see? a man in soft
 clothing arrayed? Behold, they who in ${ }^{2}$ clothing ${ }^{1}$ splendid
 and in luxury are living ${ }^{2}$ in ${ }^{3}$ the ${ }^{4}$ palaces ${ }^{1}$ are. But what
 have ye gone out to see? n prophet? Yea, I say to you, and [one]
 more excellent than a prophet. This is he concerning whom it has
 been written, Behold, I send my messenger before
 thy face, who shall prepare thy way before thee.


 prophet than John the Baptist no one is; buthethat [is]
 less in the kingdom of God greater than he is. And
 all the people having heard and the tax-gatherers justified God,
 having been baptized [with] the baptism of John; but the Pha-
 risecs and the doctors of the law the counsel of God set aside
 as to themselves, not having been baptized by him. And ${ }^{3}$ said ${ }^{1}$ the
 "Lord, To what therefore shall I liken the inen of ${ }^{2}$ generation
 'this? and to what are thes like? Like are they tolittle childron
 in a market-place sitting, and ealling one to anothor

[^111] and saying, We piped to yon, and yedid not dance; we
 mourned to yon, and ye did not weep. For thas ${ }^{5}$ come ${ }^{1}$ John
 ${ }^{2}$ the ${ }^{3}$ Baptist neither ${ }^{\text {rbbread }}{ }^{1}$ eating nor ${ }^{2}$ wine ${ }^{2}$ drinking,
 and ye say, A demon he has. ${ }^{5}$ Has $^{6}$ come ${ }^{1}$ the ${ }^{3}$ Son ${ }^{3}$ of ${ }^{4}$ man
 eating and drinking, and yesay, Bebold, a man aglutton and
 a wine-bibher, of tax-gatherers a friend and of simners; and ${ }^{2}$ was

${ }^{3}$ justified ${ }^{2}$ wisdom by ${ }^{3}$ her ${ }^{3}$ children ${ }^{1}$ all.
 And ${ }^{\text {assked }}$ 'one ${ }^{\text {shim }}{ }^{\text {of }}$ ' ${ }^{\text {the }}$ Pharisees that he should eat with
 him. And having entered into the house of the Pharisee he re-
 clined [at table]; and behold, a woman in the city who was
 a sinner, having known that he had reclined [at tahle] in the house
 of the Pharisee, haring taken an alabaster flask of ointment, and standing
 at hisfeet behind weeping, began to bedew
 his feet with tears, and with the hairs
of ${ }^{2}$ head
 ${ }^{2}$ her she was wiping [them], and was ardently kissing his feet,
 and was anointing [them] with the ointment. But having seen, the Pharisee
 who invited him spoke within himself, saying, This [person] if
 he were a prophet, would have known who and what the woman [is]
 who touches him, for a sinner she is. And answering

${ }^{1}$ Jesus said to him, Simon, I have to thee something to say.
 Andhe says, Teacher, say [it]. Two debtors there were
 to a ${ }^{\text {ccreditor }}{ }^{\text {'certain ; the one }}$ owed ${ }^{3}$ denarii ${ }^{1}$ five ${ }^{\text {b }}$ handred, and the
 other fifty. But ${ }^{2}$ not "having ${ }^{\text {'they [wherewith] to }}$
 pay, both he forgave: which therefore of them, say, ${ }^{\text {tmost }}$
 ${ }^{3}$ him ${ }^{2}$ will ${ }^{1}$ love?

And ${ }^{2}$ answering ${ }^{1}$ Simon said, $\qquad$
ing, We have piped unto you, and ye have not danced; we have mourned to you, and ye have not wept. 33 For John the Baptist came neither eating bread nor drinking wine ; and ye say, He hath a devil. 34 The Son of man is come eating and drinking; and ye say, Behold a glnttonous man, and a winebibber, a friend of publicans and sinners ! 35 Bnt wisdom is justified of all her children.

36 And one of the Pharisees desired him that he would eat with him. And he went into the Pharisee's house, and sat down to meat. 37 And, behold, a woman in the city, which was a sinner, when she knew that Jesus sat at mest in the Pharisee's house, brought an alabaster box of ointment, 38 and stood at his feet behind him weeping, and begau to wash his feet with tears, and did wipe them with the hairs of her head, and kissed his feet, and anointed them with the ointment. 39 Now when the Pharisee which had bidden him ssw $i t$, he spake within himself, saying, This man, if he were a prophet, would have known who and what manner of woman this is that toucheth him: for she is a sinner. 40 And Jesus answering said unto him, Simon, I have somewhat to say nuto thee. And he saith, Master, say on. 41 There was a certain creditor which had two debtors: the one owed five hundred pence, and the other fifty. 42 And when they had nothing to pay, he frankly forgave them both. Tell me therefore, which of them will love him most? 43 Simon answered and said, I sup-
pose that he, to whom he forgave most. And he said unto him, Thou hast rightly judged. 44 And he turned to the woman, and said anto Simon, Seest thou this woman? I entered into thine house, thou gavest me no water for my feet: but she hath washed my feet with tears, and wiped them with the hairs of her head. 45 Thou gavest me no kiss: but this woman since the time I came in hath not ceased to kiss my feet. 46 My head with oil thou didst not anoint: but this woman hath anointed my feet with ointment. 47 Wherefore I say unto thee, Her sins, which are many, are fergiven; for she loved much : but to whom little is forgiven, the same loveth little. 48 And he said unto her, Thy sins are forgiven. 49 And they that sat at meat with him began to say within themselves, Who is this that forgiveth sins also? 80 And he said to the woman, Thy faith hath saved thee; go in реасе.
VIII. And it came to pass afterward, that he went throughout every city and village, preaching and shewing the glad tidings of the kingdom of God: and the twelve were with him, 2 and certain women, which had been healed of evil spirits and infirmities, Mary called Magdalene, out of whom went seven devils, 3 and Joanna the wife of Chuza IIerol's steward, and Susanna, and many others, which ministered unto him of their substance.
4 And when much people were gathered together, and were come to him out of every eity, he spake by a parable: 5 A sower went out to sow his seed: and as he sowed, some fell by the way side; and it was trodden down, and the
$\lambda a \mu \beta a ́ \nu \omega$ öть
 take it that[he]to whom the more he forgave. Andhe said to him,
 Rightly thou hast judged. And having turned to the woman,
 to Simon hessid, Seest thou this woman? I entered ${ }^{\text {t thy }}$ 'into
 house, water for my feet thon gavest not, but she
 with tears bedewed my feet, and with the hairs
 ${ }_{\text {hend }}{ }^{\text {af }}{ }^{\text {rener wiped [them]. A kiss to me thou gavest not, }}$
 but she from whioh [time] I came in ceased not ardently kissing
 my feet. With oil my head thou didst not anoint,
 but she with ointment anointed my feet. For which cause
 I say to thee, forgiven have been her "sins ${ }^{2}$ many; for
 she loved much; but to whom little is forgiven little he loves.
 And he said to her, Forgiven have been thy sins. And
 began those reclining with [him] to say withinthemselves, Who ${ }^{2}$ this
 $\nu a i ̂ \kappa \alpha, ~ ' Н . \pi i \sigma \tau \iota c ̧ . \sigma o v ~ \sigma \varepsilon ́ \sigma \omega \kappa \varepsilon ́ v ~ \sigma \varepsilon ` ~ \pi о р \varepsilon v ́ o v ~ \varepsilon i c ̧ ~ \varepsilon i \rho \eta ́ \nu \eta \nu \nu$. man, Thy faith has saved thee; go in peace.
 And it came to pass afterwards that he journeyed through
 city by city and village by village, preaching and announcing the glad
 tidings, the kingdom of God, and the twelve [were] with him,

 $\pi о \not \eta \rho \tilde{\sim} \nu$ каі $\dot{\alpha} \sigma \theta \varepsilon \nu \varepsilon \iota \tilde{\omega} \nu$, Марía $\dot{\eta} \kappa \alpha \lambda о \nu \mu \varepsilon ́ \nu \eta$ М $\alpha \gamma \delta \alpha \lambda \eta \nu \dot{\eta}$, ${ }^{\text {t }}$ wieked and infirmities, Mary who is called Magdalene,
 from whom ${ }^{2}$ demons ${ }^{\text {'seven had gone out; and Joanna wife }}$
 of Chuza a steward of Herod; and Susanna, and ${ }^{2}$ others ${ }^{\text {m many, }}$
 who were ministering to him of their property.
 And ${ }^{\text {asssembling }}{ }^{1}{ }^{2}{ }^{3}$ crowd ${ }^{2}$ great, and those who from each city were
 coming to him, he spoke by a parable. ${ }^{3}$ Went tout
 'the ${ }^{2}$ sower to sow his seed; and as ${ }^{2}$ sowed
 ${ }^{\text {'he }}$ se some fell by the way, and it was trampledupon, and the

[^112] birds of the heaven devoured it. And other foll
 apon the rock, and haring sprung up it withered, because it had not
 moisture; and other fell in [the] midst of the thorns, and
 having sprung up together the thorns choked it; and other
 fell upon the ground the good, and having sprung up produced
 fruit a hundredfold. These things saying he cried, He that has
 ears to hear let him hear. And ${ }^{3}$ asked ${ }^{\text {anim }}{ }^{\text {his }}{ }^{2}$ disoiples,
 saying, What may be this parable? And he said,
 To you it has beengiren to know the mysteries of the kingdom
 of God, but to the rest, in parables, that seeing ${ }_{3}$ not

 'this ${ }^{\text {t }}$ the ${ }^{2}$ parable: The seed is the word of God: and those
 by the way are those who hear; then comes the de-
 vil and takes away the word from their heart, lest
 having believed they shonld be saved. And those upon the rock, those who
 when they hear, with joy receive the word, and these
 a root hare not, who for a tíme beliere, and in time
 of trial fall away. And that which into the thorus fell,
 these are they who having heard, and under cares and riches
 and pleasures of life moving along are choked, and ${ }^{\text {nnot }}$
 ${ }^{2}$ do bring to perfection. And that in the good ground, these are oíтиย they who in a heart right and good having heard the word
 keep [it], and bring forth fruit with endurance. And no one
 a lamp having lighted covers it with a vessel, or under a couch

 enter in may see the light. For not [anything] is
 hidden which ${ }^{2}$ not ${ }^{\text {mannifest }}{ }^{1}$ shall ${ }^{2}$ become; nor secret which
fowls of the air devoured it. 6 And some fell npon a rock; and as soon as it was sprung up, it withered away, because it lacked moisture. 7 And some fell among thorns; and the thorns sprang up with it, and chokedit. 8 And other fell on good ground, and sprang up, and bare fruit an hundredfold. And when he hadsaid these things, he cried, He that hath ears to hear, let him hear. 9 And his disciples asked him, saying, What might this parable be? 10 And he said, Unto you it is giren to know the mysteries of the kingdom of God: bat to others in parables; that seeing they might not see, and hearing they might not understand. 11 Now the parable is this: The seed is the word of God. 12 Those by the way side are they that hear; then cometh the devil, and taketh away the word out of their hearts, lest they should believe and be saved. 13 They on the rock are they, which, when they hear, receive the word with joy; and these have no root, which for a while believe, and in time of temptation fall away. 14 And that which fell among thorns are they, which, when they have heard, go forth, and are choked with cares and riches and pleasures of this life, and bring no fruit to perfection. 15 But that on the good ground are they, which in an honest and good heart, having heard the word, keep $i t$, and bring forth fruit with patience. 16 No man, when he hath lighted a candle, covereth it with a vessel, or patteth it under a bed; but setteth it on a candlestick, that they which enter in may see the light. 17 For nothing is secret, that shall not be made

[^113]manifest; neither any thing hid, that shall not be known and come abroad. 18 Take heed therefore how ye hear: for whosoever hath, to him shall be given; and whosoever hath not, from him shall be taken even that which he seemeth to have.

19 Then came to him his mother and his brethren, and could not come at him for the press. 20 And it was told him by certain which said, Thy mother and thy brethren stand without, desiring to see thee. 21 And he answered and said unto them, My mother and my brethren are these which hear the word of God, and do it.

22 Now it came to pass on a certain day, that he went into a ship with his disciples: and he said unto them, Let us go over unto the other side of the lake. And they lannched forth. 23 But as they sailed he fell asleep: and there cane down a storm of wind on the lake; and they were filled with water, and were in jeopardy. 24 And they came to him, and awoke him, saying, Master, master, we perish. Then he arose, and rebuked the wind and the raging of the water: and they ceased, and there was a calm. 25 And he said unto them, Where is your faith? And they being afraid wondered, saying one to another, What manner of man is this! for he commandeth even the winds and water, and they obey him.

26 And theyarrived at the country of the Gadarenes, which is over against Galilee. 27 And when he went forth to land, there met him ont of the city a certain man, which had
 shall not be known and to light come. Take heed therefore
 how ye hear ; for whoever may have, shhall 'be ${ }^{5}$ given ${ }^{2}$ to ${ }^{\text {him }}$; and
 whoever may not have, even what he seems to have shall be taken from him.
 And came to him [his] mother and ${ }^{2}$ breth-
 ren 'his, and were not able to get to him becanse of the
 crowd. And it was told him, saying, Thy mother
 and thy brethren are standing withont, ${ }^{2}$ to ${ }^{3}$ see ${ }^{4}$ thee ${ }^{1}$ wishing.
 And he answering said to them, My mother and
 my brethren ${ }^{\text {those }}$ 'are who the word of God are hearing and $\pi о \iota \tilde{\nu} \nu \tau \varepsilon \varsigma^{\text {t }} \alpha$ ข่тóv. ${ }^{11}$ doing
 And it came to pass on one of the days that he entered
 into a ship, and his disciples, and he said to them,
 Let ns pass over to the other side of the lake; and they put off.
 And as they sailed he fell asleep; and came down a storm
 of wind on the lake, and they were being filled, and were in danger.
 And having come to [him] they aroused him, saying, Master,
 Master, we are perishing. And he having arisen rebuked the
 wind and the raging of the water; and they ceased, and there was
 a calm. And he said to them, Where is your faith?
 And being afraid they wondered, saying to one another, Who then
 ${ }^{2}$ this ${ }^{\text {tis, }}$ that even the winds hecommands and the water,

and they obey him?
 And they sailed down to the country of the Gadarenes,
 which is over against Galilee. And on hishaving gone forth
 upon the land ${ }^{\text {met }}$ ${ }^{5}$ him $\quad{ }^{1}{ }^{3}{ }^{3}$ man $^{2}$ certain ont of the city,




 (read [him]) $\mathrm{T}[\operatorname{TrA}]$.
 who had demons for a long time, and a garment ${ }^{\text {znot }}$
 ${ }^{\text {twas wearing, }}$ and in a house did not abide, but in the tombs.
 Bat having seen Jesns and baving cried out he fell down before him,
 and with a ${ }^{2}$ voice ${ }^{1}$ loud said, What to me and to thee, Jesus, Son
 of God the Most High? I beseech of thee "not ${ }^{5}$ me 'thou ${ }^{2}$ mayest ${ }^{\text {torment. }}$
 For he wascharging the spirit the unclean to come out
 from the man. For many times it had seized him;
 and he was bound, with chains and fetters being kept, and break-
 ing the bonds he was driven by the demon into the
 deserts. And ${ }^{\text {a asked }}{ }^{3}$ bim ${ }^{1}$ Jesus, saying, What ${ }^{\text {th }}$ thy
 ${ }^{\text {is }}$ is name? And he said, Legion, because demons many
 had entered into him. And he besought him that ${ }^{3}$ not ${ }^{1}$ he ${ }^{2}$ would
 command then into the abyss to go away. Now there was there
 a herd of ${ }^{2}$ swine ${ }^{\text {t many }}$ feeding in the mountain, and they be-
 sought him that he would allow them into those to enter ;
 and he allowed them. And having gone out the demons from the
 man they entered into the swine, and ${ }^{3}$ rushed ${ }^{1}$ the ${ }^{2}$ herd
 down the steep into the lake, and were choked. And ${ }^{6}$ having ${ }^{6}$ seen
 ${ }^{1}$ those ${ }^{2}$ who ${ }^{3}$ fed [ ${ }^{4}$ them] what had taken place fled, and having
 gone away related [it] to the city and to the country.
 And they went out to see what had taken place, and came to
 Jesus, and found seated the man from whom the
 demons had gone out, clothed and of somnd mind, at
 the feet of Jesus. And they were afraid. And 'related


devils long time, and ware no clothes, neither abode in any house, but in the tombs. 28 When he saw Jesus, he cried out, and fell down before him, and with a loud voice said, What have I to do with thee. Jesus, thou Son of Goni mosi high? I beseecli thee, torment me not. 29(For he had commanued the unclean spirit to come out of the man. For oftentimes it had caught him: and he was kept bound with chains and in fetters; and he brake the bands, and was driven of the devil into the wilderness.) 30 And Jesus asked him. saying, What is tiny name? And he said, Legion: because many devils were entered into him. 31 And they besought him that he would not command them to go out into the deep. 32 And there was there an herd of many swine feeding on the mountain: and they besought him that he would suffer them to enter into them. And he suffered them. 33 Then went the devils out of the man, and entered into the swine: and the herd ran violently down a steep place into the lake, and were choked. 34 When they that $f \in d$ them saw what was done, they fled, and went and told it in the city and in the country. 35 Then they went out to see what was done; and came to Jesus, and found the man, ont of whom the devils were departed, sitting at the feet of Jesus, clothed, and in his right mind: and they were afraid. 36 They also which saw it told them by what means he that was possessed of the devile

[^114]was healed. 37 Then the wholemultitude of the country of the Gsdarenes round about besought him to depart from them; for they were taken with great fear: and he went up into the ship, and returned back again. 38 Now the man out of whom the devils were departed besought him that he might be with him: but Jesus sent him away, saying, 39 Return to thine own house, and shew how great things God hath done unto thee. And he went his way, and published throughout the whole city how great things Jesus had done unto him.

40 And it came to pass, that, when Jesus was returned, the people gladly received him: for they were all waiting for him. 41 And, behold, there came a man named Jairus, and he was a ruler of thesynagogue: and he fell down at Jesus' feet, and besought him that he would come into his house: 42 for he had one only daughter, about twelve years of age, and she lay a dying. But as he went the people thronged him. 43 And a woman having an issue of biood twelve years, which had spent all her living upon physicians, neither could be healed of any, 44 came behind him, and touched the border of his garment: and immediately her issue of blood stanched. 45 And Jesussaid, Who touched me? When all denied, Peter and they that were with him said, Master, the multitude throng thee and press thee, and sayest thou, Who tonched me? 46 And Jesus said, Somebody hath touched me: for I perceive that virtue is gone out of me, 47 And
$\mu о \nu \iota \sigma$ عí

 country around of the Gadarenes to depart from them, for with ${ }^{\text {feear }}$
 ${ }^{\text {'great }}$ they were possessed. And he having entered into the ship
 returned. And ${ }^{9}$ was ${ }^{20}$ begging ${ }^{11}$ him ${ }^{1}$ the ${ }^{2}$ man ${ }^{3}$ from ${ }^{4}$ whom ${ }^{5}$ had
 ${ }^{\text {s gione }}{ }^{7}$ the ${ }^{\text {d demons }}$ to be [taken] with him. But ${ }^{2}$ sent ${ }^{4}$ away ${ }^{3}$ him
 ${ }^{1}$ Jesus, saying, Return to thy house and relate
 all that ${ }^{\text {has }}{ }^{3}$ done 'for ${ }^{5}$ thee ${ }^{2}$ God. And he departed, through ${ }^{2}$ whole ${ }^{2}$ the
 city proclaiming all that ${ }^{2}$ had ${ }^{3}$ done ${ }^{4}$ for ${ }^{5}$ him ${ }^{2}$ Jesus.
 ${ }^{2}$ It ${ }^{3}$ came ${ }^{\text {to }}{ }^{5}$ pass ${ }^{1}$ nand ${ }^{\text {on }}$,
 received him the crowd,
 $\tilde{\eta} \sigma \alpha \nu-\gamma \dot{\alpha} \rho \quad \pi \alpha \dot{\alpha} \nu \tau \varepsilon_{\zeta} \pi \rho о \sigma \delta о \kappa \tilde{\omega} \nu \tau \varepsilon \varsigma$ for they were all looking for
 him. And behold, scame ${ }^{1}{ }^{2}{ }^{2}$ man whose name [was] Jairus, and
 he a ruler of the synagogue was, and having fallen at
 the feet of Jesus he besought him to come to
 his house, because ${ }^{3}$ daughter ${ }^{\text {inan }}{ }^{2}$ only was to him, about ${ }^{2}$ years
 [ ${ }^{3}$ old ${ }^{\text {t }}$ twelve, and she was dying. And as ${ }^{2}$ went ${ }^{\text {th }}$ 'he
 the crowds thronged him. And a woman being with a flux
 of blood since "years 'twelve, who on physicians having spent
 ${ }^{2}$ whole ${ }^{3}$ living ['her] could by no one be cured,
 haring come behind touched the border of "garment
 ${ }^{1}$ his, and immodiately stopped the flux of her blood.



 ter, the crowds throug thee and press, and sayest thou,
 Who [is it] that was touching me? And Jesns said, ${ }^{3}$ Touched
 ${ }^{\text {me }}{ }^{2^{\prime} \text { some }}{ }^{\text {2 one, }}$ for I knew [that] power went out from
y $\dot{\eta} \rho \omega ́ \tau \eta \sigma \epsilon \nu$ LTrA. (read a ship) lttra.





 me. And ${ }^{\text {seeeing }}{ }^{\text {the }}$ ' ${ }^{2}$ woman that she was not hid, trembling she
 came, and having fallen down before him, for what cause she touched
 him she dselared to him before all the people, and how
 she was healed immediately. And he said to her, Be of good courage,
 daughter, thy faith has cured thee: go in peace.
 As jet he was speaking comes one from the ruler of the syna-
 gogue, saying to him, ${ }^{3}$ Has ${ }^{\text {d died }}{ }^{1}$ thy ${ }^{2}$ danghter; ${ }^{3}$ not ${ }^{6}$ trouble
 the teacher. But Jesus having heard answered him,
 saying, Fear not; only believe, and she shall be restored.
 And having entered into the house he did not suffer "to "go ${ }^{5}$ in tany "one
 except Peter and James and John, and the father
 of the child and the mother. And they were ${ }^{2}$ weeping ${ }^{1}$ all and
 bewailing her. Buthe said, Weep not; she ts not dead,
 but sleeps. And they laughed at him, knowing that she was
 dead. Buthe having put out all, and having taken hold
 of her hand, cried, saying, Child, arise. and

 he directed [that] ${ }^{5}$ to ${ }^{\text {b her }}$ ['something] ${ }^{2}$ should ${ }^{3}$ be ${ }^{4}$ given to eat. And हॄรॄб ${ }^{3}$ were ${ }^{*}$ amazed ${ }^{\text {her }}{ }^{2}$ parents; and he charged them to no one

to tell what had happened.
 And haring called together the twelve disciples of him he gave
 tothem power and authority over all the demons, and
 diseases to heal, and sent them to proclaim the
 kingdom of God, and toheal those being sick And
 he said to them, Nothing take for the way; neither staves,
when the woman saw that she was not hid, she came trembling, and falling down before him, she declared unto him before all the people for what cause she had touched him, and how she was healed inmediately. 48 And he said unto her, Danghter, be of good comfort: thy faith hath made thee whole;go in peace. 49 While he yet spake, there cometh one from the ruler of the synagogue's house. saying to him, Thy daughter is dead; trouble not the Master. 50 But when Jesus heard it, he answered him, saying, Fear not: believe only, and she shall be made whole. 51 And when he came into the house, he suffered no man to go in, save Peter, and James, and John, and the father and the mother of the maiden. 52 and all wept, and bewailed her: but he said, Werp not; she is not dead, but sleepeth. 53 And they laughed him to scorn, knowing that she was dead. 54 And he put them all out, and took her by the hand, and called, saying, Maid, arise. 55 And her spirit came again, and she arosestraightway: and he commanded to give her meat. 56 And her parents were astonished: but he charged them that they should tell no man what was done.
IX. Then he called his twelve disciples together, and gave them power and authority over all devils, and to cure diseases. 2 And he sent them to preach the kingdom of God, and to heal the sick. 3 and he said anto them, Take nothing for your journey, neither staves, nor

[^115]scrip, neither bread, noither money; neither have two coats apiece. 4 And whatsoever house ye enter into, wiere abide, and thence depart. 5 And whosoever will not receive you, when ye go out of that city, shake off the very dust from your feet for a testimony against them. 6 And they departed, and went through the towns, preaching the gospel, and healing every where.

7 Now Herod the tetrarch heard of all that was done by him: and he was perplexed, because that it was said of some, that John was risen from the dead; 8 and of some, that Elias had appeared; and of others, that one of the old prophets was risen again. 9 And Herod said, John have 1 beheaded: but who is this, of whom I hear such things? And he desired to see him.

10 And the apostles, when they were returned, told him all that they had done. And he took them, and went aside privately into a desert place belonging to the city called Bethsaida. 11 And the people, when they knew $i t$, followed him: and he received them, and spake unto them of the kingdom of God, and healed them that haid need of healing. 12 And when the day began to wear away, then came the twelve, and said unto liim, Send the multitude away, that they may go into the towns and country round about, and lodge, and get rictuals: for we are here in a desert place. 13 But he said unto them, Give ye them to eat. And they said, We have no more but five loaves and
 nor provision bag, nor bread, nor money, nor each two
 tunics to have. And into whatever honse ye may enter, there remain,
 and thence go forth. And as many as may not receive you,
 going forth from that city even the dust from
 your feet shake off, for a testimony against them.
 And going forth they passed through the villages, announcing the $\mu \varepsilon \nu 0 \iota \quad \kappa \alpha i \theta \varepsilon \rho a \pi \varepsilon v ́ o \nu \tau \varepsilon_{\zeta} \pi \alpha \nu \tau \alpha \chi o v$. glad tidings and healing everywhere.
 And ${ }^{4}$ heard ${ }^{5}$ of ${ }^{2}$ Herod ${ }^{2}$ the ${ }^{3}$ tetrarch ${ }^{7}$ the ${ }^{9}$ things ${ }^{\circ}$ being ${ }^{10}$ done
 ${ }^{2}$ by ${ }^{2}$ him ${ }^{\text {a }}$ all, and was perplexed, because it was said by
 some, John has been raised from among [the] dead;
 by some also, that Elias had appeared; by others also, that

 ${ }^{1}$ Herod, John I beheaded, but who is this
 concerning whom I hear such things? And he sought to see him.
 ö $\sigma \alpha \quad \dot{\varepsilon} \pi о i ́ \eta \sigma \alpha \nu^{\bullet}$ каi $\pi \alpha \rho \alpha \lambda \alpha \beta \dot{\omega} \nu$ аủzov̀s $\dot{v} \pi \varepsilon \chi \dot{\omega} \rho \eta \sigma \varepsilon \nu$ whatsoover they had done. And having taken them he retired
 apart into a ${ }^{2}$ place 'desert of a city called Bethbaida.
 But the crowds having known [it] followed him; and having
 received them he spoke to them concerning the kingdom of God,
 and those ${ }_{2}$ need having of healing he cured. But the day
 began to decline, and having come the twelve said to him, Dis-
 miss the crowd, that having gone into the "around ${ }^{\text {rillages and }}$
 the country they may lodge, and may find provisions; for here
 in ${ }^{2}$ desert ${ }^{2}$ a place we are. Buthesaid to them, Give "to ${ }^{3}$ them


[^116] five loaves and two fishes, unless indeed having gone we
 shonld buy for all this people victaals; ${ }^{2}$ they ${ }^{3}$ were
 for about ${ }^{3}$ men ${ }^{1}$ five ${ }^{2}$ thousand. But he said to ${ }^{2}$ dis.ciples
 ${ }^{1}$ his, Make ${ }^{\text {anecline }}{ }^{\text {'them }}$ in companies by fifties. And
 they did so, and made ${ }^{2}$ recline ${ }^{1}$ all. And haviug taken
 the five lonves and the two fishes, having looked up to the
 heaven heblessed them and broke, and gave to the
 disciples to set before the crowd. And they ate and were
 ${ }^{2}$ satisfied $\quad{ }^{\text {a }}$ all ; and was taken up that which wasover and above to them

of fragments ${ }^{2}$ hand ${ }^{3}$ baskets ${ }^{1}$ twelve.
 And it came to pass as ${ }^{2}$ was ${ }^{\text {th }}$ the praying
 lone, ${ }^{3}$ were ${ }^{4}$ with ${ }^{5}$ him ${ }^{\text {t }}$ the ${ }^{\text {a disciples, }}$ and he questioned them,
 saying, Whom ${ }^{5}$ me ${ }^{1}$ do ${ }^{4}$ pronounce ${ }^{2}$ the ${ }^{3}$ crowds to be? And they an-
 swering said, John the Baptist; and others,
 Elias; and others, that "prophet ${ }^{2}$ some of the ancients has arisen.
 And he said to them, But ye whom 'me 'do ${ }^{2}$ ye pronounce to be?
 and answering Peter said, The Christ of God. And he
 strictly enjoining them charged [them] to no one to tell this,
 saying, It is necessary for the Son of man many things
 tosuffer, and to berejected by the elders and chief
 priests and scribes, and to be killcd, and the third

 after me to come, let him deny himself, and let him take up
 his cross
 for whoever may desire his life to save, shall lose it ;
 but whoever may lose his life on account of me, he
two fishes; excent $\pi$ should go and buy meat for all this penple. 14 For they weyabout five thousand men. And he sail to his disciples, Make them sit dowa by fifties in a company. 15 And they did so, and made them all sit down. 16 Then he took the five loares and the two fishes, and looking up to heaven, he blessed them, and brake, and gave to the disciples to set before the multitude. 17 And they did eat, and were all filled: and there was taken up of fragments that remained to them twelve baskets.

18 And it came to pass, as he was alone praying, his disciples were with him: and he asked them, saying, Whom say the people that I am? 19 They answering said, John the Baptist; but some say, Elias; and others say, that one of the old prophets is risen again. 20 He said unto them, But whom say ye that I am? Peter answering said, The Christ of God. 21 And he straitly charged them, and commanded them to tell no man that thing; 22 saying, The Son of man must suffer many things, and be rejected of the elders and chief priests and scribes, and be slain, and be raised the third day. 23 And he said to them all, If any man will come after me, let him deny himself, and take up his cross daily, and follow me. 24 For whosoever will save his life shall lose it: but whosoever will lose his life for my sake, the same shall save it.

[^117]25 For what is a man advantaged, if he gain the whole world, and lose himself, or be cast away? 26 For whosoever shall be ashamed of me and of my words, of him shall the Son of man be ashamed, when he shall come in his own glory, and in his Father's, and of the holy angels. 27 But I tell you of a truth, there be some standing here, which shall not taste of death, till they see the kingdom of God.

28 And it came to pass about an eight days after these sayings, he took Peter and John and James, and went up into a mountain to pray. 29 And as he prayed, the fashion of his countenance was altered, and his raiment was white and glistering. 30 And, behold, there talked with him two men, which were Moses and Elias: 31 who appeared in glory, and spake of his decease which he should accomplish at Jerusalem. 32 But Peter and they that were with him were heary with sleep: and when they were awake, they saw his glory, and the two men that stood with him. 33 And it came to pass, as they departed from him, Peter said unto Jesus, Master, it is good for as to be here: and let ns make three tabernacles; one for thee, and one for Moses, and one for Elias: not knowing what hesaid. 34 While he thus spaike, there came a cloud, and overshadowed them: and they feared as they entered into the cloud. 35 And there came $\&$ voice out of the eloud, saying. This is my beloved Son: hear him. 36 And
 shall save it. For what is ${ }^{3}$ profited ${ }^{2}$ a ${ }^{2}$ man, having gained
 the ${ }^{2}$ world ${ }^{1}$ whole, but himself having destroyed or suffered the loss of?
 For whoever may have been ashamed of me and my words,
 him the Son of man will be ashamed of when he shall come
 in the glory of himself and of the Father and of the holy angels.
 But I say to you of a truth, there are some of those here stand-
 ing who in no wise shall taste of death until they shall have seeu $\tau \dot{\eta} \nu \beta a \sigma i \lambda \varepsilon i ́ a \nu$ тov $\theta \varepsilon o \tilde{v}$.
the kingdom of God.
 And it came to pass after these words abont "days eight
 that having taken Peter and John and James
 he went up into the mountain to pray. And it came to pass
 as ${ }^{2}$ prayed ${ }^{\text {the }}$ the appearance of his face
 [became] altered, and his clothing white effulgent.
 And behold, ${ }^{2}$ men ${ }^{\text {treo two }}$ talked with him, who were
 Moses and Elias, who appearing in glory spoke of

 Bat Peter and those with him were oppressed with sleep
 and having awoke fully they saw his glory, and the two
 men who stood with him. And it came to pass as "de-
 parted ${ }^{\text {these }}$ from him, ${ }^{2}$ said ${ }^{1}$ Peter to
 Jesus, Master, good it is for us here to be; and let us make
 ${ }^{2}$ tabernacles 'throe, one for thee, and for Moses one, and one
 for Elias, not knowing what he is saying. But these things as he was saying
 came ${ }^{1} \mathrm{a}$ aloud and overshadowed them, and they feared as
 those entered into the cloud: and a voice came out of
 the clond, saying, This is my Sou the belored;

[^118]

${ }^{3}$ him ${ }^{\text {henear }}{ }^{2}$ ye. And as occurred the voice ${ }^{2}$ was ${ }^{3}$ found
 ${ }^{1}$ Jesus alone: and they were silent, and to no one they told
 in those days anything of what they had seen.
 And it came to pass on the next day, on their having come down
 from the monntain, ${ }^{\text {t met }}{ }^{5}$ him ${ }^{1}{ }^{2}$ crowd ${ }^{2}$ great. And
 behold, a mani from the crowd cried out, saying, Teacher,
 I beseech thee look upon my son, for an only child

he is to me: and behold, a spirit takes him and sud-
 denly he cries ont, and it throws ${ }^{2}$ into ${ }^{3}$ convulsions ${ }^{1}$ him with foaming,
 and with diffculty departs from him, bruising him. And
 I besought thy disciples that they might east out it, and ${ }^{3}$ not
 ${ }^{1}$ they ${ }^{2}$ were able. And ${ }^{2}$ answering ${ }^{1}$ Jesus said, 0 generation
 unbelieringand perrerted, until when shall I be with you and
 bear with you? Bring hither thy son. But ${ }^{\text {y y et }}$
 ${ }^{1}$ as ${ }^{\text {Th }}{ }^{3}$ was coming near ${ }^{3}$ dashed ${ }^{\text {s }}$ down ${ }^{4}$ him ${ }^{\text {t }}$ the "demou and threw
 [him] into convulsions. And ${ }^{2}$ rebuked ${ }^{2}$ Jesus the spirit the
 unclean, and healed the child, and gave back him to
 his father. And ${ }^{2}$ were ${ }^{3}$ astonished ${ }^{\text {a all }}$ at the majesty тоข̃ $\theta \varepsilon о \tilde{v}$. of God.
 And [as] all were wondering at all which ${ }^{2}$ did ${ }^{2}$ Je-
 sus, he said to his disciples, Lay "by 'ye into

 bout to be delivered up into [the] hands of men. But they understood not

this saying, and it was veiled from them that
 they should not perceive it. And they feared to ask him


 them, this, who might be greatest of them. And Jesns having seen
when the voice was past, Jesus was found alone. And they kept it close, and told nu man in those days any of those things which they had seen.

37 And it came to pass, that on the next day, when they were come down from the hill, much people met him. 38 And, behold, a man of the company cried out, saying, Master, I beseech thee, look upon my son: for he is mine only child. 39 And, lo, a spirit taketh him, and he suddenly crieth ont ; and it teareth him that he foameth again, and brnising him hardly departeth from him. 40 And I besought thy disciples to east him out; and they could not. 41 And Jesus answering said, 0 faithless and perverse generation, how long shall I be with you, and suffer yon? Bring thy son hither. 42 And as he was yet a coming, the devil threw him down, and tare him. And Jesus rebaked the unclean spirit, and healed the child, and delivered him again to his father. 43 And they were all amazed at the mighty power of God.


But while they wondered every one at all things which Jesus did, he said unto his disciples, 44 Let these sayings sink down into your ears: for the Son of man shall be delivered into the hands of men. 45 But they understood not this saying, and it was hid from them, that they perceived it not: and they feared to ask him of that saying. 46 Then there arose a reasoning among them, which of them should be greatest. 47 And Jesus, perceiving the thought of
their heart, took as ehild, and set him by him, 48 and said unto them, Whosoever shall receive this child in my name receiveth me: and whosoever shall receive me receiveth him that seut me: for he that is least among you all, the same shall be great. 49 And John ar.swered and said, Master, we saw one casting out devils in thy name; and we forbad him, because he followeth not with us. 50 And Jesus said unto him, Forbid him not: for he that is not against us is for us.

51 And it came to pass, when the time was come that he should be received up, he stedfastly set his face to go to Jerusalem, 52 and sent messengers before his face: and they went, and entered into a village of the Samaritans, to make realy for him. 53 And they did not receive him, because his face was as though he would go to Jerusalem. 51 And when his disciples James and John saw this, they said, Lord, wilt thou that we command fire to come down from heaven, and consume them, even as Elias did?' 55 But he turned, and rebuked them, and said, Ye know not what manner of spirit ye are of. 56 For the Son of man is not come to destroy men's lives, but to save them. And they went to another village.

57 And it came to pass, that, as they went in the way, a certaln man said unto him, Lord, I will follow thee whithersoever thou goest. 58 And Je-
 the reasoning of their henrt, having taken hold of a little child
 he set it by him, and said to them, Whoever
 shall receive this little child in myname, me receives;
 and whoever me shall receive, receives him who sent me.
 For he who ${ }^{\text {less }}{ }^{3}$ among ${ }^{5}$ all you ${ }^{\text {it }}$ is be shall be
 great. And answering John said, Master,
 we saw some one in thy name easting out the demons, $\kappa \alpha i$ ย̇к $\omega \lambda v ́ \sigma a \mu \varepsilon \nu$ av̉тóv, öть oủк.ảкo入ov $\theta \varepsilon \imath ̃ ~ \mu \varepsilon \theta^{\prime} \dot{\eta} \mu \tilde{\omega} \nu \cdot 50^{1} \mathrm{~K} a i$ and we forbade him, because he follows not with us. And
 ${ }^{2}$ said sto "him ${ }^{\text {s }}$ Jesus, Forbid not; for whosoever "not

 And it came to pass when were being fulfilled the days of the
 receiving him up, that he his face sted-
 fastly set to go to Jerusalem. And he sent
 messengers before ${ }^{2}$ face ${ }^{1}$ his. And having gone they entered
 into a village of Samaritans, so as to make ready for him. And not
 ${ }^{\text {th }}$ they ${ }^{2}$ did receive him, because his face was [as] go-
 ing to Jerusalem. And seeing [it] his diseiples
 James and John said, Lord, wilt thou[that] we ehould
 call fire to come down from the heaven, and consame them,
 as also Elias did? But turning he rebuked them,
 and said, Ye know not of what spirit "are ${ }^{1}$ ye. For the
 Son of man did not come [the] lives of men to destroy,
 but to save. And they went to another village.
 And it came to pass as they were going in the way ${ }^{3}$ said ${ }^{1}$ some ${ }^{2}$ one
 to him, I will follow thee wherever thou mayest go, Lord.

[^119] And ${ }^{2}$ baid ${ }^{3}$ to ${ }^{\text {'hint }}{ }^{2}$ Jesus, The foxes holes have,
 and the birds of the heaven nests; but the Son
 of man has not where the head he may lay. And hesaid
 to snother, Follow me. But he said, Lord, allow
 me going away first to bury my father. But ${ }_{\text {said }}$
 ${ }^{3}$ to thirn ${ }^{2}$ Jesus, Leave the dead to bury their own
 dead; but thou going forth declare the kingdom of God.
 And ${ }^{\text {csaid }}{ }^{3}$ also ${ }^{\text {a another, }}$ I will follow thee, Lord, but first
 allow me to take leave of those at my house. But ${ }^{\text {said }}$
 ${ }^{3}$ to ${ }^{\text {thim }}{ }^{2}$ Jesus, No one having laid his hand
 upon [the] plongh, and looking on the things behind, ${ }^{\text {fit }}{ }^{{ }^{1}}$ is


## for the kingdom of God.

 Now after these things ${ }^{3}$ appointed ${ }^{\text {'the }}{ }^{2}$ Lirrd ${ }^{\circ}$ also sothers ${ }^{\text {siseven- }}$
 ty, and sent them two and two before "face
 'his, into every city and place where he was about himself
 to come. He said therefore to them, The zindeed harvest [is]
 great, but the workmen [are] few. Supplicate therefore the Lord
 of the harvest, that he may send out workmen into "harvest
 ${ }^{2}$ his. Go; lo, I send forth you as lambs in
 [the] midst of wolves. Neither carry purse nor provisionbag

 And into whatever honse ye may enter, first say, Peace
 to this house. And if indeed be there a son of peace, ${ }^{\text {shall }}$
 test ${ }^{5}$ upon ${ }^{\text {sit }}{ }^{1}$ your ${ }^{2}$ peace; but if not so, to you
 it shall return. ${ }^{2}$ In ${ }^{2}$ the *same ${ }^{\text {'and }}$ house abide, eating and
sus said unto him, Foxes have holes, and birds of the air have nests; but the Son of man hath not where to lay his head. 59 And he said unto another, Follow me. But he said, Lord, suffer me first to go and bury my father. 60 Jesus said unto him, Let the dead bury their dead: but go thou and preach the kingdom of God. 61 And another also said, Lord, I will follow thee; but let me first go bid them farewell, which are at home at my house. 62 And Jesus said unto him. No man, having put his hand to the plough, and looking back, is fit for the kingdom of God.
X. After these things the Lord appointed other seventy also, and sent them two and two before his face into every city and place, whither he himself would come. 2 Therefore said he unto them, The harvest truly is great, but the labourers are few: pray ye therefore the Lord of the harvest, that he would send forth la= bourers into his harvest. 3 Go your ways: behold, I send you forth as lambs among wolves. 4 Carry neither purse, nor serip, nor shoes: and salute no man by the way. 5 And into whatsoever house ye enter, first say, Peace be to this house. 6 And if the son of peace be there, your peace shall rest upon it: if not, it shall turn to you again. 7 And in the same house remain, eating and drinking such things as they give: for

of his hire. Go not from house to house. 8 And into whatsoever city ye enter, and they receive yon, eat such things as are set before you: 9 and heal the sick that are therein, and say unto them, The kingdom of God is come nigh unto you. 10 But into whatsoever city ye enter, and they receive you not, go your ways ont into the streets of the same, and say, 11 Even the very dust of your city, which cleaveth on us, we do wipe off against you: notwithstanding be ye sure of this, that the kingdom of God is come nigh unto you. 12 But I say unto you, that it shall be more tolerable in that day for Sodom, than for that city. 13 Woe unto thee, Chorazin ! woe unto thee, Bethsaida ! for if the mighty works had been done in Tyre and Sidon, which have been done in you, they had a great while ago repented, sitting in sackeloth and ashes. 14 But it shall be more tolerable for Tyre and Sidon at the judgment, than for you. 15 And thon, Capernaum, which art exalted to heaven, shalt be thrust down to hell. 16 He that heareth you heareth me; and he that despiseth you desplseth me; and he that despiseth me despiseth him that sont me.

17 And the seventy returned again with joy, saying, Lord, even the devils are subject nnto us throngh thy naine. 18 And he said unto them, I bcheld - Satan as lightning fall from heaven. 19 Behold, I give unto jou power to tread on serpents and scorpions, and over all the power of the enemy: and nothing shall by any means hurt you.
 drinking the things [supplied] by them; for worthy ${ }^{2}$ the ${ }^{3}$ workman
 of this shire tis. Remove not from house to house.
 And into whatever ${ }^{2}$ also 'city ye may enter, and they recoive yon, है $\sigma \theta i \varepsilon \tau \varepsilon \quad \tau \dot{\alpha} \quad \pi \alpha \rho \alpha \tau \iota \theta_{\varepsilon}^{\prime} \mu \varepsilon \nu \alpha \dot{v} \mu \tilde{\nu} \nu, 9$ каi $\theta \varepsilon \rho \alpha \pi \varepsilon \dot{\varepsilon} \varepsilon \tau \varepsilon$ тоv่ऽ $\dot{\varepsilon} \nu$ eat the things set before you, and heal the ${ }^{2}$ in
 ${ }^{3}$ it sick, and say to them, Has drawn near to you the king-
 dom of God. But into whatever city ye may enter, and ${ }^{3}$ not
 ${ }^{\text {they }}$ do receive you, having gonoont into its streets,
say,
 Even the dust which clong to ns out of ${ }_{2}$ city
 'your we wipe off against yon; yet this know, that
 has drawn near to yon the kingdom of God. And I say to you,
 that for Sodom in that day more tolerable it shall be than
 for that city. Woe to thee, Chorazin! woe to thee, Bethsaida 1
 for if in Tyre and Sidon had taken place the works of power which
 have been taking place in you, long ago in sackoloth and ashes
 sitting they had repented. But for Tyre and Sidon more
 tolerable will it be in the jadgment than for you. And thou, Caper-

 thon shalt be brought down. He that hears you me 'hears, and
 he that rejects you ${ }^{3}$ me ${ }^{1}$ rejects, and he that ${ }^{2}$ me ${ }^{\text {r }}$ rejecta rejects him $\dot{\alpha} \pi o \sigma \tau \varepsilon \dot{\lambda} \lambda \alpha \nu \tau \dot{\alpha} \mu \varepsilon$.
who sent me.
 And ${ }^{\text {returned }}{ }^{1}$ the ${ }_{2}$ seventy with ${ }_{\text {joy, }}$ saying,
 Lord, even the demons are subject to us through "name
 ${ }^{1}$ thy. And he said to them, I beheld Satan as lightning
 out of the heaven falling. Lo, I give you the authority
 to tread apon serpents and scorpious, and upon all the
 power of the enemy, and nothing yon in anywise shall injnre.

[^120]
Yet in this rejoice not, that the spirits to yon are sub-
 jected, but rejoice
rather that your names are written
 in the heavens.
 ${ }^{5}$ Spirit ${ }^{2}$ Jesus, and said, $\quad 1$ praise thee, 0 Father,
 Lord of the heaven and of the earth, that thou didst hide these things from
 wise and prudent, and didst reveal theem to babes: yea, Fa-
 ther, for thas was it well pleasing before thee. And
 having turned to the disciples he said, All things were delivered to me
 by my Father, and no one knows who is the Son except
 the Father, and who is the Father, except the Son, and he to whomsoever
 ${ }^{3}$ mas ${ }^{\text {ch will 'the }}{ }^{\text {a }}$ Son to reveal [him]. And having turned to
 the disciples apart he said, Blessed [are] the eyes
 which see what ye see. For I say to you, that many
 prophets and kings desired to see what ye see,
 and sawnot; and to hear what yehear, and heard not.

 him, and saying, Teacher, ${ }^{3}$ what ${ }^{\text {haring }}{ }^{\text {adone }}$ life eternal
 shall innherit? And he said to him, In the law what
 has been writton? how readest thou? And he answering said,
 Thou shalt love [the] Lord thy God with all sheart
 ${ }^{1}$ thy and with ail thy soul and with all thy strength
 and with all thy mind; and thy neighbour as thy-
 self. And he said to him, Rightly thou hast answered: this do,
 and thon shalt live. Buthe desiring to justify himself said to
 Jesus, And who is my neighbonr? And taking [it] up


20 Notwithstanding in this rejoice not, that the spirits are subject unto you ; but rather rejoice, becanse your names are written in heaven. 21 In that hour Jesus rejoiced in spirit, and said, Ithank thee, 0 Father, Lord of heaven and earth, that thou hast hid these things from the wise and prudent, and hast revealed them unto babe:: even so, Father; for so it seemed good in thy sight. 22 All things are delivered to me of my Father : and no man knoweth who the Son is, bat the Father; and who the Father is, but the Son, and he to whom the Son will reveal him. 23 And he turned him unto his disciples, and said privately, Blessed are the eyes which see the things that ye see: 24 for I tell you, that many prophets and kings have desired to see those things which ye see, and have not seen them; and to hear those things which ye hear, and have not heard them.

25 And, behold, a certain lawyer stood up, and tempted him, saying, Master, what shall I do to inherit eternal life? 26 He said unto him, What is written in the law? how readest thou? 27 And he answering said, Thou shalt love the Lord thy God with all thy heart, and with all thy soul, and with all thy strength, and with all thy mind; and thy neighbour as thyself. 28 And he said anto him, Thou hast answered right: this do, and thou shalt live. 29 But he, willing to justify himself, said unto Jesus, And who is my neighbour? 30 And Jesas answering said, A certain man went down from Jerasalem to Jericho, and

[^121]fell among thieves, which stripped him of bis raiment, and wounded him, and departed, leaving him half dead. 31 Ând by chance there came down a certain priest that way: and when he saw him, he passed by on the other side. 32 And likewise a Levite, when he was at the place, came and looked on him, and passed by on the other side. 33 But a certain Samaritan, as he journeyed, came where he was: and when he saw him, he had compassion on him, 34 and went to him, and bound up his wounds, pouring in oil and wine, and set him on his own beast, and bronght him to an inn, and took care of him. 3 And on the morrow when hedeparted, he took out two pence, and gave them to the host, and said unto him, Take care of him; and whatsoever thou spendest more, when I come again, I will repay thee. 36 Which now of these three, thinkest thon, was neighbour unto him that fell among the thieves? 37 And he said, He that shewed mercy on him. Then said Jesus anto him, Go, and do thon likewise.

38 Now it came to pass, as they went, that he entered into a cer:ain village : and a crtain woman named Martha received him nto her house. 39 And the had a sister called Mary, which also sat it Jesus' feet, and heard his word. 40 But Martha was cumbered sbont much serving, and came to him, and said, Lord, dost thou not care that my sister hath left mo to aerve alone? bid her
 to Jericho, and ${ }^{3}$ robbers ${ }^{1}$ fell ${ }^{2}$ among, who both having stripped
 him and wounds having inflicted went away, leaving [him], half dead
 being.
${ }^{2} \mathrm{By} \quad{ }^{3} \mathrm{a}$ "coincidence ${ }^{1}$ now ${ }^{5} \mathrm{a}$ "priest ${ }^{\text {b }}$ certain went
 down in that road, and havingseen him he passed by on the op-
 positeside; and in likemanneralso a Levite, being at the то́тор, غ́ $\lambda \theta \dot{\omega} \nu \quad \kappa \alpha i \quad i \delta \dot{\omega} \nu \quad$ о $\quad$ á $\nu \tau \iota \pi \rho \tilde{\eta} \lambda \theta \varepsilon \nu . \quad 33$ рУ $\alpha-$ spot, having come and having seen passed by on the opposite side. ${ }^{2} \mathrm{~A} * \mathrm{~S}_{\mathrm{a}}$ -
 maritan ${ }^{\text {b but }}{ }^{\text {sertain }}$ journeying came to him, and having sean
 him was moved with compassion, and having approached bound up
 his wonnds, pouring on oil and wine; and having put
 him on his own beast brought him to animn, and
 took care of him. And on the morrow going forth, taking out
 two denarii he gave [them] to the innkeper, and said to him,
 Take care of him, and whatsoever thon mayest expend more, I on
 my coming hack will repay thee. Which therefore of these
 three seems to thee "neighbour 'to "have sbeen of him who fell
 among the robers? And he said, He who shewed compassion

 бѝ тоі́є д̀ доішс.
thon do likewise.
 And it came to pass as "proceeded 'they that he enter-
 ed into a "rillage certain; and a ${ }^{2}$ woman 'certain by name Martha re-
 ceived him into her hoose. And she had a sister
 called Mary, who also having sat down at the feet
 of Jesns was listening to his word. But Martha
 was distracted about much service ; and coming ap she said, Lörd,
 is it no concern to thee that ${ }_{\text {my sister }}{ }_{\text {alalone }}{ }^{2}$ me ${ }^{2}$ left to

[^122] serve? Speak therefore toher that me she mayhelp. ${ }^{3}$ An-
 swering 'but ssaid ${ }^{\text {s }}$ to ${ }^{\text {b }}$ 解 ${ }^{2}$ Jesus, Martha, Martha, thou art careful
 and troubled about many things; but of one there is need; ${ }^{2}$ Mary
 ${ }^{1}$ and the good part chose. which shall not be taker ${ }^{\circ} \dot{\alpha} \pi^{\prime} \mid a \dot{v} \tau \tilde{\eta} \bar{c}$.
from her.
 And it came to pass as ${ }^{2}$ was 'he in a ${ }^{2}$ place ${ }^{2}$ certain pray-
 ing, whon heceased, said one of his disciplos to
 him, Lord, teach ns to pray, as also John
 taught his disciples. And be said to them, When
 yepray say, ${ }^{2}$ Father ${ }^{\text { }}$ oar, who[art] in the heavens,
 sanotified be thy name; letcome thy kingdom; let be done
 thy will, as in heaven, [so] also upon the earth.

Our bread the noeded give us daily; and
 forgive ns our sins, for ${ }^{3}$ also ${ }^{2}$ ourselves ${ }^{1}$ we forgive
 every one indebted to us; and lead not ns into temptation,
 but deliver us from evil. And hesaid to
 them, Who among you shall kave a friend, and shall go to
 him at midnight, and say to him, Friend, lend me three
 loaves, since a friend of mine is come off a journey to me,
 and I have not what I shall set before him;
and he from within
 answering shonld say, ${ }^{\text {NNot }}$ fe ${ }_{\text {me }}$ trouble ${ }^{\text {i cause }}$; already the door
 has been shat, and my children with me in bed are;
 I cannot rise ap togive to thee. I say to yon, if eren ${ }^{3}$ not
 'he ${ }^{2}$ will give to him, having risen up, because of [his] being hi: friend,
 yet because of his importunity having risen he will give him
 as many as he needs. And I to yon say, Ask, and it shall begiven
therefore that she hely me. 41 And Jesus answered and said unto ber, Martha, Martha, thou art careful and troubled about many things: 42 but one thing is needfal: and Mary hath chosen that good part, which shall not be taken awaty from her.
XI. And it came to pass, that, as he was praying in a certain place, when he ceased, one of his disciples said unto him, Lord, teach ns to pray, as John also taught his disciples. 2 And he said unto them, When ye pray, say, Our Fither which art in heaven, Hallowed be thy name. Thy kingdom come. Thy will be done, as in heaven, so in earth. 3 Give us day by day our daily bread. 4 And forgive us our sins; for we also forgive every one that is indebted to us. And lead us not into temptation; but deliver us from evil. 5 And he said unto them, Which of you shall have a friend, and shall go unto him at midnight, and say unto him, Friend, lend me three loares; 6 for a friend of mine in his journey is come to me. and I have nothing to set before him? 7 And he from within shall answer and say, Trouble me not: the door is now shnt, and my children are with me in bed; I cannot rise and give thee. 8 I say unto you, Though he will not rise and give him, because he is his friend, yet because of his importunity he will rise and give him as many as he needeth. 9 And I say unto you, Ask, and it shall be given you;

[^123]seek, and ye shall find; knock, and it shall bo opened unto you. 10 For every one that asketh receiveth; and he that seeketh findeth ; and to him that knocketh it shall be opened. Il If a son shall ask bread of any of you that is a father, will be give him a stone? or if he ask a fish, will he for a fish give him a serpent? 12 Or if he shall ask an egg, will he offer him a scorpion? 13 If ye then, being evil, know how to give good gifts unto your children: how much more shall your heavenly Father give the Holy Spirit to them that ask him?

14 And he was casting out a devil, and it was dumb. And it came to pass, when the devil was gone out, the dumb spake; and the people wondered. 15 But Bome of them said, He casteth out devils through Beelzebub the chief of the devils. 16 And others, tempting him, sought of him a sign from heaven. 17 Buthe, knowing their thoughts, said untothem, Every kingdom divided against itself is brought to desolation; and a house divided against a house falleth. 18 If Satan also be divided against himself, how shall his kingdom stand? because ye say that I cast out devils through Beelzebub. 19 Andif I by Beelzebub cast out devils, by whom do your sons cast them out? therefore shall they be your judges. 20 But if I with the fingor of God cast out devils, no doubt the kingdom of God is come upon you. 21 When a strong man armed kcepeth his palace, his goods are in peace: 22 but when a stronger than he sha!
 to you; seek, and ye shall find; knock, and it shall be opened to you.
 For every one that asks receives; and he that seeks finds; and
 to him that hnocks it will be opened. And which of you who [is]
 a father shall ${ }^{3}$ ask ${ }^{4}$ for ${ }^{1}$ the ${ }^{2}$ son broad, a stone will he give to him?
 if also a fish, instead of a fish a serpent will he give to him? or
 also if he should ask an egg, will he give to him a scorpion? If
 therefore ye, ${ }^{2}$ evil ${ }^{1}$ being, know [how] good gifts
 to give to yourchildren, how much more the Father who [is] of
 heaven will give [the] ${ }^{2}$ Spirit ${ }^{1}$ Holy to those that ask him?
 And he was casting out a demon, and it was dumb;
 and it oame to pass on the demon having gone out, ${ }^{3}$ spoke ${ }^{1}$ the ${ }^{2}$ dumb.

 Beeizebul prince of the demons he casts out the demons.
 And others, tempting, a sign from him were seeking from
 heaven. Buthe knowing their thoughts said
 to them, Every kingdom ${ }^{2}$ against ${ }^{3}$ itself ${ }^{1}$ divided is brought to
 desolation; and a house against a house falls. And if also Satan
 against himself be divided, huw shall stand his kingdom?
 because ye say, by Beelzebul I cast out the demons. And if
 I by Beelzebul cast out the demons, yoursons by
 whom do they cast out? on account of this judges of you they shall
 be. But if by [the] finger of God I cast out the demons,
 then is come upon you the kingdom of God. When the
 strong [man] being armed may keep his owndwelling, in
 peace are his goods; but as soon as the stronger

 $\dot{a} \gamma a \theta a \dot{a}$ glttraw. $\beta \lambda \eta \theta$ évtos having been cast out L .
 s- oi L .

${ }^{\mathrm{d}}+{ }^{\dot{\epsilon} \dot{\xi}}$ LTTraw.
e $\bar{\eta}$ or glttraw.
 ${ }^{1}$ [кaì aù $\tau \grave{o}$ グ $\nu$ ] Tra. i $\delta$ ó $\mu$ ata n elmal tra. $0^{+}+\tau \hat{\varphi}$ the ltTraw.
 غ்auخ̀̀ T .


 than he coming apon [him] shall overcome him, ${ }^{\text {zpanoply }}$
 ${ }^{1}$ his hetakesaway in which hehad trusted, and his spoils he
 divides. He that is not with me against me is, and he that
 gathers not with me scatters. When the unolean
 spirit is gone out from the man, he goes through waterless
 places, seeking rest; and not finding [any] he says, I will
 return to my house whence I came out. And having come
 he finds [it] swept and adorned. Then he goes
 and takes seven other spirits more wicked than himself,
 and having entered they dwell thero; and becomes the last
 ${ }^{3}$ man ${ }^{2}$ of ${ }^{2}$ that worse than the first. And it eame to pass
 as ${ }^{2}$ spoke ${ }^{2}$ be these things, ${ }^{4}$ lifting ${ }^{5} \mathrm{ap}^{2}{ }^{2}$ certain ${ }^{2} a^{3}$ woman [her] voloe
 from the crowd said to him, Blessed the womb that bore
 thee, and [the] breasts which thou didst suck. Bnt he said, Yea
 rathar blessed they who hear the word of God and $\phi u \lambda a ́ \sigma \sigma o \nu \tau \varepsilon \varsigma^{\text {b }}$ aủróv. ${ }^{\text {" }}$
keep it.
 But the crowds being thronged together he began to say, ${ }^{2}$ generation
 ${ }^{1}$ this ${ }^{\text {chicked }}{ }^{{ }^{3} \text { is ; a sign }}$ it seeks after, and asign ${ }^{\text {nnot }}$
 ${ }^{1}$ shall be given to it exoept the sign of Jonas the prophet.
 For as was Jonas a sign to the Ninerites, thus
 shall be also the Son of man to this gexeration. A queen
 of [the] sonth shall rise ap in the judgment with the men
 of this generation, and shall condemn them; for she came from the
 ends of the earth to hear the wisdom of Solomon, and behold,
 more than Solomon here. Men of Nineveh shall stand up
 in the judgment with this generation, and shall condemn it,
come upon him, and overcome him, he taketh from him all his armour wherein he trusted, and divideth his spoils. 23 He that is not with me is against me: and he that gathereth not with me scattereth. 24 When the unclean spirit is gone out of a man, he walketh through dry places, seeking rest; and finding none, he saith, I will return unto my house whence I came out. 25 And when he cometh, he findeth it swept and garnished. 26 Then goeth he, and taketh to him seven other spirits more wicked than himself; and they enter in, and dwell there: and the last state of that man is worse than the first. 27 And it came to pass, as he spake these things, a certain woman of the company lifted up her voice, and said anto him, Blessed is the womb that bare thee, and the paps which thou hast sucked. 28 But he said, Yea rather, blessedare they that hear the word of God, and keep it.

29 And when the people were gathered thick together, he began to say, This is an evil generation: they seek a sign; and there shall no sign be given it, but the sign of Jonas the prophet. 30 For as Jonas was a sign unto the Ninevites, so shall also the Son of man be to this generation. 31 The queen of the south shall rise up in the judgment with the men of this generation, and condemn them : for she came from the utmost parts of the earth to hear the wisdom of Solomon; and, behold, a greater than Solomon is here. 32 The men of Nineve shall risenp in the judgment with this generation, and shall condemn it: for they repented at

[^124]the preaching of Jonas; and, behold, a greater than Jonas is here. 33 No man, when he hath lighted a cande, putteth it in a secret place, noither under a bushel, but on $a$ candlestick, that they which come in may see the light. 34 The light of the body is the eye : therefore when thine eye is single, thy whole body also is full of light; but when thine eye is evil, thy body also is futl of darkness. 35 Take heed therefore that the light which is in thee be not darkness. 36 If thy whole body therefore be full of light, having no part dark, the whole shall be full of light, as when the bright shining of a candle doth.give thee light.
37 And as he spake, \& certain Pharisee besought him to dine with him : and he went in, and sat down to meat. 38 And when the Pharisee saw it, he marvelled that he had not first washed before dinner. 39 And the Lord said unto him, Now do ye Pharisees make clean the outside of the cup and the platter ; but your inward part is full of ravening and wickedness. $40 Y e$ fools, did not he that made that which is without make that which is within also? 41 But rather give alms of such things as ye have; and, bebold, all things are clean unto you. 42 But woe unto you, Pharisees! for ye titho mint and rue and all manner of herbs, and pass over judgmeut and the love of God: these ought ye to have done, and not to leave the other undone. 43 Woe unto you, Pharisces ! for ye love the uppermost seats in the synagogues, and greetings in the markets. 44 Woe unto you, scribes and Pharisees, hypocrites!
 becanse they repented at the proclamation of Jonas; and behold, more
 than Jonas here. But no one a lamp having lit ${ }^{\text {in }}{ }^{4}$ secret
 ${ }^{{ }^{\text {s sets }}{ }^{2} \mathrm{it} \text {, nor } \text { nder the corn-measure, but upon the lampstand, }}$
 that they who enter in the light may see. The lamp
 of the body is the eye: when therefore thine eye
 ${ }^{\text {single }}{ }^{2}$ be, also ${ }^{2}$ whole ${ }^{1}$ thy body light is; but when
 evil It be, also thy body [is] dark. See therefore
 lest the light that [is] in thee ${ }^{2}$ darkness ${ }^{2}$ is. If therefore ${ }^{3}$ body
 ${ }^{1}$ thy ${ }^{2}$ whole [is] light, not having any part ${ }^{\text {c }}$ dark, it shall be
 ${ }^{2}$ light ${ }^{{ }^{2}}$ all, as when the lamp with [its]brightness maylight thee.
 Now as ${ }^{2}$ was ${ }^{3}$ speaking ['be] asked him ${ }^{2}{ }^{3}{ }^{3}$ Pharisee ${ }^{2}$ certain ö $\pi \omega \varsigma \dot{\alpha} \rho \iota \sigma \tau \dot{\eta} \sigma \eta \quad \pi \alpha \rho^{\prime} \alpha \dot{v} \tau \tilde{\varphi} . \quad \varepsilon i \sigma \varepsilon \lambda \theta \dot{\omega} \nu . \delta \dot{\varepsilon} \quad \dot{\alpha} \nu \varepsilon ́ \pi \varepsilon \sigma \varepsilon \nu$. that he would dine with him: and having entered he reclined himself.
 Bnt the Pharisee seeing [it] wondered that not first he washed
 before the dinner. Batsaid the Lord to him, Now ye
 Pharisees the outside of the cup and of the dish ye cleanse,
 bat the inside of you is full of plunder and wickedness. Fools,
 [did] not he who made the outside also the inside make?
 But [of] the things whieh are within give alms, and lo,
 all things clean to you are. But woe to you Pharisees,
 for yepay tithes of the mint and the rue and every
 herb, and pass by the judgment and the love of God.
 These things it behoved [you] to do, and those not to be leaving aside.
 Woe to you Pharisees, for ye love the first seat
 in the synagogues and the salatations in the market-places.
 Woe to you, scribes and Pharisees, hypocrites, for yeare




 крıтаí $\mathrm{G}[\mathrm{L}] \mathrm{TT} \mathrm{T} A$.

XI, XII.
L UKE .
 as the ${ }^{2}$ tombs ${ }^{1}$ unseen, and the men who walk
 over [them] do not know [it].
 law says to him, Teacher, these things saying ${ }^{2}$ also ${ }^{n}$ ns thou insultest.
 And he said, Also to yon the doctors of the law woe, for ye burden

 of your fingers do not touch the burdens. Woe
 to you, for ye build the tombs of the prophets, and ${ }^{2}$ fa-
 thers your killed them. Hence ye bear witness and
 consent to the works of your fathers; for they indeed
 killed them, and ye build their tombs.
 Because of this also the wisdom of God said, I will send to
 them prophets and apostles, and [some] of them they will
 kill and drive out, that may be required the blood of all
 the prophets poured ont from [the] foundation of [the] world,

 blood of Zacharias, who perished between the altar
 and the house; yea, I say to you, it shall be required of ageneration
 ${ }^{2}$ this. Woe to you the doctors of the law, for ye took away the
 key of knowledge ; yourselves did not enter, and those who were
 entering ye hindered. And as ${ }^{2}$ was ${ }^{3}$ saying ${ }^{2}$ he these things to
 them began the scribes and the Pharisees urgently to press

 ling him and seeking to catch something ont of


12 'Ev ois During which [things] being gathered together the myriads of the
 orowd, so as to trample upon one another, he began to say to
for ye are as graves which appear not, and the men that walk over them are not aware of them. 45 Then answered one of the lawyers, and said unto him, Master, thus saying thou reproachest us also. 46 And he said, Woe unto you also, ye lawyers! for ye lade men with burdens griovous to be borne, and yeyourselves touch not the burdens with one of your fingers. 47 Woe nnto youl for ye build the sepulchres of the prophets, and your fathers killed them. 48 Truly ye bear witness that ye allow the deeds of your fathers: for they indeed killed them, and ye build their sepulchres. 49 Therefore also said the wisdom of God, I will send them prophets and apostles, and some of them they shall slay and persecute: 50 That the blood of all the prophets, which was shed from the foundation of the world, may be required of this generation; 51 from the blood of Abel unto the blood of Zacharias, which perished between the altar and the temple: verily I say unto you, It shall be required of this generation. 52 Woe unto you, lawyers! for ye have taken away the key of knowledge : ye entered not in yourselves, and them that were entering in ye hindcred. 53 And as he said these things unto them, the scribes and the Pharisees began to urge him vehemently, and to provoke him to spcak of many things : 54 laying wait for him, and seeking to catch something out of his mouth, that they might accuse him.
XII. In the mean time, when there were gathered together an innamerable multitade of people, insomuch that they trode one upou another, he began to say unto his

[^125]disciples first of all, Beware ye of the leaven of the Pharisees, which is hypocrisy. 2 For there is nothing covered, that shall not be revealed; neither hid, that shall not be known. 3 Therefore whatsoever ye have spoken in darkness shall be heard in the light ; and that which ye have spoken in the ear in closets shall be proclaimed upon the housetops. 4 And I say anto you my friends, Be not afraid of them that kill the body, and after that have no more that they can do. 3 But I will forewarn you whom ye shall fear: Fear him, which after he hath killed hath power to cast into hell; yea, I say unto you, Fear him. 6 Are not five sparrows sold for two farthings, and not one of them is forgotten before God? ${ }_{7}$ But even the very hairs of your head are all numbered. Fear not therefore: ye are of more value than many sparrews. 8 Also I say nnto you, Whosoever shall confess me before men, him shall the Son of man also confess before the angels of God: 9 but he that denieth me before men shall be denied before the angels of God. 10 And whosoever shall speak a word against the Son of man, it shall be forgiven him : but unto him that blasphemeth against the Holy Ghost it shall not be forgiven, 11 And when they bring you unto the synagogues, and unto magistrates, and powers, take ye no thought how or what thing ye shall answer, or what ye shall say : 12 for the Holy Ghost shall teach you in the same hour what ye ought to say.

13 And one of the company said unto him, Master, speak to
 his disciples first, Take heed to yourselves of the leaven
 of the Pharises, which is hypocrisy ; but nothing ${ }^{\text {c covered }}$
 "up ${ }^{1}$ is which shall not be uncovered, nor hidden which ${ }^{2}$ not
 $Y_{\text {shall be known; }}$ wherefore whatever in the darkness ye said, in the
 light shall be heard; and what in the ear ye spoke in
 chambers, shall be proclaimed upon the housetops. But I say to yon,
 my friends, Ye should not fear because of those who kill
 the body, and after these things are not able anything more

 him who after having killed, authority has to east into the
 gehenna; yea, 1 say to yon, ${ }^{2}$ him ${ }^{1}$ fear. ${ }^{2}$ Not ${ }^{3}$ five
 ${ }^{\text {spparrows }}{ }^{\text {a }}$ are sold for ${ }^{2}$ assaria ${ }^{\text {in }}$ two? and one of them ${ }^{2}$ not
 ${ }^{\text {is is forgotten before God. Bnteven the hairs }}$
 of your head ${ }^{2}$ all ${ }^{1}$ havebeen numbered. ${ }^{2}$ Not ${ }^{3}$ therefore ${ }^{1}$ fear,
 than many sparrows ye are better. But I say to you, Every one whoever
 may confess me before men, also the Son
 of man will confess him before the angels
 of God; buthe that has denied me before men
 will be denicd before the angels of God; and every one
 who shall say a word against the Son of man, it will be forgiven
 him; but to him who against the Holy Spirit has blasphemed
 it will not he forgiven. Bnt when they bring you before the
 synagogues and the rulers and the authorities, be not eareful
 how or what ye shall reply in defence, or what ye should say; for the
 غітєіัข.
to say.
 And ${ }^{2}$ said ${ }^{1}$ one to him from the crowd, Teacher, speak

[^126] to my brother to divide with me the inheritance.
 said to him, Man, who ${ }^{2}$ me ${ }^{1}$ appointed ajudge or a di-
 vider over you? And he said to them, See and keepyour-
 selves from covetousness; for not in the abundance
 'to "anyone ${ }^{\text {'his }}{ }^{10}{ }^{0}$ life ${ }^{\text {is }}$ is 'of ${ }^{2}$ that ${ }^{3}$ which ${ }^{\text {the }}$ "possesses.
 And he spoke a parable to them, saying, ${ }^{3}$ Of ${ }^{\prime}$ a ${ }^{7}$ man


 he was reasoning within himself, saying, What shall I do, for I have not
 where I shall lay np my fruits? and he said, This will I do:
 I will take away my granaries, and greater will build, and
 willlay up there all my produce and my good things,
 and I will say to my soul, Soul, thou hast many good things
 laid by for ${ }^{\text {y }}$ years ${ }^{1}$ many; take thy rest, eat, drink, be merry.
 But ${ }^{2}$ said ${ }^{3}$ to ${ }^{4}$ lim ${ }^{1}$ God, Fool, this night ${ }^{2}$ soul
 thy they require of thee; and ${ }^{5}$ what ${ }^{9}$ thon ${ }^{7}$ didst ${ }^{9}$ prepare ${ }^{1}$ to ${ }^{2}{ }{ }^{\text {whom }}$
 ${ }^{\text {shall }}$ the? Thus [is] he who treasures ap for himself, and not toward
 God is rich. And he said to his disciples, Becanse of

 nor as to the body what yeshould put on. The life more is
 than the food, and the body than the raiment. Consider
 the ravens, for ${ }^{3}$ not ${ }^{1}$ they ${ }^{2}{ }^{2}$ sow nor reap, to which
 there is not storehouse nor granary, and God feeds them.
 How much more ye ${ }^{\text {are }}$ better than the birds? And who of
 you [by] being careful is able to add to his stature

 why about the rest are ye careful? Consider the lilies,
my brother, that he divide the inheritance with me. 14 And he said unto him, Man, who made me a judge or a divider over you? 15 And he said unto them, Take heed, and boware of coretonsness : for a man's life consisteth not in the abandance of the thing ${ }^{\text {s which }}$ he possesseth. 16 And he spake a parable unto them, saying, The ground of a certain rich man brought forth plentifully: 17 and he thought within himself, saying, What shall I do, because I have no room where to bestow my fruits? 18 And he said, This will I do: I will pall down my barns, and build greater; and there will I bestow all my fruits and my goods. 19 And I will say to my soul, Soul, thon hast mach goods laid up for many Jears; take thine ease, eat, drink, and be merry. 20 But God said nnto him, Thou fool, this night thy soul shall be required of thee: then whose shall those things be, which thou hast provided ? 21 So is he that layeth np treasure for himself, and is not rich toward God. 22 And he said unto his disciples, Therefore I say unto Fou, Take no thought for your life, what ye shall eat; neither for the body, what ye shall put on. 23 The life is more than meat, and the body is more than raiment. 24 Consider the ravens: for they neither sow nor reap; which neither have storehouse nor barn; and God feedeth them: how much more are ye better than the fowls? 25 And which of you with taking thonght can add to his statare one cabit? 26 If ye then be not able to do that thing which is least, why take ye thought for the rest? 27 Consider the lilies how they grow:

[^127]shey toll not, they spin not ; and yet I say unto you, that Solomon in all his glory was not arrayed like one of these. 28 If then God so clothe the grass, which is to day in the field, and to morrow is cast into the oven; how mnch more will he clothe you, $O$ ye of little faith? 29 And seek not ye what ye shall eat, or what ye shall drink, neither be ye of doubtful mind. 30 For all these things do the nations of the world seek after: and your Father knoweth that ye have need of these things. 31 But rather seek ye the kingdom of God; and all these things shall be added unto you. 32 Fear not, little flock; for it is your Father's good pleasure to give you the kingdom. 33 Sell that ye have, and give alms; provide yourselves bage which wax not old, a treasnre in the heavens that faileth not, where no thief approacheth, neither moth corrupteth. 34 For where your treasure is, there will your heart be also. 35 Let your loins be girded about, and your lights burning; 36 and ye yourselves like unto men that wait for their lord, when he will return from the wedding; that when he cometh and knocketh, they may open nnto him immediately. 37 Blessed are those servants, whom the lord when he cometh shall find watching: verily I say unto yon, that he shall gird himself, and make them to sit down to meat, and will come forth and serve them. 38 And if he shall come in the second watch, or come in the third watch, and find them so, blessed are those servants. 39 And this know, that if the goodman of the house had known what hour the thief would
 how they grow ; they labour not, nor do they spin; but I say to you,
 Noteren Solomon in all his glory was clothed as one
 of these. But if the grass $3_{\text {in }}$ the sfield ${ }^{\text {to }}$-day ${ }^{\text {which }}{ }^{2}$ is, and
 to-morrow into an oven is cast, God thas arrays,
 how much rather you, O [ye] of little faith? And ye seek ye not
 what ye may eat or what ye may drink, and be not in anxiety; ${ }^{2}$ these ${ }^{3}$ things
 for all the nations of the world seek after; and your Father
 knows that ye have need of these things. But seek ye the kingdom
 of Goa, and ${ }^{2}$ these ${ }^{3}$ things 'all shall be added to yon. ${ }^{2}$ Not

 in giving you the kingdom. Sell your possessions,
 and give alms; make to yourselves purses not
 growing old, a treasure unfailing in the heavens, where
 thief does not draw near, nor moth destroy. For where is
 your treasure, there also your heart will be. Let he
 your loins girded about and lamps burning; and
 ye like to men waiting for their lord,
 whenever he shall return from the wedding feasts, that having come and having
 knocked, immediately they may open to him. Blessed "bondmen
 'those whom coming the Lord shall find watching. Verily
 I say to you, that he will gird himself and will make ${ }^{\text {rececline }}{ }^{\text {' }}$ them, and
 coming up will serve them. And if he come in the second
 watch, and in the third watch hecome, and find [them] thus,
 blessed are ${ }^{2}$ bondmen ${ }^{1}$ those. But this know, that
 if "had 'known 'the ${ }^{2}$ master ${ }^{\text {sof }}$ 'the ${ }^{\text {b }}$ honse in what hour the thief is coming,

[^128] he would have watched,

his house.
 in the hour ye think not, the Son of man comes. And ${ }^{2}$ said
 ${ }^{3}$ to "him ${ }^{1}$ Peter, Lord, to us this parable
$\lambda \varepsilon ́ \gamma \varepsilon \iota \varrho, \hat{\eta}$ каi $\pi \rho o ̀ s ~ \pi a ́ \nu \tau a \varsigma ; ~ 42 ~ P E l \pi \varepsilon \nu . \delta \hat{\varepsilon} \|$ ò кúpos, TíS speakest thou, or also to all? Andsaid the Lord, Who
 then is the faithful steward and prudent, whom ${ }^{3}$ will *set
 ${ }^{\text {'the }}$ "Lord over hishonsehold, to give in season the
 measure of corn? Blessed that bondman whom shaving "come
 'his ${ }^{\text {LL Lord will find doing thus. Of a truth I say to you, }}$
 that over all his possessious he will set him.
 But if ${ }^{\text {s shoald }}$ 'say ${ }^{1}$ that "bondman in his heart, ${ }^{3}$ De-
 lays ${ }^{1} \mathrm{my}^{2}$ Lord to come, and should begin to beat the
 men-servants and the maid-servants, and to eat and to drink and to be
 drunken, ${ }^{6}$ will ${ }^{1}$ come ${ }^{1}$ the ${ }^{2}$ Lord ${ }^{3}{ }^{3}$ of that ${ }^{5}$ bondman in a day
 in which he does not expect, and in an hour which he knows not, and
 will cut in ${ }^{3}$ two 'him, and his portion with the unbelievers
 will appoint. But that bondman who knew the will

of his Lord, and prepared not nor did according to
 his will, shall be beaten with many [stripes]; buthe who ${ }^{2}$ not
 knew, and did [things] worthy of stripes, shall be beaten with few.
 And everyone to whom was given much, much will be required from him ;
 and to whom was committed much, the more will they ask of him.
 Fire I came to cast into the earth, and what will I if already
 it be kindled? But a baptism I have to be baptized [with], and how am I
 straitened until it be accomplished! Think ye that peace I

come, he twould have watched, and not have suffered his house to be broken through. 40 Be ye therefore ready also: for the Son of man cometh at an hour when ye think not. 41 Then Peter said unto him, Lord, speakest thou this parable unto nis, or even to all ? 42 And the Lord said, Who theu is that faithful and wise steward, whom his lord shall make ruler over his household, togive them their portion of meat in due season? 43 Blessed is that servant, whom his lord when he cometh shall find so doing. 44 Of a truth I say unto you, that he will make him ruler over all that he hath. 45 But and if that servant say in his heurt, My lord delayeth his cowing; and shall begin to beat the menserFants and maidens, and to eat and drink, and to be drunken; 46 the lord of that servant will come in a day when he looketh not for him, and at an hour when he is not a ware, and will cathmin sunder, aud will appoint him his portion with the unbelievers. 47 And that servant, which knew his lord's will, and prepared not him self, neither did accorciing to his will, shall be beaten with many stripes. 48 But he that knewnot, and did consmit things worthy of stripes, shall be beaten with few stripes. For unto whomsoever much is given, of him shall be much required: and to whom men have committed much, of him they will ask the more. 49 I am come to send fire on the earth; and what will I, if it be aiready kindled? 50 But I have a baptism to be baptized with; and how am I straitened till it be accomplished! 51 Suppose ye that I am come togive peace on earth? I tell you, Nay; but rather division: 52 for
from henceforth there shall be five in one house divided, three against two, and two against three. 53 The father shall be divided against the son, and the son against the father; the mother against the daughter, and the daughter against the mother ; the mother in law against her danghter in law, and the daughter in Iaw against her mother in law.

51 And he said also to the people, When ye see a cloud rise out of the west, straightway ye say, There cometh a shower; and so it is. 55 And when ye see the sonth wind blow, ye say, There will be hent; and it cometh to pass. $56 Y c$ hypoerites, ye can discern the face of the sky and of the earth; but how is it that ye do not discern this time? 57 Yea, and why even of yourselves judge ye not what is right? 58 When thon goest with thineadversary to the magistrate, as thou art in the way, give diligence that thon mayest be delivered from him; lest he hale thee to the judge, and the judge deliver thee to the officer, and the officer cast thee into prison. 59 I tell thee, thou shalt not depart thence, till thou hast paid the very last mite.
$\delta \iota \alpha \mu є ь \sigma \mu o ́ v$. division;
 for there will be from hencforth five in house
 ${ }^{\text {a }}$ one divided, three against two and two against three.
 ${ }^{2}$ Will ${ }^{3}$ be ${ }^{4}$ divided ${ }^{1}$ father sgainst son, and son against father ;
 mother against daughter, and daughter against mother; mother-in-law
 against ${ }^{\text {d daughter-in-law }}$ 'her, and daughter-in-law against
$\pi \varepsilon \nu \theta \varepsilon \rho a \dot{\nu} \nu{ }^{e} a \dot{u} \tau \tilde{\eta} s$."
${ }^{2}$ mother-in-law 'her.
 And he said also to the crowds, When re see the cloud
 rising up from [the] west, immediately ye say, $A$ shower
 is coming ; and it happens so. And when a south wind [is] blowing,
 ye say, Heat there will be; and it happens. Hypocrites, the
 appearance of the earth and of the heaven je know [how] to diseern,
 bnt this time how do ye not discern? And why even of
 yourselves judge ye not what [is] right? For as thou goest with
 thine adverse party before a magistrate, in the way give diligence
 to be set free from him, lest ke should drag away thee to
 the judge, and the judge thee should deliver to the officer, and
 the officer thee should cast into prison. I say to thee, In no wise
 $\dot{a} \pi o \delta i \tilde{c}$.
thou shalt have paid.
 And ${ }^{2}$ were "present 'some at the same time telling
 him $^{2}$ about the Galienns, of whom the blood Pilate mingled
 with their sacrifices. And answering Jesus said
 to them, Think ye that these Galileans sinners beyond all
 the Galieans were, because such things they have suffered?
 No, I say to you; but if ye repent not, all ${ }^{2}$ in ${ }^{3}$ like
xill. There were present at that season some that told him of the Galileans, whose blood Pilate had mingled with their sacrifices. 2 And Jesus answering said unto them, Sappose ye that these Galilæans were sinners above all the Galilæans, because they suffered such things? 31 tell you, Nay: lut, except ye repent, ye shall all likowise perish. 4 Or
 ${ }^{4}$ mannner 'ye shall perish. or those eighteen on whom
 fell the tower in Siloam and killed them, think re
 that these debtors were beyond all men
 who dwelt in 'Jerusalem? No, I say toyou; but

if ye repent not, all ${ }^{2}$ in ${ }^{3}$ like ${ }^{4}$ manner ${ }^{2}$ ye shall perish.
 And he spoke this parable: ${ }^{5} A$ "fig-tree ${ }^{\text {Had }}{ }^{1} a^{2}$ certain
 [3man] in his vineyard planted; and he came fruit
 seeking on it and did not find [any]. And he said to the vine-
 dresser, Behold, three years I come seeking fruit on
 this fig-tree and do not'find [any]: cut ${ }^{2}$ down ${ }^{1} \mathrm{it}$, why even
 the ground does it render useless? But he answering says to him,
 Sirr, let ${ }^{2}$ alone ${ }^{\text {it }}$ also this year, until I shall dig about
 it and put manure, and if indeed it should bear frnit-;
 bat if not, hereafter thou shalt cut ${ }^{\text {d }}$ down ${ }^{1} \mathrm{it}$.
 And he was teaching in one of the synagogues on the sab-
 baths. And behold, a woman there was ${ }^{2}$ a ${ }^{3}$ spirit ${ }^{1}$ having of infirmity
 ${ }^{2}$ years 'eighteen, and she was bent together and "unable
 ${ }^{3}$ to ${ }^{4}$ lift sup herself ${ }^{1}$ wholly. And seeing her Jesus
 called to [her] and said to her, Woman, thou hast been loosed from $\tau \tilde{\eta} \varsigma-\dot{\alpha} \sigma \theta \varepsilon \nu \varepsilon i a c ̧-\sigma \sigma \tilde{v} .13 \mathrm{Kai}$ ѐ $\pi \dot{\varepsilon} \theta \eta \kappa \varepsilon \nu$ аи̉т $\tilde{\eta}$ thine infirmity. And he laid upon her [his] hands,
 and immediately she was made straight, and glorified God.

 on the sabbath 'healed ${ }^{2}$ Jesus, said to the crowd,
 Six days there are, in which it behoves [men] to work; in these
 therefore coming be healed,
those eighteen, upon whom the tower in Siloam fell, and slew them, think ye that they were sinners above all men that dwelt in Jerusalem? 5 I tell you, Nay: but, except ye repent, ye shall all likewise perish.

6 He spake also this parable; A certain man had a fig tree planted in his vineyard; and he came and sought fruit thereon, and found none. 7 Then said he unto the dresser of his vineyard, Behold, these three years I come seeking fruit on this fig tree, and find none: cut it down; why cumbereth it the ground? 8 And he answering said unto him, Lord, let it alone this year also, till I shall dig about it, and dung it: 9 and if it bear fruit, well: and if not, then after that thou shalt cut it down.

10 And he was teaching in one of the synagogues on the sabbath. 11 And, behold, there was a woman which had a spirit of infirmity eighteen years, and was bowed together, and could in no wise lift up herself. 12 And when Jesus saw her, he called her to him , and said unto her, Woman, thou art loosed from thine infirmity. 13 And he laid his hands on her : and immediately she was made straight, and glorified God. I4 And the ruler of the synagogue answered with indignation, because that Jesus had healed on the Sabbath day, and said unto the people, There are six days in which men ought to work: in them therefore come and be healed, and not on the sabbath day. 15 The

[^129]Lord then answered him, and said, Thou hypocrite, doth not each one of you on the sabbath loose his ox or his ass from the stall, and lead him away to watering? 16 And ought not this woman. being a danghter of Abraham, whom Satan hath bound, lo, these eighteen years, be loosed from this bond on the sabbath day? 17 And when he had ssid these thinge, all his adversaries were ashamed: and all the people rejoiced for all the glorious things that were done by him.

18 Then said he, Unto what is the kingdom of God like? and whereunto shall I resemble it? 19 It is like a grain of mustard seed, which a man took, and cast into his garden ; and it grew, and waxed a great tree; and the forvls of the air lodged in the branches of it. 20 And again he said, Whereunto shall I liken the kingdom of God? 21 It is like leaven, which a woman took and hid in three measures of meal, till the whole was leavened.

22 And he went through the citles and villages, teaching, and journeying toward Jerusalem. 23 Then said one nnto him, Lord, are there few that be saved? And he said unto them, 24 Strive to enter in at the strait gate: for many, I say unto you, will seek to enter in, and shall not be able. 25 When once the master of the house is risen up, and hath shat to the door, and ye begin to stand withont, and to knock at the door, saying, Lord, Lord, open unto us; and he shall answer and say unto you, I know you not whence ye are: 26 then shall ye begin to say, We have eaten and drunk in thy presence, and thou hast tanght in
 ${ }^{1}$ sabbath.
 Hypocrite, each one of you on the sabbath does he not loose
 his or or ass from the manger, and having led [it]away
 give [it] drink ? And this [moman], ${ }^{2} a^{3}$ daughter ${ }^{4}$ of ${ }^{5}$ Abraham ${ }^{1}$ being,
 whom 2has ${ }^{3}$ bound ${ }^{1}$ Satan, lo, eighteen years, ought[she]not
 to be loosed from this bond on the "day ${ }_{\text {sababath }}$ ?
 And ${ }^{4}$ these ${ }^{5}$ things ${ }^{1}$ on ${ }^{2}$ his ${ }^{3}$ saying ${ }^{7}$ were ${ }^{5}$ ashamed ${ }^{6}$ all who
 were opposed to him; and all the crowd were rejoicing at ell
 the glorions things which were being done by him.
 ${ }^{2}{ }^{2}{ }^{3}{ }^{3}$ said ${ }^{1}$ and, To what "like ${ }^{1}$ is the kingdom of God?
 and to what shall I liken it? Like it is to a grain of mustard,
 which ${ }^{3}$ having ${ }^{4}$ taken ${ }^{1}{ }^{2}{ }^{2}$ man east into ${ }^{2}$ garden ${ }^{1}$ his; and
 it grew and came into $a^{\text {2 }}$ tree great, and the birds of the
 hearen roosted in its branches. And again
 he said, To what shall I liken the lingdom of God ? Like
 it is to leaven, which ${ }^{3}$ having ${ }^{4}$ taken ${ }^{1}{ }^{1}{ }^{2}$ woman hid in ${ }^{3}$ of ${ }^{4}$ meal

${ }^{2}$ seahs ${ }^{1}$ three, until ${ }^{2}$ was ${ }^{3}$ leavenced ${ }^{2}$ all.
 And he went through by cities and villages teaching, and
 "progress ${ }^{\text {making }}$ towards Jerasalem. And said one to him,
 Lord, [are] "few 'those ${ }^{\text {hbeing }}{ }^{\text {saived? }}$ Buthe said to then,
 Strive with earnestness to enter in through the narrow gate; for
 many, I say to you, will seek to enter in, and will not be able.

From the time ${ }^{{ }^{\text {shall }}}{ }^{7}$ have ${ }^{5}$ risen ${ }^{9}$ up 'the ${ }^{3}$ master ${ }^{3}$ of ${ }^{4}$ the ${ }^{5}$ house, and shall
 haveshut the door, and ye begin without to stand and to knock at the
 door, saying, Lord, Lord, open to us; and he answering
 wili say to you, I do not know you whence ye are. Then will ye begin
 to say, We ate in thy presence and drank, and in
p'Yтокрıтаi hypocrites litiraw.



- $-\mu^{\prime} \hat{\gamma} a[\mathrm{~L}] \mathrm{T}[\mathrm{TrA}]$.
 our streets thon didst teach.
 ${ }^{1} I^{2}$ do know you whence ye are;
 the workers of unrighteousness. There shall be the weeping and
 the gnashing of the teeth, when yesee dbraham and Isaac
 and Jacob and all the prophets in the kingdom
 of God, but yourselves being cast out. And they shall come from

east and west, and from north and south, and shall
 recline in the kingdom of God. And 10, there are
 last who shall be first, and there are first who shall be है́бхатоь.
last.
 On the same day came to [him] certain Pharises,
 saying tohim, Goout and proceed hence, for Herol
 desires ${ }^{3}$ thee 'to "kill. And he said to them, Having gone
 bay to that fox, Lo, I cast oat demons and cures
 I complete to-day and to-morrow, and the third [day] I am perfected;
 but it behoves me to-day and to-morrow and the [day] following
 to proceed; for it is not possible [for] a prophet to perish out of
 Jerusalem. Jerusalem, Jerusalem, who killest
 the prophets, and stonest those who have been sent to
 her, how often would I have gathered thy children, in the way
 a hen [gathers] her brood under[her] wings,
 and ye would not. Behola, is left to you your house
 solate; ${ }^{2}$ verily 'and I say to you, that notatall me shall ye see until
 it come when ye say, Blessed [is] he who comes in [the] name
our streets. 27 But he shall say, I tell you, I know you not whence ye are; depart from me, all ye workers of iniquity. 28 There shall be weeping and gnashing of teeth, when ye shall see Abraham, and Isaac, and Jacob, and all the prophets, in the kingtiom of God, aud jon yourselves thrust out. 29 And they shall come from the east, and from the west, and from the north, and from the south, and shall sit down in the kingdom of God. 30 And, behold, there are last which shall be first, and there are first which shall be last.

31 The same day ther came certain of the Pharisees, saying unto him, Getthee out, and dcpart hence : for Herod will kill thee. 32 And he said unto them, Go ye, and tell that fox, Behold, I cast out devils, aud I do cures to day and to morrow, and the third day I shall be perfueted. 33 Nicvertheless I must walk to day, and to morrow, and the day following: for it cannot be that a prophet perish out of Jerasalem. 34 O Jerusalem, Jerusalem, which killest the prophets, and stonest them that are sent unto thee; how often would I have gathered thy children together, as a hen dot/d gather her brood under her winge, and ye would nut! 35 Behold, your house is left untc you desolate: and verily I say unto jon, Ye shall not see me, until the time come when ye shall say, Blessed is he that eometh in the name of the Lord. $\mu a \tau \iota$ кvpíov. of [the] Lord.

XIV. And it came to And it came to pass on his having gone into a house of one of the the house of one of the

[^130]chief Pharisees to eat bread on the sabbath day, that they watched him. 2 And, behold, there was a certain man before him which had the dropsy. 3 And Jesus answering spake unto the lawyers and Pharisees, saying, Is it lawful to heal on the sabbath day? 4 And they held their peace. And he took him, and healed him, and let him go; 5 and answered them, saying, Which of you shall have an ass or an ox fallen into a pit, and will not straightway pull him ont on the gabbath day ? 6 And they could not answer him again to these things.

7 And he put forth a parable to those which were bidden, when he marked how they chose out the chief rooms; saying unto them, 8 When thou art bidden of any man to a wedding, sit not down in the highest room ; lest a more honourable man than thou be bidden of him ; 9 and he that bade thee and him come and say to thee, Give this man place; and thou legin with shame to take the lowest room. 10 But when thou art bidden, go and sit down in the lowest room; that when he that bade thee cometh, he may say unto thee, Friend, go up higher: then shalt thou have worshipin the presence of them that sitat meat with thee. 11 For whosoever exalteth himself shall be abased; and he that humbleth himeelf shall be exalted.

12 Then said he also to him that bade him, When thou makest a dinner or a supper, call not thy friends, nor thy brethren, neither thy kinsmen, nor thy rich neighbours; lest they also bid thee again, and a recompence be made thec.
 rulers of the Pharisees on a sabbath to eat bread, that they
 were watehing him. And behold, a ${ }^{{ }^{2} \text { man }}{ }^{\text {a certain }}$
 there was dropsical before him. And answering Jesus
 spoke to the doctors of the law and to[the] Pharisees, saying,
 Is it lawful on the sabbath to heal? But they were silent.
 And taking hold [of him] he healed him, and let [him]go. And






ply to him as to these thinge.
 And he spoke to those who were invited a parable, remarking
 how the first places they were choosing out, saying to them,
 When thou art invited by anyone to wedding feasts, do not recline
 in the first place, lest a more honourable than thou may have
 been invited by him, and having come he who thee and him invited
 shall say to thee, Give "to ${ }^{3}$ this "one ${ }^{1}$ place, and then thou begin with
 shame the last place to take. But when thou art
 invited, having gone recline in the last place, that
 when he may come who has invited thee, he may say to thee, Friend, come
 up higher. Then shall be to thee glory before those who
 reeline [at table] with thee; for everyono that exalts himself shall be

humbled, and he that humbles himself shall be exalted.
 And he said also to him who had invited him, When thou makest
 a dinuer or a supper, call not thy friends nor ${ }^{\text {b breth- }}$
 ren ${ }^{1}$ thy nor thy kinsfolk nor ${ }^{2}$ neighbours ${ }^{\text {'rich, }}$
 lest also they thee should invite in return, and ${ }^{\text {be }}{ }^{4}$ made ${ }^{\circ}$ thee

[^131]
${ }^{1}{ }^{2}$ recompense;
 crippled, lame,

for they have not [wherewith] to recompense thee; $\mathbf{s}_{i t} \boldsymbol{x}_{\text {shall }}{ }^{\text {b }}$ be ${ }^{\text {s }}$ recompensed


Ifor thee in the resurrection of the just.

 things said to him, Blessed [he] who shall eat bread in the
 kingdom" of God. But he said to him, $A^{2}$ man ${ }^{2}{ }^{\text {certain }}$
 made $a^{2}$ snpper great, and invited many. And he
 sent his bondman at the hour of the supper to say to those who
 had been invited, Come, for now ${ }^{3^{3}}$ ready $\mathrm{a}_{\mathrm{i}}$, ${ }^{\text {a all }}$ And
 "began ${ }^{3}$ with ${ }^{\text {onene }}{ }^{[8}$ consent] ${ }^{6} t 0^{7}$ excuse ${ }^{8}$ themselves 'all. Thie first
 said to him, 'A ${ }^{\text {sheld }}$ ' 1 'have ${ }^{3}$ bought, and I have nced
 togoont and tosee it; Ipray thee hold me exensed.
 And another said, ${ }^{3}$ Pairs ${ }^{6}$ of ${ }^{7}$ oxcn ${ }^{1} I{ }^{2}$ have ${ }^{3}$ bought ${ }^{4}$ five, and
 Igo to prove them; i pray thee hold me excused.
 And another said, $A$ wife $I$ bave married, and because of this
 I am unable to come. And having come that bondman
 reported to his lord these things. Then being angry the master
 of the house said to his bondman, Go out quickly into the
 streets and laues of the city, and the poor and crip-
 pled and lame and blind bring in here. And said
 the bondman, Sir, it has been done as thou didst command, and etill тótog è $\sigma \tau i \nu . ~ 23 \mathrm{Kai}$ عİ $\pi \varepsilon \nu$ d кv́ptos $\pi \rho o ̀ s ~ \tau o ̀ \nu ~ \delta o \tilde{v} \lambda o \nu$, room there is. And said the lord to the bondman,
 Goout into the ways and hedges, and compel to come in,
 that may be filled my house; for I say to you, that not one
 of those men who have been invited shall taste of $m y$ supper.

13 But when thou makest a feast, call the poor, the maimed, the lame, the blind: If and thou shalt be blessed; for they cannot recompense thee: for thon shalt be recompensed at the resurrection of the just.

15 And when one of them that sat at meat with him heard these things, he said unto him, Blessed $i s$ he that shall eat bread in the kingdom of God. 16 Then said he unto him, A certain man made a great supper, and bade many: 17 and sent his servant. at supper time to say to them that were biden, Come; for all things are now ready. 18 And they all with one consent began to make excuse. The first said puto him, I hav. bought a piece of ground, and I must needs go and see it: I pray thee have me excused. 19 And another said, I have bought five yoke of oxen, and I go to prove them: I pray thee have me excnsed. 20 And another said, I have married a wife, and therefore I cannot come. 21 So that servant came, and shewed his lord these thing-. Then the master of th: house being angry saill to his servant, Go ont quickly into thestrect. and lanes of the city. and bring in hither the poor, and the maimed, and the halt, and the blind. 22 And the servant said, Lord, it is done as thou hast commanded, and yet there is room. 23 And the lord said nnto the servant, Go out into the highways and hedges, and compel them to come in, that my house may be filled. 24 For I say unto yon, That none of those men which were bidden shall taste of my supper.

[^132]25 And there went great multitudes with him: and he turned, and said nnto them, 26 If any man come to me, and hate not his father, and mother, and wife, and children, and brethren, and sisters, yea, and his own life also, he cannot be my diseiple. 27 And whosoever doth not bear his cross, and come after me, cannot be my disciple. 28 For which of yon, intending to build a tower, sitteth not down first, and counteth the cost, whether he have sufficient to finish it? 29 Lest haply, after he hath laid the foundation, and is not able to finish il, all that behoid it begin to mock him, 30 saying, This man began to build, and was not able to finish. 31 Or what king, going to make war against another king, sitteth not down first, and consulteth whether he be able with ten thousand to meot him that cometh against him with twenty thousand? 32 Or else, while the other is yet a great way off, he sendeth an ambassage, and desireth conditions of peace. 33 So likewise, whosoever he be of you that forsaketh not all that he hath, he cannot be my disoiple. 34 Salt is good: but if the salt have lost his savour, wherewith shall it bo seasoned? 35 It is neither fit for the land, nor yet for the dunghill; bue men cast it out. He that hath ears to hear, let him hear.
XV. Then drow near unto him all the publicans and sinners for to hear him. 2And the Pharisees and scribes murmured, saying,

 he said to them, If any one comes to me, and hates not
 his father and mother and wife and
 children and brothers and sisters, and besides also
 his own life, he cannot mydisciple be; and whosoever
 carries not his cross, and comes after me,
 cannot ${ }^{m} \mathrm{my}{ }^{1}$ be disciple. For which of you desiring
 a tower to build, ${ }^{5}$ not first ${ }^{1}$ haring ${ }^{2}$ sat ${ }^{3}$ down tcounts the
 cost, if he has the [means] for [its] completion? that lest
 having laid of it a foundation and not being able to finish, all
 who see [it] shonld begin to mock at him, saying,
 This man began to build, and was not able to finish.
 Or what king proeeeding to engage with another king
 in war ${ }^{6}$ not ${ }^{1}$ having ${ }^{\text {ssat }}{ }^{3}$ down ${ }^{4}$ first ${ }^{5}$ takes ${ }^{7}$ counsel
 whether able he is with ten thonsand to meet him with
 twenty thousand who comes against him? But if not, "still

${ }^{\text {the }}{ }^{4}$ far ${ }^{\text {s off }}$ 'being, an embassy having sent he asks the[terms]
 for peace. Thus therefore everyone of you who ${ }^{2}$ not 'does take
 leave of all that he himself possesses, cannot ${ }^{2} m y$
 ${ }^{1}$ be disciple. Good [is] the salt, but if the salt

 for manure fit is it: tout ${ }^{1}$ they ${ }^{2}$ cast ${ }_{3}$ it. He that has
 ears to hear let him hear.
 And were drawing near to him all the tax-gatherers and
 the sinners to henr him; and murmured the Phariscos




${ }^{t}$ eivai $\mu o v$ LTTr. $v+o{ }^{2} \nu$
 lititaw. $\quad a+\tau e$ both (the) littra.
 and the scribes, saying, This [man] sinners
 receives and eats with them.
 this parable,
 having a handred sheep, and having lost one of them, ${ }^{2}$ not
 ${ }^{2}$ leaves the ninety nine in the widerness and goes
 after that which has been lost, until he find it? And having found [it]
 he lays [it] on his shoulders rejocing, and having come
 to the house he calls together friends and neighbours, say-
 ing to them, Rejoice with me, for I have fonnd my sheep
 that was lost. I say to yon, that thus joy shall be in the
 heaven over one simner repenting, [more] than over ninety
 nine righteons ones, who ${ }^{2}$ no $\}_{\text {need }}{ }_{1}$ have of repentauce.


Or what woman ${ }^{3}$ drachmas ${ }^{\text {ha }}$ having ${ }^{2}$ ten, if sheshould lose "drachma
 'one, lights not a lamp and sweeps the house and seeks care-
 fully until she find [it]? and baving found [it] she calls together
 friends and neighbours, saying, Rejoice with me, for
 I have found the drachma which I lost. Thas, I say to yon,


This man receiveth sinners, sud eateth with them. 3 And $h_{t}$ spake this parable unto them, eaying, 4 What man of you, having an hundred sheep, if he lose one of them, doth not leઘve the ninety and nine in the wilderness, and go after that which is lost, until he find it? 5 And when he hath found $i t$, he layeth it on his shoulders, rejoicing. 6 And when he cometh home, he calleth together his friends and neighbours, saying anto thein, Rejoice with me; for I have found my sheep which was lost. 7 I say unto you, that likewise joy shall be in heaven over one sinner that repenteth, more than over ninety and nine just persons, which need no repentance. 8 Either what woman having ten pieces of silver, if she lose one piece, doth not light a candle, and sweep the house, and seek diligently till she find it of 9 And when she hath found $i t$, she calleth her friends and her neighbours together, saying, Rejoice with me; for I have fonnd the piece which I had lost. 10 Likewise, I say unto you, thers is joy in the presence of the angels of God, over one sinner that repenteth.
 And he said, A man 'certain had two sons; and said
 the younger of them to [his] father, Father, give to me that "fall-
 ing [ ${ }^{3}$ to ${ }^{4} \mathrm{me}$ ] 'portion of the property. And he divided to them the living.
 And after not many days having gathered together all
 the younger son wentaway into $a^{2}$ country 'distant, and there
 wasted bis property, living dissolntely. ${ }^{3}$ Having


 that country, and he began to be in want. And

11 And he said, A certain man had two sons: 12 and the younger of them said to $h$ is father, Father, give me the portion of goods that falleth to me. And he divided unto them his living. 13 And not many days after the younger son gathered all together, and took his journey into a far country, and there wasted his snbstance with riotous living. 14 And when he had spent all, there arose a mighty famine in that land; and he began to be in want. 15 And he went and

[^133]joined himself to a citizen of that country; and he sent him into his fields to feed swine. 16 And he would fain hare filled his belly with the husks that the swine did eat : and no man gave unto him. 17 And when he came to himself, he said, How many hired sorrants of my father's have bread enough and to spare, and I perish with hunger! 18 I will arise and go to my father, and will say unto him, Father, I have sinned against heaven, and before thee, 19 and am no more worthy to be called thy son: make me as one of thy hired servants. 20 And he arose, and came to his father. But when he was yet a great way off, his father saw him, and had compassion, and ran, and fell on his neck, and kissed him. 21 And the son said unto him, Father, I have sinned against heaven, and in thy sight, and am no more worthy to be called thy son. $\$ 2$ But the father sald to his servants, Bring forth the best robe, and pat it on him; and put a ring on his hand, and shoes on his feet: 23 and bring hither the fatted calf, and kill it ; and let us eat, and be merry : 24 for this my son was dead, and is alive again ; he was lost, and is found. And they began to be merry. 25 Now his elder son was in the field : and as he came and drew nigh to the house, he heard musick and dancing. 26 And he called one of the servants, and asked what these things meant. 27 And he said unto him, Thy brother is come; and thy father hath killed the fatted calf, becanse he hath
 having gone he joined himself to one of the citizens of that country,
 and he sent him into his felds to feed swine.
 And he was longing to fill his belly from the husks
 which ${ }^{3}$ were ${ }^{4}$ eating ${ }^{1}$ the ${ }^{\text {t swine }}$; and no one gave to him. 'To
 ${ }^{5}$ himself ${ }^{\text {b }}$ but ${ }^{2}$ having ${ }^{3}$ come he said, How many hired servants ${ }^{3}$ father
 ${ }^{\text {of }}$ " my have abundance of bread, and I with famine am perishing?
 Having risen up 1 will go to my father, and $I$ will say
 to him, Father, I havesinned against heaven and before thee;
 and no longer am I worthy to be called thy son: make me as
 one of thy hired serrants. And having risen up he went to fa-



${ }^{2}$ his f father and was moved with compassion, and running fell
 upon his neck and ardently kissed him. And sald
 *o 'thim ${ }^{1}$ the ${ }^{2}$ son, Father, I have sinned against heaven and be-
 fore thee, and no longer am I worthy to be called thy son. ${ }^{2}$ Said
 'but the father to his bondmen, Bring out the
 robe the best and clothe him, and give a ring
 for hishand and sandals for the feet; and
 having brought the $\boldsymbol{T}$ calf ${ }^{1}$ fattened kill [it), and eating
 let us be merry: for this my son ${ }^{2}$ dead ${ }^{2}$ was, and is alive
 again; and ${ }^{\text {h lost }}{ }^{\text {iwas, }}$, and is found. And they began to


 and as ooming [up] he drew near to the house he hoard musie
 and dancing. And having called near one of his servants,
 he inquired what might be these things. And he satd to him,

Thy brother is come, and ${ }^{3}$ killed ${ }^{\text {thy }}{ }^{2}$ father the ${ }^{2}$ calf





${ }^{1}$ fattened, because safe and well ${ }^{3}$ him ${ }^{1}$ he ${ }^{\text {² received }}$

${ }^{1}$ bnt and was not willing to go in. TThe 'therefore father of him
 having gone besought him. Bnthe answering said to ${ }^{\text {ffa- }}$
 ther ['his], Lo, so many years I serve thee and never commandment
 ${ }^{2}$ thy ${ }^{2}$ transgressed ${ }^{2}$, and to me never didst thon give a kid that with
 my friends I might make merry; but when ${ }^{2}$ thy ${ }^{3}$ son ${ }^{2}$ this
 who devoured thy living with harlots came, thou didst kill
 for him the ${ }^{2}$ ealf ${ }^{1}$ fattened. Bathe said to him, Child,
 thon always with me art, and all that [is] mine 'thine 'is.
 But to make merry and rejoice was becoming, because ${ }^{2}$ thy ${ }^{3}$ brother
 ${ }^{\text {this }}{ }^{\text {sdead }}$ *was, and is alive again; and ${ }^{2}$ lost ${ }^{\text {twas, and }}$

is found.
 And he said also to his disciples,
$\mathrm{A}^{\text {³man }}$
 ${ }^{\text {chertain }}{ }^{\text {tthere }}{ }^{5}$ was ${ }^{2}$ rich, who had a steward, and he was
 aceused to him as wasting his goods. And
 having called him he said to him, What [is] this I hear concerning
 thee? render the account of thy stewardship; for thou canst not
 any longer be steward. And ${ }^{3}$ said ${ }^{\text {w within }}{ }^{\text {shimself }}{ }^{\text {' }}$ the ${ }^{2}$ stoward,
 What shall I do, for my lord istaking away the stawardship from
 me? To dig I am unable; to beg I am ashamed. I know
 what I will do, that, when I shall hare been removed [from] the stoward-
 ship, they may receive me into their houses. And call-
 ing to [him] ${ }^{2}$ one ${ }^{\text {'each }}$ of the ${ }^{2}$ debtors ${ }^{3}$ lord
 'of ${ }^{2}$ his he said to the first, How much owest thou to my lord?
 And he said, A hundred baths of oil. And he said to him,
 Take thy bill and sitting down quickly write fifty.
XVI. And he said also unto his disciples, There was a certain rich man, which had a steward; and the same was accused unto him that he had wasted his goods. 2 And he called him, and said unto him, How is it that I hear this of thee? give an account of thy stewardship; for thou mayest be no longer steward. 3 I'hen the steward said within himself, What shall I do? for my lord taketh away from me the stewardship: I cannot dig; to beg I am ashamed. 4 I am resolved what to do, that, when I am put out of the stewardship, they may receive me into their houses. 5 So he called every one of his lord's debtors unto him, and said unto the first, How mach owest thou unto my lord? 6 And he said, An hundred measures of oil. And he said unto him, Take thy bill, and sit down quickly, and write fifty. 7 Then said he

[^134]to another, And kow much owest thou? And he said, An hundred measures of wheat. And he said nnto him, Take thy bill, and write fourscore. 8 And the lord commended the unjust steward, because he had done wisely: for the children of this world are in their generation wiser than the children of light. 9 And I say unto you, Make to Jourselves friends of the mammon of unrighteonsness; that, when ye fail, they may receive you into everlasting habitations. 10 He that is faithful in that which is least is faithful also in much : and he that is unjust in the least is unjust also in much. 11 If therefore ye have not been faithful in the unrighteous mammon, who will commit to your trust the true riches? 12 And if ye have not been faithful in that which is another man's, who shall give you that which is your own? 13 No servant can serve two masters : for either he will hate the one, and love the other; or else he will hold to the one, and despise the other. Ye cannot serve God and mammon.

14 And the Pharisees also, who were covetons, heard all. these things: and they derided him. 15 And he said unto then, Yeare they which justify yourselves before men; but God knoweth your hearts: for that which is highly esteemed among men is abomination in the sight of God. 16 The law and the prophets were until John : since that time the kingdom of God is preached, and every man presseth into it. 17 And it is easier for heaven and earth to pass, than one tittle of the law to fail. 18 Whosoever putteth away his wife, and marrieth another, committeth
 Then to another he said, And thon how much owest thon ?
 And he said, A hundred cors of wheat. And he says to him, Take
 thy bill and write eighty. And ${ }^{\text {ppraised }}$
 ${ }^{1}$ the ${ }^{\text {" lord }}$ the ${ }^{2}$ steward ${ }^{1}$ unrighteous because prudently he had
 done. For the sons of this age smore ${ }^{7}$ prudent ${ }^{\text {a }}$ than ${ }^{\text {s }}$ the ${ }^{\circ}$
 ${ }^{10}$ sons ${ }^{11}$ of ${ }^{12}$ the ${ }^{23}$ light ${ }^{2}$ in ${ }^{5}$ generation ${ }^{3}$ their ${ }^{*}$ own ${ }^{\text {a are. And I }}$
 to you say, Make to yourselves friends by the mammon
 of unrighteousness, that when yefail they may recelve you into the
 eternal dwellings. He that [is] faithful in [the] least also
 in much faithful is; and he that in [the] least [if] unrighteous
 also in much unrighteous is. If therefore in the unrighteous
 mammon faithful ye have not been, the true who to you will entrust?
 And if in that which [is] another's faithful ye have not been,
 your own who to gou will give? No servant is able two
 lords to serve, for either the one he will hate, and the other
 he will love; or one he will hold to, and the other he will despise.

Ye are unable ${ }^{3}$ God ${ }^{1}$ to ${ }^{\text {s }}$ serve and mammon.
 And ${ }^{4}$ heard "these ${ }^{3}$ things ${ }^{\text {a }}$ all also the Pharisees, ${ }^{\text {cheovet- }}$
 ous being, and they derided him. And he sald
 to them, Ye are they who justify themselves before
 men, but God knows your hearts; for that ${ }^{\text {among }}$


 that time the kingdom of God is announced, and everyone into
 ${ }_{3}$ it ${ }^{1}$ forces. But easier it is [for] the heaven and
 the earth to pass away, than of the law one tittle to fail.
 Everyone who putsaway his wife and marries another
 commitsadultery; and everyone who ${ }^{2}$ her ${ }^{3}$ put ${ }^{4}$ away ${ }^{5}$ from ${ }^{6}$ a ${ }^{7}$ husband үацธ̃ข $\mu о \iota \chi \varepsilon ข ์ \varepsilon \iota . ~$
marries commits adultery.
 Now ${ }^{3}{ }^{2}{ }^{6}$ man ${ }^{4}$ certain ${ }^{1}$ there ${ }^{2}$ was ${ }^{5}$ rich, and he was clothed in
 purple and fine linen, making good cheer daily in splendour.
 And a poor ${ }^{3}$ man ${ }^{1}$ certain there was, by name Lazarus, who was laid
 at his porch being full of sores, and desiring to be $-\alpha \sigma \theta \tilde{\eta} \nu \alpha \iota \alpha \pi \grave{o}^{1} \tau \tilde{\omega} \nu \psi \iota \chi i \omega \nu \tau \tilde{\omega} \nu \nu^{\prime \prime} \pi \iota \pi \tau o ́ \nu \tau \omega \nu$ á $\pi \dot{o} \tau \tilde{\eta} \varsigma \tau \rho a \pi \varepsilon \zeta_{\eta S}$ satisfied from the crumbs which fell from the table
 of the rich man; but even the dogs coming licked
 his sores. And it came to pass ${ }^{4}$ died ${ }^{1}$ the ${ }^{2}$ poor ${ }^{~}$ man, and
 ${ }^{2}$ was ${ }^{3}$ carried ${ }^{4}$ away ${ }^{\text {the by }}$ the angels into the bosom
 of Abraham. And died also the rich man, and was buried. And in
 the hades having lifted up bis eyes, being in tor-
 ments, he sees Abraham afar off, and Lazarus in
 his bosom. And he crying out said, Father
 Abraham, have compassion on me, and send Lazarus, that he may dip
 the tip of his finger in water, and cool tongue
 ${ }^{1} \mathrm{my}$; for I am suffering in this flame.
 ${ }^{1}$ Abraham, Child, recollect that ${ }^{2}$ didst ${ }^{3}$ fully ${ }^{4}$ receive ${ }^{1}$ thon
 thy good things in thy lifetime, and Lazarus likewise evil thing.
 Bnt now he is'comforted, and thon art suffering. And besides

all these things, between us and you $a^{2}$ chasm 'great has been
 fixed, so that they who desire to pass hence to yon

 And he said, I beseech ${ }^{2}$ then ${ }^{1}$ thee, father, that thou wouldest soul
 him to the house of my father, for I have five bro-
 thers, so that he may earnestly testify to them, that "not "also 'they
adultery: and whosoever marrieth her that is put away from her husband committeth a. dultery.

19 There was a certain rich man, which was clotheod in parple and fine linen, and fared sumptuously every day: 20and there was a certain beggar named Lazarus, which was laid at his gate, full of sores, 21 and desiring to be fed with the crumbs which fell from the rich man's table: moreover the dogs came and licked his sores. 22 And it came to pass, that the beggar died, and was carried by the angels into Abraham's bosom: the rich man also died, and was buried; 23 and in hell he lift up his eyes, being intorments, and seeth Abraham a far off, and Lazarus in his bosom. 24 And he cried and said, Father Abraham, have mercy on me, and send Lazarus, that he may dip the tip of his finger ir water, and cool my tongue; for I am tormented in this flame. 25 But Abraham said, Son, remember that thou in thy lifetime receivedst thy good things, and likewise Lazarus evil things: but now he is comforted, and thon art tormented. 26 And beside all this, between us and you there is a great gulf fixed: so that they which wonld pass from hence to yon cannot; neither can they pass to us, that would come from thence. 27 Then he said, I pray thee therefore, father, that thon wouldest send him to my father's house: 28 for I have fire brethren ; that he may testify unto them, lest they also come in-

[^135]to this place of torment. 29 Abraham saith unto him, They lave Moses and the prophets; let them hear them. 30 And he said, Nay, father Abraham: but if one went unto them from the dead, they will repent. 31 And he said unto him, If they hear not Moses and the prophets, neither will they be persuaded, though one rose from the dead.
XVII. Then said he nnto the disciples, It is impossible but that offences will come: but woe unto him, through whom they comel 2 It were better for him that a millstone were hanged abouthis neck, and he cast into the sea, than that he should offend one of these little ones. 3 Take heed to yourselves: If thy brother trespass against thee, rebuke him; and if he repent, lorgive him. 4 And if he trespass against thee seven times in a day, and seven times in a day turn again to thee, saying, I repent; thou shait forgive him.

5 And the apostles said unto the Lord, Increase our faith. 6 And the Lord said, If ye had faith as a grain of mustard seed, ye might say nato this sycamine tree, Be thon plucked $u_{p}$ by the root, and be thou planted in the sea; and it should obey you. 7 But which of you, having a servant plowing or feeding cattle, will say unto him by and by, when he is come from the field, Go and sit down to meat? 8 And will not rather say unto him, Make ready wherewith I may sup, and gird thyself, and serve me, till if have eaten and drunk-
 may come to this place of torment.
 ${ }^{\text {A Abraham, }}$ They have Moses and the prophets: let them hear
 them. Buthe said, No, father Abraham, but if one
 from [the] dead should go to them, they will repent.
 Andhesaid to him, If Moses and the prophets ${ }^{3}$ not
 ${ }^{\text {'t }}$ they "hear, not even if one from [the] dead should rise will they бovial. be persuaded.
 And hesaid to the disciples, Impossible it is that
 ${ }^{2}$ should ${ }^{3}$ not ${ }^{\text {a come }}$ 'offences, bat woe [to him] by whom they come.
 It is profitable for him if a millstone turned by an ass is put aboat
 his neck, and heis cast into the sea, than that


 to yourselves : and if ${ }^{3}$ should ${ }^{\text {a }}$ sin ${ }^{5}$ against ${ }^{6}$ thee ${ }^{\text {th }}$ thy ${ }^{2}$ brother, re-
 buke him; and if he should repent, forgive him. And if
 seven times in the day he should sin against thee, and seven times in the
 day should return to thec, saying, I repent, thou shalt forgive $\alpha \dot{v} \tau \tilde{\sim}$.
him.

 ${ }^{1}$ faith. But ${ }^{3}$ said ${ }^{1}$ the ${ }^{2}$ Lord, If ye had faith, as a grain
 of mustard, ye might say to this sycamine tree, Be thou rooted $n$ p, and
 be thon planted in the sea, and it would obey jou. But which
 of you ${ }^{2} a^{3}$ bondman ${ }^{\text {'having }}$ ploughing or shepherding, who
 [to him] come in out of the field will say immediately, Having come

recline [at table]? but will he not say to him, Prepare what
 I may sup on, and girding thyself about serve me, while I eat and

[^136] drink; and after these things ${ }^{2}$ shalt ${ }^{3}$ eat ${ }^{4}$ and ${ }^{5}$ drink ${ }^{1}$ thon?
 Is he thankfol to that bondman because he did the things com-
 manded him? I judge not. Thus also ye, when
 se may bave done all thinge commanded you, say, ${ }^{2}$ Bond-
 men ${ }^{2}$ nnprofitable are we, for that which we were bound to do we have $\kappa а \mu \varepsilon \nu$.
done.

##  And it came to pass in his going ap to Jerusalem

 that he passed through [the] midst of Samaria and Gali-
 lee. And on his entering into a certain village ${ }^{4}$ met

${ }^{5}$ him ${ }^{1}$ ten ${ }^{2}$ leprons ${ }^{3}$ men, who stood afar off. And
 they lifted up[their] voice saying, Jesus. Master, have compas-
 sion on us. And seeing [them] hesaid to them, Having gone
 shew yourselves to the priests. And it came to pass in ${ }^{\text {a }}$ go-
 ing ${ }^{1}$ their they were cleansed. And one of them, seeing that
 be was healed, turned back, with $a^{2}$ roice ${ }^{1}$ loud glorifying
 God, and fell on [his] face at his feet,
 giving thanks to him: and he was a Samaritan. ${ }^{2}$ Answering
 and Jesus said, "Not ${ }^{3}$ the ${ }^{\text {th }}$ "en ${ }^{1}$ were cleansed? but ${ }^{3}$ the
 *nine ${ }^{\text {w where }}$ [2are]? Were there not found [any] returning to give
 glory to God except this strunger?

Having risen up go forth; thy faith has cured thee.
 And having been asked by the Pharisees, when is coming the
 kingdom of God, he answered them and said, ${ }^{5}$ Comes ${ }^{\text {n not }}$ 'the
 ${ }^{\text {"king}}{ }^{3}{ }^{3}$ of ${ }^{4} G$ od with observation; nor shall they say,

 of you is. And he said to the disciples, ${ }^{2}$ Will ${ }^{3}$ come
en; and afterward thon shalt eat and drink? 9 Doth he thank that servant because he did the things that were commanded him? I trow not. 10 Solikewise je, when ye shall have done all those things which are commanded you, say, We are unprofitable servants: we have done that which was our duty to do.

11 And it came to pass, as he went to Jerusalem, that he passed through the midst of Samaria and Galilee. 12 And as he entcred into, a certain rillage, theremet him ten men that were lepers, which stood afar off: 13 and they lifted up their voices. and saiu, Jesus, Master, have mercy ou us. 14 And when he saw them, he said unto them, Go shew yourselves unto the priests. And it came to pass, that, as they went, they were cleansed. 15 And one of them, when he saw that he was healed, tarned back, and with a loud voice glorified God, 16 and fell down on his face at his feet, giving him thanks : and he was a Samaritan. 17 And Jesus answering said, Were there not ten cleansed? but where are the nine? 18 There are not found that returned to give glory to God, save this stranger. 19 And be said unto him, Arise, go thy way : thy faith hath made thee whole.
20 And when he was demanded of the Pharisecs, when the kingdom of God should come, he answered them and said, The kingdom of God cometh not with observation : 21 neither shall they say, Lo heret or, lo there! for, behold, the kingdom of God is within you. 22 And he said unto the disciples, The days will come,

[^137]when ye shall desire to see one of the days of the Son of man, and ye shall not see $i t$. 23 And they shall say to you, See here; or, see there: go not after them, nor follow them. 24 For as the lightning, that lightencth out of the one part under hearen, shineth unto the other part under heaven; so shall also the Son of man be in his day. 25 But first must he suffer many things, and be rejected of this generation. 26 And as it was in the days of Noe, so shall it be also in the days of the Son of man. 27 They did eat, they drank, they married wives, they weregiven in marriage, until the day that Noe entered into the ark, and the flood came, and destroyed them all. 28 Likewise also as it was in the days of Lot: they did cat, they drank, they bonght, they sold, they planted, they builded; 29 but the same day that Lot went out of Sodom it rained fire and brimstone from heaven, and destroyed them all. 30 Even thus shall it be in the day when the Son of man is revealed. 31 In that day, he which shall be npou the housetop, and his stuff in the house, let him not come down to take it away: and he that is in the field, let him likewise not return back. 32 Remember Lot's wife. 33 Whosoever shall seek to save his life shall lose it; and whosoerer shall lose his life shall preserve it. 34 I tellyou, in that night there shall be two $m e n$ in one bed; the one shall be taken, and the other shall be left. 35 Two women shall be grinding together; the one shall he token, and theother
 'days, when ye will desire one of the days of the Son of
 man to see, and shall not see [it]. And they will say to yon, Lo
 here, or Lo there; go not forth nor follow. For as
 the lightning which lightens from the [one end] under heaven
 to the [other end] under heaven shines, thns will be also the
 Son of man in his day. Bat first it behoves
 him many things to sulfer, and to be rejected of "generation
 'this. And as it caneto pass in the days of iNoe,
 thns shall it be also in the days of the Son of man.

## 

They were eating, they were drinking, they were marrying, they were being
 given in marriage, until the day ${ }^{2}$ entered ${ }^{1}$ Noe into the ark,
 and came the flood and destroyed all. ${ }^{2}$ In ${ }^{3}$ like ${ }^{*}$ manner
 'and as it came to pass in the days of Lot ; they wereenting, they were
 drinking, they were buying, they were selling, they were planting, they were
 bnilding; but on the day " ${ }^{2}$ went ${ }^{3}$ out 'Lot from Sodom it rained
 fire and sulphur from heaven and destroyed all In
 this way shall it be in the day the Son of man is revenled.
 In that day (he] who shall be on the housetop, and
 his goods in the honse, let him not come down to take away them,
 and he in the field likewise let him not return to the things behind.
 Remember the wife of Lot. Whoever may seek
 his life to save, shall lose it ; and whoever mas lose
 it, shall preserve it. I any to you, in that night
 there shall be two [men] upon "bed one; the one shall be ta-
 ken, and the other shall be left. Two [women] shall be grind-






 ing together; one shall be taken, and the other
 shall be left. And answering they say to him, Where,
 Lord? And he said to them, Where the body [is] there will be gathered боעтаı oi à aroí." together the eagles.
 And he spoke also a parable to them to the parport that it behoves
 ${ }^{2}$ always ${ }^{3}$ to ${ }^{4}$ pray ['them] and not to faint, saying,
 A ${ }^{\text {ajudge }}{ }^{1}$ certain there was in ${ }^{2}$ certain ${ }^{1}$ acity, God not fearing
 and man not respecting. And a widow there was in
 that city, and she was coming to him, eaying, Avenge
 me of mine adverse party. And he would not for a time;
 but afterwards he said within himself, If even God If fear not
 and man "not ${ }_{2}$ respect, yet because ${ }^{\text {chanses }}$ tme
 ${ }^{\text {strable }}$ this ${ }^{\text {a widow }}$ I will avenge her, lest perpetually
 coming she harass me. And said the Lord, Hear what
 the ${ }^{2}$ judge ${ }^{\text {in }}$ unrighteous says. And ${ }^{3}$ God ${ }^{2}$ not ${ }^{1}$ shall execute the
 avenging of hiselect who cry to him
 day and night, and [is] being patient over them? I say
 to yon, that he will execute the avenging of them speedily. Nevertheless
 the Son of man having come ${ }^{3}$ indeed ${ }^{2}$ will ${ }^{2}$ he find faith

## 

on the earth?
 And he spoke also to some who trusted in themselves
 that they are righteous and despised the rest ${ }^{\text {ppara- }}$
 ble ${ }^{1}$ this: ${ }^{2}$ yhen ${ }^{1}$ two wentup into the temple
 to pray; the one a Pharisee and the other a tax-gatherer. The
 Pharisee standing, with himself thus was praying, God,
eft. 35 Two men shal be in the field; the one shall be taken, and the other left. 37 And they answered and said unto him, Where, Lord ${ }^{\text {i }}$ And he said unto them. Wheresoever the body is, thither will the eagles be gathered together.
XVIII. And he spake a parable unto them to this end, that men ought always to pray. and not to faint; 2 saying, There was in a city a judge, which feared not God, neither regarded man: 3 and there was a widow in that city; and she came unto him, saying, Avenge me of mine adversary. 4 And he wonld not for a while: but afterward he said within himself, Though I fear not God, nor regard man; 5 yet becanse this widow troubleth me, I will a. venge her, lest by her continual coming she weary me. 6 And the Lord said, Hear what the unjust judge saith. 7 And shall not God avenge his own elect, which cry day and night nnto him, thougk ha bear longwith them? 8 I tell you that he will avenge them speedily. Nevertheless when the Son of man cometh, shall he find faith on the earth?

[^138]I am not as other men are, extortioners, unjust, adulterers, or eren as this publican. 12 I fast twice in the week, I give tithes of sil that I possess. 13 And the publican, standing afar off, would not lift up so much as his eyes unto heaven, but smote apon his breast, ssying, God be merciful to me a sinner. 14 I tell you, this man went down to his house justified rather than the other: for every one that exalteth himself shall be abased; and he that humbleth himgelf shall be exalted.

15 And they brought unto him also infants, that he would touch them: but when his disciples ssw it, they rebuked them. 16 But Jesus called them unto him, and said, Suffer little children to come unto me, and forbid them not: for of such is the king dom of God. 17 Verily I say unto yon, Whosoever shall not receive the kingdom of God as a little child shall in no wise enter therein.

1s And a certain ruler asked him, saying, Good Master, what shall I do to inherit eternal life? 19 And Jesus said unto him, Why callest thou me good? none is good, sare one, that is, God. 30 Thou knowest the commandments, Do not commit adultery, Do not kill, Do not steal, Do not bear false witness, Honour thy tather and thy mother. 21 And he said, All these have I kept from my youth up. 22 Now when Jesus heard these things, he said unto him, Yet lackest thou une thing: sell all that chou hast, and distribate unto the poor, sad thou shalt have creasure in heaven:
 Ithank thee that I am not as the rest of men,
 rapacious, unrighteoas, adulterers, or even as this tax-gatherer.
 fast twice in the week, I titbe all things as many as I gain.
 And the tar-gatherer afar off standing would not even the
 eyes to the heaven lift ap, but was striking upon
 his breast, saying, God, be propitious to me the sinner.
 I say to yon, Went down this one justified to ${ }^{\text {hanse }}$
 ${ }^{1}$ his rather than that. For everyone that exalts himself shall be

humbled; and he that humbles himself shall be exalted.
 And they brought to him also the babes, that them he might
 tonch; but having seen [it] the disciples rebaked them. But
 Jesus having called "to ["him] 'them said, Suffer the little children
 to come to me, and do not forbid them ; for of such
 is the kingdom of God. Verily Isay to yon, Whoever not
 ${ }^{\text {shall receive the the kingdom of God as little child in no wise shall enter }}$ sic aúrin.
into it.
 á $\gamma \alpha \theta \dot{\varepsilon}$, гi $\pi о \grave{\eta} \sigma \alpha \varsigma ~ \zeta \omega \eta ̀ \nu ~ a i ́ \omega \nu t o \nu ~ к \lambda \eta \rho о \nu о \mu \grave{\eta} \sigma \omega ; 19$ Еiँ $\pi \varepsilon \nu$

 'but to shim "Jesus, Why me callest thon good? No one [is] good
 except one, God. The commandments thon knowest : Thou shouldest not

commit adultery ; thou shonldest not commit murder ; thou shouldest not steal ;
 thou shouldest not bear false witness ; houour thy father and
 thy mother. And he said, ${ }^{2}$ These ${ }^{{ }^{1} \text { all have I kept from }}$
 ${ }^{2}$ youth my. And having heard these things Jesus said
 to him, Yet one thing to thee is lacking; all as much as thon hast sell,
 and distribute to [the] poor, and thoushalthave treasure in hea-

[^139]
23 'O.dè ảкоv́баS таи̃та and come follow me. Buthe haring heard these things
 very sorrowful became, for he was ${ }^{2}$ rich ${ }^{1}$ very. But ${ }^{2}$ seeing
 ${ }^{3}$ him ${ }^{2}$ Jesus ${ }^{\text {every' }}$ 'sorrowful 'having ${ }^{\text {b }}$ become said, How diffi-
 oultiy those shall enter into the kingdom
 of God. For easier it is a camel through an eye
 of a needie to enter than a rich man into the kingdom of God
 to enter. And said those who heard, ${ }^{2}$ Then ${ }^{2}$ who is able
 to be sared? Buthe said, The things impossible with men


 we left all and followed thee. And he
 said to them, Verily I say to you, That no one there is who has left
 house or parents or brethren or wife or children for the sake of
 the kingdom of God, who shall not reeeive mani-
 fold more in this time, and in the age that is coming

life eternal.
 And haring taken to [him] the twelve hesaid to them,
 Behold, we go np to Jerusslem, and ${ }^{3}$ shall "be saccomplished
 'all ${ }^{2}$ things which have been written by the prophets abont the Son
 of man; for he will be delivered np to the Genties, and will be $\chi \theta \dot{\eta} \sigma \varepsilon \tau \alpha \iota$ каi $\dot{v} \beta о \iota \sigma \theta \dot{\eta} \sigma \varepsilon \tau \alpha \iota ~ к а i ~ \dot{~} \mu \pi \tau v \sigma \theta \dot{\eta} \sigma \varepsilon \tau \alpha \iota .33$ каi $\mu \alpha-$ mocked and will be insulted and will be spit apon. And having
 scourged they will kill him; and on the dany ${ }^{1}$ thira
 he will rise again. And they nothing of these things understood, and
 ${ }^{3}$ was ${ }^{\text {t }}$ this ${ }^{2}$ saying hid from them, and they know not
$\tau \grave{a}$ 入є $\lambda o ́ \mu \varepsilon \nu a$.
that which was said.
 And it came to pass as he drew near to Jericho, a ${ }^{2}$ blind
 [ ${ }^{2}$ man] ${ }^{1}$ certain sat beside the way begging. ${ }^{2}$ Having ${ }^{3}$ heard
and come, follow me. 23 And when he heard this, he was rery sorrowful: for he was very rich. 24 And mhen Jesus saw that he was vers sorrowful, he said. How hardly shall they that have riches enter into the kingdom of God! 25 For it is easier for a camel to go throngh a needle's eye, than for a rich man to enterinto the kingdom of God. 26 And they that heard it said. Who then can be saved? 27 And he said. The things which are impossible with men are possible with God. 23 Then Peter said, Lo. we have left all, and followed thee. 29 And he said unto them, Verily I say unto you, There is no man that hath left house, or parents, or bretbren, or wife, or children, for the kingdom of God's sake, 30 who shall not receive manifold more in this present time, and in the world to come life everlasting.

[^140]hearing the multitude pass by, he asked what it meant. 37 And they told him, that Jesus of Nazareth passeth by. 38 And he cried, saying, Jesus, thou Son of David, have mercy on me. 39 And they which went before rebuked him, that he should bold his peace: but he cried somuch themore, Thou Son of David, have mercy on me. 40 And Jesusstood, and commanded him to be brought unto him: and when he was come near, he asked him, 41 saying, What wilt thou that I shall do unto thee? And he said, Lord, that I may receive my slght. 42 And Jesus said unto him, Receive thy sight: thy faith hath sared thee. 43 And immediately he received his sight, and followed him, glorifying God: and all the people, when they saw it, gave praise unto God.
XIX. And Jesus entered and passed through Jericho. 2 And, behold, there was a man named Zacchæus, which was the chief among the publicans, and he was rich. 3 And he sought to see Jesus who he was; and could not for the press, because he was little of stature. 4 And he ran before, and climbed up into a sycomore tree to see him: for he was to pass that way. 5 And when Jesus came to the place, he looked up, and saw him, and said anto him, Zacchæus, make haste, and come down; for to day I must abide at thy house. 6 And he made haste, and came down, and received him joyfully. 7 And when they saw it, they all murmured, saying, That he was gone to be guest with a man that is a sinner. 8 And Zacchæus stood, and said unto the Lord; Behold, Lord, the half of my goods I give to the poor ; and if I have
 ${ }^{2}$ and a crowd passing along he asked what ${ }^{2}$ might ${ }^{\text {b }}$ be ${ }^{\text {'this. }}$
 And they told him, Jesus the Nazaræan is passing by.
 And he called out saying, Jesus, Son of David, have pity on me.
 And those going before rebuked him that he should be silent,
 but he mnch more cried out, Son of David, have pity on me.
 And ${ }^{2}$ having ${ }^{3}$ stopped ${ }^{1}$ Jesus commanded him to be brought to
 him. And having drawn near he asked him, say-
 ing, What ${ }^{6}$ to ${ }^{\text {'thee }}$ 'desirest ${ }^{5}$ thon ${ }^{3}{ }^{3}{ }^{\text {s }}$ bhall ${ }^{5}$ do? And he said, Lord, that
 I may receive sight. And Jesus said to him, Receive sight:
 thy faith hath healed thee. And immediately he received sight,
 and followed him, glorifying God. And all the people

having seen [it] gave praise to God.
 And having entered he passed through Jericho. And behold,
 a man by name called Zacchæos, and he was a chief
 tax-gatherer, and he was rich. And he was seeking to see
 Jesus- who he is: and he was not able for the crowd, hecanse
 in stature small he was. And having ran forward before, he went op
 into a sycomore, that he might see him, for by that [way]
 he was about to pass. And as he came to the place, look-
 ing up Jesus saw him, and said to him,
 "qecheus, making haste come down, for to-day in thy house
 it behoreth me to remain. And making haste he came down and received
 him rejoicing. And having seen [it] all murmured, $\lambda \varepsilon ́ \gamma о \nu \tau \varepsilon \varepsilon_{\zeta}, " О \tau \iota \pi \alpha \rho \dot{\alpha} \dot{\alpha} \mu \alpha \rho \tau i \omega \lambda \tilde{\varphi} \dot{\alpha} \nu \delta \rho i \quad \varepsilon i \sigma \tilde{\eta} \lambda \theta \varepsilon \nu \quad \kappa \alpha \tau \alpha \lambda \tilde{v} \sigma \alpha \iota$. saying, With a sinful man hehas entered to lodge.
 But standing Zacchæus said to the Lord, Lo, the
 half of my possessions, Lord, I give to the poor,

[^141] and if of anyone anything $I$ took by false accusation, I return four-
 fold. And ${ }^{2}$ said ${ }^{3}$ to ${ }^{4}$ him ${ }^{1}$ Jesus, To-day salvation
 to this house is come, inasmuch as also he
 is: for ${ }^{5}$ came ${ }^{1}$ the ${ }^{2}$ Son ${ }^{3}$ of tran to seek and to save
 that which has been lost.
 But as ${ }^{2}$ were ${ }^{3}$ hearing ${ }^{\text {'they }}$ these things, adding he spoke a para-
 ble, becanse ${ }^{\text {nnear }}{ }^{1}$ he ${ }^{2}$ was Jerusalem, and ${ }^{2}$ thought
 ${ }^{\text {'they }}$ that immediately was aboat the kingdom of God to be
 manifested. He said therefore, $A^{3} \operatorname{man}{ }^{1}$ certain high born proceeded
 to a ${ }^{2}$ country ${ }^{\text {d distant, }}$ to receive for himself a kingdom and to return.
 and having called ten of his bondmen he gave to them ten minas,

 But his citizens hated him and sent an em-
 bassy after him, saying, We are unwilling [for] this [man]

to reign orer us. And it came to pass on coming ${ }^{3}$ back 4again
 ${ }^{1}$ bis baving received the kingdom, that he directed to be called to him
 these bondmen to whom he gave the money, in order that
 he might know what each had gained by trading.

And came up the
 first, ${ }_{\text {saying, }}$ Lord, thy mina has produced ten minas.
 And he said to him, Well! good bondman ; becanse in a very little
 faithful thou wast, be thou ${ }^{2}$ anthority ${ }^{2}$ having over ten cities.
 And came the second, saying, Lord, thy mina has made
 five minas. And he said also to this one, And ${ }^{\text {th }}$ thou ${ }^{{ }^{1} \text { be orer }}$
 five cities. And another came, saying, Lord, behold
 thy mina, which I kept laid up in a handkerchief. ${ }^{[ }{ }^{1}{ }^{3}$ feared

taken any thing from any man by false accusation, I restore him fourfold. 9 And Jesus said unto him, This day is salvation come to this house, forsomuch as he also is a son of Abraham. 10 For the Son of man is come to seek and to save that which was lost.

11 And as they heard these things, he added and spake $r$ parable, because he was nigh to Jerusalem, and because they thought that the kingdom of God should immediately sppear. 12 He said therefore, A certain nobleman went into a far country to receive for himself a kingdom, and to return. 13 And he called bis ten servants, and delivered them ten pounds, and said unto them, Occupy till I come. 14 But his citizens hated him, and sent a message after him, saying, We will not have this man to reign over us. 15 And it came to pass, that when he was returned, having received the kingdom, then he commanded these servants to be called unto him, to whom he had given the money, that he might know how much every man had gained by trading. 16 Then came the first, saying, Lord, thy pound hath gained ten pounds. 17 And he said anto him, Well, thou good servant: because thou hast been faithful in a very little, have thon anthority over ten cities. 18 And the second came, saying, Lord, thy pound hath gained five pounds. 19 And he said likewise to him, Be thou also over fivecities. 20 And another came, saying, Lord, behold, here is thy pound, which I have kept laid up in a napkin: 21 for Ifeared thee, becanse thon art an austere man: thou takest up that

[^142]thou layedst not down, and reapest that thou didst not sow. 22 And he saith unto him, Out of thine own mouth will I jadge thee, thou wicked servant. Thou knewest that I was an austere man, taking up that I laid not down, and reaping that I did not sow : 23 wherefore then gavest not thou my money into the bank, that at my coming I might have required mine own with usury? 24 And he said unto them that stood by, Take from him the pound, and give it to him that hath ten pounds. 25 (And they said unto him, Lord, he hath ten pounds.) 26 For I say unto you, That unto every one which hath shall be given; and from him that hath not, even that he hath shall be taken away from him. 27 But those mine enemies, which would not that I should reign over them, bring hither, and slay them before me.

28 And when he had thus spoken, he went before, ascending up to Jerusalem. 29 And it came to pass, when he was come nigh to Bethphage and Bethany, at the mount called the mount of Olives, he sent two of his disciples, 30 saying, Go ye into the village over against you; in the which at your entering ye shall find a colt tied, whereon yet never man sat : loose him, and bring him hither. 31 And if any man ask you, Why do ye loose him? thus shall ye say unto him, Because the Lord hath need of him. 32 And they that were sent went their way, and found even as he had said unto them. 33 And as they were loosing the colt, the owners thereof said unto them, Why loose ye the colt? 34 And they said, The Lord hath need of him. 35 And they brought him to Jesus: and they
 thou didst not lay down and thou reapest what thou didst not sow. ${ }^{2}{ }^{\text {He }}{ }^{\text {s says }}$
 ${ }^{1}$ but to him, Out of thy mouth I will judge thee, wicked bond-
 man: thou knewest that I ${ }^{2}{ }^{2}$ man $^{3}{ }^{3}$ harsh ${ }^{1}$ am, taking up what
 I did not lay down and reaping what I did not sow! and why
 didst thou not give my money to the bank, that I
 coming with interest might have required it? And to those stand-

ing by hesaid, Take from him the mina, and give [it]tohim who
 the ten minas has. (And they said to him, Lord, he has
 ten minas.) For Isay to you, that toeveryone who has shall be
 given; but from him who has not, even that which he has shall betaken

 were unniling
 and slay [them] before me.
$28 \mathrm{~K} \alpha i \quad \varepsilon i \pi \dot{\omega} \nu \quad \tau \alpha \tilde{v} \tau \alpha$ ह̀ $\pi о \rho \varepsilon \dot{\varepsilon} \varepsilon \tau о$ है $\mu \pi \rho \circ \sigma \theta \varepsilon \nu$, ả $\nu \alpha \beta \alpha i \nu \omega \nu$ And having said these things he went on before, going up
 to Jerusalem. And it came to pass as he drewn near to Beth-
 phage and Bethany, towards the mount called of Olives,
 he sent two of his disciples, saying, Go into
 the ${ }^{\text {a opposite }}{ }^{[3}$ you] ${ }^{\text {' }}$ village, in which entering ye will find
 a colt tied, on which no one ${ }^{3}$ ever ${ }^{*}$ yet ${ }^{1}$ of ${ }^{2}$ men sat:

 Why do ye loose [it]? thus shall ye say to him, Because the Lord
 ${ }^{3}$ of ${ }^{4}$ it ${ }_{2}{ }_{\text {need }}{ }^{2}$ has. And having departed those who had been sent
 found as he had ssid to them. And on their loosing the colt
 ${ }^{5}$ said ${ }^{1}$ the "masters ${ }^{3}$ of tit to them, Why loose ye the colt?
 And they said, The Lord ${ }^{3}$ of ${ }^{4}$ it need ${ }^{1}$ bas. And they led
 it to Jesus; and having cast their gar-





 ments on the colt, they pat ${ }^{2}$ on [ $\left.{ }^{3} 1 \mathrm{it}\right]$ 'Jesus.
 And as he went they were strewing their garments in the way.
 And as he drew near already at the descent of the mount
 of Olises began all the maltitude of the disciples, rejoic-
 ing, to praise God with a ${ }^{2}$ voioe ${ }^{1}$ loud for all ${ }^{5}$ which
 ${ }^{5}$ they 'had ${ }^{3}$ seen $\left[{ }^{1}\right.$ the] ${ }^{2}$ works ${ }^{3}$ of ${ }^{4}$ power, saying, Blessed the
 ${ }^{2}$ coming ${ }^{1}$ king in [the] name of [the] Lord. Peace in
 heaven and glory in [the] highest. And some of the Pharises
 from the crowd said to him, Teacher, rebake
 thy disciples.
 to you, that if these should be silent the stones will cry out.
 And as hedrew near, seeing the city hewept over it,
 saying, If thou hadst known, even thon, even at least in "day
 ${ }^{2}$ thy ${ }^{\text {this }}$, the things for ${ }^{2}$ peace ${ }^{\text {t }}$ thy: but now they are hid from
 thine eyes;
for ${ }^{2}$ shall ${ }^{3}$ come "days upon thee that ${ }^{3}$ shall ${ }^{\text {chast }}$
 ${ }^{5}$ about ${ }^{1}$ thine ${ }^{0}$ enemies ${ }^{7}{ }^{7}{ }^{\text {a }}$ rampart ${ }^{\text {cthee }}$, and shall close around thee
 and keep in thee on every side, and shall level ${ }^{2}$ with ${ }^{3}$ the "ground
 ${ }^{1}$ thee and thy children in thee, and shall not leave in thee a stone
 apon a stone, because thou knewest not the season of ${ }^{2}$ visitation oov. ${ }^{1}$ thy.
 And having entered into the temple he began to cast out those
 selling in it and buying, saying to them,
 It has been written, My house a house of prayer is; but ye
 it hare made a den of robbers. And he was teaching
 day by day in the temple ; and the chief priesta and the scribes
cast their garments upon the colt, and they set Jesus thereon. 36 And as he went, they spread their clothes in the way. 37 And when he was come nigh, even now at the descent of the mount of Olives, the wholemultitude of the disciples began to rejoice and praise God with a loud voice for all the mighty works that they had seen; 38 saying, Blessed be the King that cometh in the name of the Lord: peace in heaven, and glory in the highest. 39 And some of the Pharisees from among the multitude said unto him, Master, rebuke thy disciples. 40 And he answered and said unto them. I tell you that, if these shonld hold their peace, the stones would immediately cry ont. 41 And when he was come near, he beheld the city, and wept over it, 42 saying, If thoul hadst known, even thou, at least in this thy day, the things which belong nnto thy peace! but now they are hid from thine eyes. 43 For the days shall come upon thee, that thine enemies shall cast a trench abont thee, and compass thee round, and keep thee in on every side, 44 and shall lay thee even with the ground, and thy children within thee; and they shall not leave in thee one stone apon another; because thou knewest not the time of thy visitation.

45 And he went into the temple, and began to cast out them that sold therein, and them that bonght; 46 saying unto them, It is written, My house is the house of prayer: butye have made it a den of thieves. 47 And he tanght daily in the temple. But the chief priests and the scribes

[^143]and the chief of the people sought to destroy him, 48 and could not find what they might do: for all the people were very attentive to hear him.
XX. And it came to pass, that on one of those days, as he taught the people in the temple, and preached the gospel, the chief priests and the scribes came upon him with the elders, 2 and spake unto him, saying, Tell us, by what authority doest thou these things? or who is he that gave thee this authority? 3 And he answerod and said unto them, I will slso ask you one thing; and answer me: 4 The baptism of John, was it from heaven, or of men? 5 And they reasoned with themselves, saying, If we shall say, From heaven ; he will say, Why then believed ye him not? 6 But and if we say, of men; all the people will stone us: for they be persuaded that John was a prophet. 7 And they answered, that they could not tell whence it was. 8 And Jesus said quto them, Neither tell I you by what anthority I do these things.

9 Then began he to speak to the people this parable; A certain man planted a vineyard, and let it forth to hnsbandmen, and went into a far country for a long time. 10 And at the season he sent a servant to the husbandmen, that they should give him of the fruit of the vineyard: but the husbandmen beat him, and sent him awry empty. 11 And again he sent another serrant: and they beat him also, and entreated him shamefally, and sent him away empty. 12 And again he sent a third: and


 found not what they might do, for ${ }^{2}$ the ${ }^{2}$ people ${ }^{1}$ all ${ }^{5}$ were ${ }^{6}$ hanging ${ }^{7}$ on $\alpha u ̉ \tau о \tilde{v}$ ảкои́ $\omega \nu$.
${ }^{8}$ him ${ }^{4}$ listening.
 And it came to pass on one of those days, as ${ }^{2}$ was ${ }^{3}$ teach-
 ing 'he the people in the temple and announcing the glad tidinga,
 came up the chief priests and the scribes with the elders

 what authority these things thon doest, or who it is who gave to thee
 this anthority? And answering he said to them, ${ }^{3}$ Will
 ask syou ' $I{ }^{2}$ also one thing, and tell me, The baptism
 of John from heaven was it or from men? And they
 reasoned among themselves, saying, If weshould say
 From heaven, he will say why then did ye not believe him?
 But if we shonld say From men, all the people will stone
 us ; for they are persuaded [that] John ${ }^{2}{ }^{1}{ }^{3}$ prophet ${ }^{1}$ was.
 And they answered they know not whence. And Jesus said
 to them, Neither ${ }^{1}$ I ${ }^{\text {thelll }}$ you by what authority these things I do.
 And he began to the people to speak this parable:
 $A^{2}{ }^{2}$ mnn ${ }^{\text {icortain }}$ planted $a$ vineyard, and let ont it
 to husbandmen, and left the country for a long time. And in [the]
 season hesent to the husbandmen a bondman, that from the
 fruit of the vineyard they might give to him ; but the husbandmen
 having beat him sent [him]away empty. And he added
 to send another bondman; but they "also ${ }^{3}$ him ${ }^{1}$ having ${ }^{\text {heat }}$ and dis-
 honoured [him] sent [him] away empty. And he added to send

[^144] a third; and they salso ${ }^{3}$ him 'haring ${ }^{2}$ wounded cast [him] out.
 And said the lord of the rineyard, What shall I do? I will send
 my son the beloved; parhaps him having seen they will
 respect. Buthaving seen him the husbandmen reasoned
 among themselves, saying, This is the heir; come
 let us kill him, that ${ }^{\text {sours }}{ }^{3}$ may ${ }^{\text {b become }}{ }^{1}$ the ${ }^{2}$ inheritance.
 And having east forth him outside the vineyard they killed
 [him]. What therefore will do to them the lord of the vineyard?
 He will come and will destroy these husbandmen, and will give
 the vineyard to others. And having heard [it] they said, ${ }^{3}$ Not
 may ait bel Buthe looking at them said, What then is that
 ${ }^{3}$ has ${ }^{\text {been }}{ }^{5}$ written ${ }^{1}$ this, [The] stone which ${ }^{\text {refejected }}{ }^{1}$ they ${ }^{2}$ that
 ${ }^{\text {shaild, this }}$ is become head of [the] corner? Everyone
 that falls on that stone will be broken, bnt on whomsoever
 it may fall it will grind 'to ${ }^{\text {a powwder }}$ 'him. And ${ }^{\text {Tsought }}$ 'the
 ${ }^{3}$ ohief ${ }^{3}$ priests ${ }^{\text {and }}{ }^{\text {s the }}$ escribes tolay ${ }^{2}$ on ${ }^{3}$ him ${ }_{\text {hands }}$
 in that hour, and they feared the people; for they knew that $\pi \rho o ̀ s ~ a u ̉ \tau o v ̀ g ~{ }^{\circ} \tau \grave{\eta} \nu . \pi a \rho a \beta o \lambda \eta \eta \nu . \tau a v ́ \tau \eta \nu \quad \varepsilon \mathfrak{l} \pi \varepsilon \nu . "$ against them this parable he speaks.
 And having watched [him] they sent secret agents, feign-
 ing themselves ${ }^{3}$ righteous ${ }^{\text {in }}$ to "be, that they might take hold
 of him in discourse, to the [end] to deliver up him to the power and
 to the anthority of the governor. And they questioned him, say-
 ing, Teacher, we know that rigbtly thou sayest and teachest, and
 acceptest not [any man's] person, but with trath the way
 of God teachest: is it lawful for us 'to ${ }^{5}$ Cwsar tribate ${ }^{1}$ to ${ }^{2}$ give
 or not? Bat perceiving their craftiness he said to
they wounded him alwo, and cast him out. 13 Then said the lord of the vineyard, What shall I do? I will send my beloved son: it may be they will reverence him when they see him. 14 But when the husbandmen saw him, they reasoned among themselves, saying, This is the heir: come, let ps kill him, that the inheritance may be ours. 15 So they cast him out of the vineyard, and killed himb. What therefore shall the lord of the vineyard do unto them? 16 He shall come and destroy these husbandmen, and shall give the vineyard to otiners. And when they heard it, they said, God forbid. 17 And he beheld them, and said, What is this then that is written, The stone which the builders rejected, the same is become the head of the corner? 18 Whosoever shall fall upon that stone shall be broken; but on whomsoever it shall fall, it will grind him to powder. 19 And the chief priests and the scribes the same hour sought to lay hands on him; and they feared the people: for they perceived that he had spoken this parable against them.

20 And they watched him, and sent forth spies, which should feign themselves just men, that they might take hold of his words, that so they might deliver him unto the power and atuthority of the governor. 21 And they asked him, saying, Master, we know that thou sayest and teachest rightly, neither acceptest thon the person of any, but teachest the way of God truly: 22 is it lawful for us to give tribute unto Cæsar, or no ? 23 But he perceived their craftiness, and said unto them, Why

[^145]tempt ye me? 24 Show me a penny. Whose image and superscription hath it? They answered and said, Cæsar's. 25 And he said unto them, Render therefore unto Cæsar the things which be Cæsar's, and unto God the things which be God's. 26 And they could not take hold of his words before the people: and they marvelled at his answer, and held their peace.

27 Then camo to him certain of the Sadducees, which deny that there is any resurrection; and they asked him, 28 saying, Master, Moses wrote unto us, If any man's brother die, having a wife, and he die without children, that his brother should take his wife, and raise up seed unto his brother. 29 There were therefore seven brethren: and the first took a wife, and died without children. 30 And the second took her to wife, and he died childless. 31 And the third took her; and in like manner the seven also: and they left no children, and died. 32 Last of all the woman dicd also. 33 Therefore in the resurrection whose wife of them is she? for seven had her to wife. 34 And Jesus answeriug saidunto them, The children of this world marry, and are given in marriage : 35 but they which shall beaccounted worthy to obtain that world, and the resurrection from the dead, neither marry, nor are given in marriage: 36 neither can they die any more: for they are equal unto the angels; and are the children of God, being the children of the resurrection. 37 Now that the dead are raised, even Moses shewed at the bush, when he
 them, Why me do ye tempt? Shew me a denarius:
 whose ${ }^{4}$ has ${ }^{5}$ it ${ }^{2}$ image ${ }^{2}$ and ${ }^{3}$ inscription? Andanswering thoy said,
 Cresar's. And he said to them, Render therefore the things
 of cæesar to Cæsar, and the things of God to God. And
 they were not able to take hold of his speech before the
 people; and wondering at his answer they were silent.
 And having come to [him] some of the Sadducees, who deny
 ${ }_{3}{ }_{a}{ }^{4}$ resurrection ${ }^{1}$ there ${ }^{2}$ is, they questioned him, say-
 ing, Teacher, Moses wrote to us, If anyone's brother
 should die having a wife, and he childess should die, that
 ${ }^{3}$ shonld ${ }^{4}$ take ${ }^{1}$ his ${ }^{2}$ brother the wife and should raise up seed
 to his brother. ${ }^{\text {SSeven }}{ }^{3}$ then ${ }^{\text {s brethren }}{ }^{\text {' }}$ there ${ }^{2}$ were; and the first
 having taken a wife died childless; and ${ }^{3}$ took ${ }^{1}$ the
 ${ }^{2}$ becond the woman, and he died childless; and
 the third took her; and likewise also the seven did not
 leave children, and died; ${ }^{2}$ last ${ }^{1}$ and of all died
 also the woman. Therefore in the resurrection of which of them
 does she become wife? for the seven had hcr as wife. And
 auswering "said "to ${ }^{\text {them }}$ "Jesus, The sons of this age
 marry and are given in marriage; but those accounted worthy
 ${ }^{3}$ that tage ${ }^{1}$ to ${ }^{2}$ obtain and the resurrection which [is] from among
 [the] dead neither marry nor are given in marriage; ${ }^{2}$ neither
 ${ }^{\text {for }}{ }^{5}$ die ${ }^{{ }^{{ }^{\text {ana }}}{ }^{7}{ }^{7} \text { more }}{ }^{4}$ they ${ }^{3}$ can ; for equal to angels they are, and
 sons are of God, ' ${ }^{4}$ ' the ${ }^{5}$ ressurrection ${ }^{2}$ sons ${ }^{2}$ being. But that
 are raised the dead, even Moses shewed [in the part] on the


 (read who say there is not ( $\mu \dot{\eta}$ ) a resurrection) Tr. e M $\omega \ddot{\sigma} \sigma \boldsymbol{\eta} s$ LITTIW. 'f ${ }_{i}$ should be




 bash, when hecalled [the] Lord the God of $\Delta$ braham and the God
 of Isaac and the God of Jacob; but God he is not of [the] dead,
 but of [the] living; for all for him live. ${ }^{2}$ Answering
 ${ }^{2}$ and some of the scribes said, Teacher, well
 thon hast spoken. ${ }^{2} \mathrm{Not}^{2}$ any ${ }^{4}$ more ${ }^{2}$ and did they dare to ask him oúdév.
anything.
(lit. nothing.)
 And hesaid to them, How do they say the Christ ${ }^{2}$ Son
 ${ }^{3}$ of ${ }^{4}$ David ${ }^{2}$ is? and ${ }^{\text {a }}$ ? himself ${ }^{2}$ David says in [the] book
 of Psalms, ${ }^{3}$ Said ${ }^{1}$ the ${ }^{2}$ Lord to my Lord, Sit on my right hand,
 until I place thine enemies [as] a footstool for thy feet.
 David therefore ${ }^{3}$ Lord ${ }^{2}$ him ${ }^{1}$ calls, and how his son غ̇ $\sigma \tau \iota \nu$;
is he?
 And as were listening all the people he said to ${ }^{2}$ disciples
 ${ }^{1}$ his, Beware of the scribes who like
 to walk in robes, and love salutations in the
 market-places and firstseats in the synagogues and first
 places in the suppers; who devour the houses
 of widows, and as a pretext ${ }^{2}$ at ${ }^{3}$ great ${ }^{4}$ length ${ }^{2}$ pray. These

shall receive more abundant judgment.
 And having looked up he saw the ${ }^{2}$ casting ${ }^{3}$ their ${ }^{\text {tgifts }}$



 Of a truth I say to yon, that ${ }^{3}$ widow ${ }^{2}$ poor ${ }^{1}$ this more
 than all cast in; for all these out of that which was
 abounding to them cast into the gifts of God; but she
calleth the Lord the God of Abraham, and the God of Isaac, and the God of Jacob. 38 For he is not a God of the desd, bnt of the living: for all live unto him. 39 Then certain of the scribes answering said, Master, thon hast well said. 40 And after that they durst not ask him any question at all.

## 41 And he said unto

 them, How say they that Christ is David's son? 42 And David himself saith in the book of Psalms, The LORD said unto my Lord, Sit thou on my right hand, 43 till I make thine enemies thy footstool. 44 Da vid therefore calleth him Lord, how is he then his son?45 Then in the audience of all the people he said unto his disciples, 46 Beware of the scribes, which desire to walk in long robes, and love greetings in the markets, and the highest seats in the synagogues, and the chief rooms at feasts; 47 which devour widows' houses, and for a shew make long prayers : the same shall receive greater damnation. TTr ; трòs av่тoús to them A. g oi кatє $\sigma$ iovtcs those devouring av (read the disciples)


 P пávtes L. q - тov̂ $\theta \in o \hat{v} \mathrm{~T}[\mathrm{Tr}] \mathrm{A}$.

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P #avtes L. q- Tov 0\inov T[Tr]^.
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XXI. And he looked up, and saw the rich men casting their gifts into the treasury. 2 And he saw slso a certain poor widow casting in thither two mites. 3 And he said, Of a truth I say unto you, that this poor widow hath cast in more than they all: 4 for all these have of their abundance cast in unto the offerings of God: but she
of her penury hath cast in all the living that she had.

5 And as some spake of the temple, how it was adorned with goodly stones and gifts, he said, 6 As for these things which ye behold, the days will come, in the which there shall not be left one stone upon another, that shall not be thrown down. 7 And they asked him, saying, Master, but when shall these things be? and what sign will there be when these things shall come to pass? 8 And he said, Take heed that ye be not deceived : for many shall come in my name, saying, I am Christ; and the time draweth near: go ye not therefore after them. 9 But when ye shall hear of wars and commotions, be not terrified: for these things must first come to pass; but the end is not by and by. 10 Then said he unto them, Nation shall rise against nation, and kingdom against kingdom: 11 and great earthquakes shall be in divers places, and famines, and pestilences; and fearful sights and great signs shall there be from heaven. 12 But before all these, they shall lay theirhands on you, and persecute you, delivering $y$ ou up to the synagogues, and into prisous, being brought before kings and rulers for my name's sake. 13 And it shall turn to you for a testimony. 14 Settle it therefore in your hearts, not to meditate before what ye shall answer: 15 for I will giveyou a month and wisdom, which all jour adversaries shall not be able to gainsay nor resist. 16 And ye shall be betrayed both by parente, and breth-
 out of her poverty all the livelihood which she had $\xi \beta a \lambda \varepsilon \nu$.
did cast.
 And as some were speaking about the temple, that with"stones 'goodly
 and consecrated gifts it was adorned, he said, [As to] these things which ye are
 beholding, ${ }^{2}$ will ${ }^{3}$ come ${ }^{\text {days }}$ in which shall not be left stone upon
 stone which shall not be thrown down. And they asked him, saj-
 ing, Teacher, when then ${ }^{2}$ these ${ }^{3}$ things 'will be? and what the
 sign when ${ }^{3}$ are ${ }^{\text {abobot }}{ }^{\text {' }}$ these ${ }^{\text {ath }}$ things to take place? And he said,
 Take heed ye be not led astray; for many will come in
 my name, saying, I am [he]; and, The time is

 ye shall hear of wars and commotions, be not terrified; "must
 ${ }^{1}$ for ${ }^{2}$ these ${ }^{3}$ things take place first, but not immediately [is] the
 end. Then he was saying to them, ${ }^{2}$ Shall ${ }^{3}$ rise ${ }^{\text {a }}$ up ${ }^{2}$ nation against
 nation, and kingdom against kingdom; also 2earthquakes ' ${ }^{2}$ great
 in differeut places and famines and pestilences shall there be, "fearful
 ${ }^{3}$ sights ${ }^{1}$ and and ${ }^{2}$ signs ${ }^{3}$ from ${ }^{4}$ heaven ${ }^{1}$ great shall there be. ${ }^{2}$ Before
 ${ }^{2}$ but ${ }^{2}$ these ${ }^{5}$ things ${ }^{3}$ all they will lay upon you ${ }^{2}$ hands
 ${ }^{\text {their, and will persecuto [you], delivering up to synagogues and }}$
 prisons, bringing [you] before kings and governors, on account of
 my name; but it shall turn out to you for a testimony.
 Settle therefore in yourhearts not to premeditate to make



 ${ }^{3}$ opposing ${ }^{\text {tyou. }}$. But ye will be delivered up even by parents and

[^146] brethren and relations and friends, and they will pat to death [some]
 fromamong yon, and ye will be hated by all becanse of
 my name. And a hair of
your head
in no wise may
 perish. By your patient endurance gain your sonls.
 But when ye see ${ }^{2}$ being ${ }^{3}$ encircled ${ }^{4}$ with ${ }^{5}$ armies
 salem then know that has drawn near her desolation. Then
 those in Judæa let themflee to the mountains; and those in

her midst let them depart ont, and those in the countries not ${ }^{\text {i let }}{ }^{2}$ them
 enter into her; for days of avenging these are,
 that may be accomplished all things that have been written.

But woe to those
 with child and to those givingsuck in those days,
 for there shall be ${ }^{2}$ distress ${ }^{2}$ great upon the land and wrath among
 this people.

And they shall fall by [the] month of [the] sword, and
 shall be led captive into all the nations; and Jerusalem
 thall be trodden down by [the] nations until be fulfilled [the]
 times of [the]nations. And thereshall be signs in sun and moon
 and stars, and apon the earth distress of nations with perplexity,

roaring of [the] sea and rolling surge, ${ }^{2}$ fainting ${ }^{3}$ at ${ }^{2}$ heart ${ }^{\text {' }}$ men $\pi \omega \nu$ à $\pi \grave{o}$ фóßov каi $\pi \rho о \sigma \delta о к i \alpha_{\varsigma} \quad \tau \tilde{\omega} \nu \quad \dot{\varepsilon} \pi \varepsilon \rho \chi о \mu \varepsilon \nu \omega \nu \quad \tau \tilde{\eta}$ from fear and expectation of that which is coming on the
 habitable earth; for the powers of the heavens shall be shaken.
 And then shall they see the Son of man coming in
 a cloud with power and ${ }^{2}$ glory ${ }^{\text {I great. Bnt }}$ beginning
 ${ }^{\text {'these }}{ }^{2}$ things to come to pass look up and lift up ${ }^{2}$ "heads
 'your, because draws near your redemption. And he spoke
 a parable tothem: Behold the fig-tree and all the trees:

ren, and kinsfolks, and friends; and some of you shall they canse to be put to death. 17 'nd ye shall be had d of all men for zy yame's sake. 18 But there shall not an hair of your head perish. 19 In your patience possess ye your souls. 20 And when ye shall see Jerusalem compassed with armies, then know that the desolation thereof is nigh. 21 Then let them which are in Judæa flee to the mountains; and let them which are in the midst of it depart out; and let not them that are in the countries enter thereinto. 22 For these be the days of vengeance, that all things which are written may be fulfilled. 23 But woe unto them that are with child, and to them that give suck, in those days! for there shall be great distress in the land, and wrath upon this people. 24 And they shall fall by the edge of the sword, and shall be led away captive into all nations : and Jerasalem shall be trodden down of the Gentiles, antil the times of the Gentiles be fulfilled. 25 And there shall be signs in the sun, and in the moon, and in the stars ; and upon the earth' distress of nations, with perplexity; the sea and the wsves roaring; 26 men's hearts failing them for fear, and for looking after those things which are coming on the earth: for the powers of heaven shall be shaken. 27 And then shall they see the Son of man coming in a cloud with power and great glory. 28 And when these things begin to come to pass, then look up, and lift up your heads; for your redemption draweth nigh. 29 And he spake to them a parable; Behold the fig tree, and all the trees; 30 when they now shoot forth, ye see and

but LTTTA. mávta LTTTA. sound Glitra.

[^147]mow of your own selves that summer is now nigh at hand. 31 So ilikewise ye. when re see these things come to pass, know ye that the singdom of God is nigh st hand. 32 Terily 1 say unto yon, This generstion shall not pass awsy, till all be fulfilled. 33 Hearen and earth shall pass away; but my words shall not pass swsy. 34 And take heed to yourselves. lest at any time your hesrts be overcharged with surfeiting, and drunkenness, snd cares of this life, and so that dsy come npon you unswares. 35 For as a snare shall it come on all them that dwell on the face of the whole earth. 36 Watch re therefore, and pray slways, that ye may be accounted worthy to escape all these things thst shall come to pais, and to stand before the Son of man.

37 And in the day time he was teaching in the temple; and at night he went out, and sbode in the mount that is called the mount of Olives. 33 And all the people came early in the morning to him in the temple, for to hear him.

SXII. Now the feast of unlesrened bresd drev nigh, which is called the Passover. 2 And the chief priests and scribes sought how they might Eill him; for they feared the people. 3 Then entered $\operatorname{sitan}$ into Judas surnamed Iscariot, being of the number of the twelve 4 And be went his war, and commaned with the chief priests and captains, how be might betray him unto cbem. 5 And they were glad, and corenanted to give him money. 5 And he promised,
 reknow that slresdy near the summer is. So slso ye,
 when je see theae things coming to pass know that near is the
 kingdom of God. Verily Isay to you, that in no wise will have
 passed awar this generation until sll shall hare taken place. The
 heaven and the earth shall pass sway, but my words in no wise
 may pass sway. Fut take heed to yourseives, lest be laden
 your bearts with surfeiting and drinking and cares
 of life, and suddenity upon yon should come that day;
 for ses snare shallit come upon all those sitting
 apon the face of all the essth Watch therefore at
 every sesson prasing, that ye may de sccounted worthy to escape "these
 sthings ${ }^{\text {a }}$ sll which are about to come to pass, and to stand before

 And he was by day in the tempie teaching, and by night
 going out he lodged on the mount called of Olives;
 and all the people came early in the morning to him in the

temple to hear him.
 And drem near the feast of unlesrened [bread] which [is] called
 passorer; and "were ${ }^{\text {s seeking }}{ }^{\text {ithe }}$ "chief "priests "and ${ }^{4}$ the ${ }^{2}$ scribes
 as to how they might put to 'death 'him, for they feared the peopla
 And ${ }^{2}$ entered ${ }^{2}$ 'Satan into Judas who is surnamed
 Iscariote, being of the number of the twelve. And haring gone
 sway be spoke with the cbief priests and the captains
 as to how him he might deliver up to them. And they rejoiced, and
 agreed shim tmoney ${ }^{1}$ to ${ }^{2}$ give. And he promised, and

[^148]
sought opportunity to deliver ap him tothem away from [the]

crowd.
 And came the day of unlearened [bread] in which was needful
 to be killed the passover. And hesent Peter and John,
 saying, Having gone prepare for us the passover, that we may
 eat [it]. Bat they said to him, Whare willest thou we should prepare?
 And he said to them, Lo, on your hating entered into the city

 low him into the hoase where he enters; and
 ye shall say to the master of the hoase, "Says "to "thee 'the "teach-
 er, Where is the guest-chamber where the passover with
 my disciples I may eat? And he ? you ${ }^{2}$ will ${ }^{\text {s }}$ shew enpper ${ }^{\text {iroom }}$
 as large furnished: there prepare. And having gone they found

as he had said to them; and they prepared the passover.

##  And when was come the hour he reclined [at table], and the twelve

 apostles with him. And hesaid to them, With desire


I desired this passover to eat with you before I suf-
 fer. For I say to yon, that any ${ }^{2}$ more ${ }^{2}$ not ${ }^{2}$ at ${ }^{3}$ all will I eat of
 it antil it be falfilled in the kingdom of God. And
 having received a cup, having given thanks he said, Take this,
 and divide [it] among yourselves, For I Eay' to you, that notat all
 will I drink of the frait of the vine until the
 kingdom of God be come. And having taken a loaf, having given
 thanks he broke, and gave to them, saying, This is "body
 ${ }^{\text {m }}$ m, which for yon is given: this do in the ${ }^{2}$ of ${ }^{3}$ me
 ${ }^{2}$ remembrance. In like manner albo the cup after having supped,
and sought opportt nity to betray him anto them in the absence of themultitude.

7 Then came the day of anlesvened bread. when the passorer must be killed. 8 And besent Peter andJohn. saying, Go and prepare us the passover, that we may eat. 9 And they said unto him, Where wilt thou that we prepare? 10 And be said unto them, Be* hold, when ye are entered into the city, there shall a man meet you, bearing a pitcher of water ; follow him into the house where he entereth in. $11 \Delta$ nd ye shall say unto the good man of the house, The Master saith anto thee, Where is the guestchamber, where I sha! eat the passover with my disciples? 12 And he shall shew you a large npper room furnisbed: there make ready, 13 And they went, and found as he had said unto them: and they made ready the passover.

14 And when the bour was come, he sat down, and the twelve apostles with him. 15 And he said unto them, With desire I have desired to eat this passover with you before I suffer: 16 for I say unto you, I will not any more eat thereof, until it be fulfilled in the kingdom of God. 17 And he took the cap, and gare thanks, and said, Take this, and divide it among yourselves: 18 for I say unto you, I will not drink of the fruit of the vine, until the kingdom of God shall come. 19 And he took bread, and gave thanks, and brake it, and gave unto them, saying, This is my body which is given for yon: this do in remembrance of me. 20 Likewise also the cup after supper, say-

[^149]ing, This eup is the new testament in my blood, which is shed for jou. 21 But, behold, the hand of him that betrayeth me is with me on the table. 22 And truly the Son of man goeth, as it was detcrmined: but woe unto that man by whom he is betrayed! 23 And they began to inquire among themselves, which of them it was that should do this thing.

24 And there was also a strife among them, which of them should be accounted the greatest. 25 And ho said unto them, The kings of the Gentiles exercise lordship over them; and they that exereise authority upon them are called benefactors. 26 But ye shall not be so: but he that is greatest among you, let him be as the younger; and he that is ehief, as he that doth serve. 27 For whether is greater, he that sitteth at meat, or he that serveth? is not he that sitteth at meat? but I am among you as he that serveth. 28 Ye are they which have continued with me in my temptations. 29 And I appoint unto you a kingdom, as my Frther hath appointed unto me; 30 that je may eat and drink at my table in my kingdom, and sit on thrones judging the twelve tribes of Israel.

31 And the Lord said, Simon, Simon, behold, Satan hath desired to have jou, that he may sift you as wheat: 32 but I have prayed for thee, that thy faith fail not: and when thou art converted, strengthen thy brethren. 33 And he said nnto him, Lord, I am ready to go with thee, both into prison, and to death. 34 And he said, I tell thee, Peter,
 saying, This cup [is] the new covenant in
 my blood, which for you is poared out. Moreover, behold,
 the hand of him delivering op me [is] with me on the table;
 and indeed the Son of man goes aecording as
 it has been determined, but woe to that man by whom he is de-
 livered up. And they began to question together among themselves,
 this, who then it might be of them who this was aboat to do.
 And there was also astrife among them, this, which of them
 is thought to be [the] greater. And he said to them, The kings
 of the nations rule over them, and those exercising authority over
 them well-doers are ealled. Bat ye not thus [shall be]; but
 the greater among you let him be as the younger, and he that
 leads as hethat serves. For which [18] greater, he that
 reelines [at table] or he that serves? [18] not he that reclines
 [at table]? But I am in [the] midst of you as he that serves.

 my temptations. And I appoint to you, as ${ }^{\text {appointed }}$
 ${ }^{\text {to }}{ }^{5}$ me ${ }^{1} \mathrm{my}$ 'father, a kingdom, that ye may eat and may drink
 at my table in mykingdom, and may sit on
 thrones, judging the twelve tribes of Israel.
 And ${ }^{3}$ said ${ }^{\text {the the }}{ }^{2}$ Lord, Simon, Simon, lo, Satan

 'but besought for thee, that may not fail thy faith; and ${ }^{2}$ thon
 ${ }^{1}$ when hast turned back confirm thy brethren. And he
 said to him, Lord, with thee ready 1 am both to prison and
 to death to go. And he said, Itell thee, Peter,

[^150] in no wise shall crow to-day [the] cock

deny knowing me.
 And he said to them, when I sent you without purse
 and provision bay and sandals, anything did ye lack?
 And they said, Nothing. He said therefore to them, "Howerer
 ${ }^{1}$ now be whc has a purse let him take [it], in like manner also provicion bag;
 andhewho hasnot [one] let him sell hisgarment and buy
 a sword; for Isay to you, that yet this that has been written
 must beaccomplished in me, And with [the] lawless he was reckoned:
 for also the things concerning me an end have. And they said,
 Lord, behold, ${ }^{\text {swords }}{ }^{\text {'here [ªre] }}{ }^{3}$ two. And he said to them, 'Iкаขóv غ̇бтเข.
${ }^{3}$ Enough ${ }^{\text {it }}{ }^{2}$ is.
 And going forth he went according to custom to the monnt
 of Olives, and followed hin also his disciples.
 And having arrived at the place hesaid to them, Pray
 not to enter into temptation. And he was withdrawn from
 them about a stone's throw, and falling on [his] knees he prayed,
 saying, Father, if thou art willing to take away ${ }^{\text {scup }}$
 ${ }^{\text {'this from me-; but not my will, but thine be }}$
 done. And appeared to him an angel from hearen strengthening
 him. And being in conflict moreintently he prayed.
 And became hissweat as great drops of blood falling
 down to the earth. And having risen up from
 praser, coming to the disciples he found them sleep-
the cock shall not crow this day, before that thou shalt thrice deny that thou knowest me.

35 And he said unto them, Wheu I sent you without purse, and -crip, and shoes, lacked ye any thing? And they said, Nothing. 36 Then said he unto them, But now, he that hath a purse, let him take it, and likewise his scrip: and he that hath no sword, let him sell his garment, and buy one. 37 For I say unto you, that this that is written must yet be accomplished in me, And he was reckoned among the transgressors: for the things concerning me have an end. 38 And they said, Lord, behold, here are two swords. And he said unto them, It is enough.

39 And he caine out, and went, as he was wont, to the mount of Olives; and his disciples also followed him. 40 And when he was at the place, he said unto them, Pray that ye enter not into temptation. 41 And he was withdrawn from them about a stone's cast, and kneeled down, and prayed, 42 -aying. Father, if thou be willing, remove this cap from me: nevertheless not my will, but thine, be done. 43 And there appeared an angel unto him from heaven, strengthening him. 44 And being in an agony he prayedmore earnestly: and his sweat was as it were great drops of blood falling down to the ground. 45 And when he rose up from prayer, and was come to his disciples, ne found them sleeping
$v-\mu \grave{\eta}$ (read shall not crow) TT:A. "ëws until LTTra.

 $g$ [ $\gamma \dot{\alpha} \rho]$ LTr. $\quad$ h rò that (concerning me nas an end) TTra. i -aviov̂ (read the dis-


 aย้тoùs $\operatorname{TTA}$.
for sorrow, 46 and said anto them, Why sleep ye? rise and pray, lest ye enter into temptation.

47 And while he yet spake, behold a multitude, and he that was called Judas, one of the twelve, went before them, and drew near unto Jesns to kiss him. 48 Bnt Jesus said unto him, Jndas, betrayest thon the Son of man with a kiss? 49 When they which were about him saw what would follow, they said unto him, Lord, shall we smite with the sword? 50 And one of them smote the servant of the high priest, and cut off his right ear. 51 And Jesus answered and said, Suffer ye thus far. And he touched his ear, and healed him. 52 Then Jesus said anto the chief priests, and captains of the temple, and the clders, which were come to him, Be ye come out, as against a thief, with swords and staves? 53 When I was daily with you in the temple, ye stretched forth no hands against me: but this is your hour, and the power of darkness.

54 Then took they him, and led him, and bronght him into the high priest's house. And Peter followed afar off. 55 And when they had kindled a fire in the midst of the hall, and were set down together, Peter sat down among them. 56 But a certain maid beheld him as he sat by the fire, and earnestly looked upon him, and said, This rasn was also with him. 57 And he denied him, saying, Woman, I know him not. 58 And after a little while another saw him, and said,
 ing from grief, and he said to them, Why sleep ye?
 Having risen up pray, that ye may not enter into temptation.
 And "yet ${ }^{1}$ as ${ }^{2}$ he ${ }^{3}$ was speaking, behold a crowd, and hewho was
 called Judas, one of the twelve, was going before them, and
 drew near to Jesus to kiss him. Bnt Jesus said
 to him, Jndas, with a kiss the Son of man deliverest thou up?
 And seeing ${ }^{1}$ those ${ }^{2}$ around ${ }^{3} \mathrm{him}$ what was about to happen said
 to him, Lord, shall we smite with [the] sword? And Bmote
 ${ }^{3}$ one ${ }^{1} a{ }^{2}$ certain ${ }^{4}$ of them the bondman of the high priest, and
 took off his a ear ${ }^{\text {r right. And answering Jesas }}$
 said, Snffer thusfar. And having toached the ear of him
 he healed him. And ${ }^{2}$ said ${ }^{\text {J Jesus }}$ to those who were
 come against him, chief priests and captains of the temple
 and elders, As against a robber have ye come out with
 swords and staves? Daily when I was with yon
 in the temple ye stretched not out [your] hands against me; bat
 this "your $i_{i s}$ hour, and the power of darkness.

 him into the honse of the high priest. And Peter was following
 afar off. And having kindled a fire in [the] midst of the court,
 and "having ${ }^{3}$ sat ${ }^{*}$ down ${ }^{5}$ together ${ }^{1}$ they ${ }^{\text {s sat }}{ }^{5}$ Peter among
 them. And ${ }^{4}$ having ${ }^{5}$ seen ${ }^{\text {b }}$ him ${ }^{1}{ }^{3}{ }^{3}$ maid ${ }^{2}$ certain sitting by
 the light, and having looked intently on him, said, And this one with
 him was. Buthe denied him, saying, Woman, ${ }^{3}$ not
 ${ }^{1}{ }^{2}{ }^{\text {ado know him. And after a little another seeing him said, }}$

[^151] And thoo of them art. But Peter said, Man, I am not.
 And having elapsed about ${ }^{2}$ hour ${ }^{2}$ one, ${ }^{5}$ other ${ }^{3}$ a ${ }^{\text {a certain strongly affirmed, }}$
 saying, In truth also this one with him was; for also a Gali-
 lean he is. And "said "Peter, Man, I know not what
 thou sayest. And immediateiy, ${ }^{2}$ yet ${ }^{\text {as }}$ he was speaking, ${ }^{3}$ crew
 ${ }^{1}$ the ${ }^{2}$ cock. And having turned, the Lord looked at Peter;
 and ${ }^{3}$ remembered ${ }^{2}$ Peter the word of the Lord, how he said to him,
 Before [the] cock crow thon wilt deny me thrice.

having gone forth outside Peter wept bitterly.
 And the men who wereholding Jesus mocked
 him, beating [him]; and having covered up him they were striking
 his face, and were asking him, saying, Pro-
 phesy, who is it that struck thee? And ${ }^{2}$ other ${ }^{\text {things }}{ }^{1}$ many

blasphemously they said to him.
 And when it became day were gathered together the elderhood
 of the people, both chief priests and scribes, and they led him
 into ${ }^{\text {b }}$, ${ }^{2}$ nhodrim ${ }^{1}$ their, saying, If thou art the Christ,
 tell us. And ho said to them, If you I should tell, not at all
 wonld ye believe; and if also I should ask [ [Jou], not at all would ye
 answer me, nor let $[\mathrm{me}]$ go. Henceforth shall be the Son
 of man sitting at [the] right hand of the power of God.
 And they ${ }^{\text {said }}$ ' ${ }^{\text {alll, Thon then art the Son of God? And he }}$
 to them said, Ye say, that I mm . And they said,
 What any more need have we of witness? for ourselves have heard

from his [own] month.
 And having risen up all the multitade of them led

Thon art also of them. And Peter said, Man, 1 am not. 59 And about the space of one hour after another confidently affirmed, saring, Of a truth this fellow also was with him: for he is a Galilean. 60 dud Peter said, Man, I know not what thou sayest. And immediately, while he yet spake, the cock crew. til And the Lord turned, and looked upon l'eter. And Peter remembered the word of the Lord, how he had said unto him, Before the cock crow, thou shalt deny me thrice. 62 And Peter went out, and wept bitterly.

63 And the men that heidJ esus mocked him, and smote him. 64 And when they had blindfolded him, they struck him on the face, und asked him, saying, Prophesy, who is it that smote thee ? 65 And many other things blasphemously spake they against him.

66 And as soon as it was day, the elders of the people and the chief priests and the scribes came together, and led him into their council, saying, 67 Art thou the Christ ? tell us. And he said unto them, If I tell you ye will not believe: 68 and if I also ask you, ye will not answer me, nor let mego. 69 Hereafter shall the son of man sit on the right hand of the power of God. 70 Then said they all, Art thou then the Son of God? And he said unto them, Ye say that 1 am. 71 And they said, What need we any further wit. ness ? for we ourselve have heard of his own month.
XXIII. And the whole multitude of them arose, and led

[^152]him unto Pilate. 2 And they began to accuse him, saring, We found this fellow perverting the nation, and forbidding to give tribute to Cessar, saring that he himself is Christ a King. 3 And Pilate asked him, saying, Art thon the King of the Jews? And heanswered him and said, Thou sayest it. 4 Then said Pilate to the chief priests and to the people, I find no fault in this man. 5 And they were the more fierce, saying, He stirreth up the people, teaching throughout all Jewry, beginning from Galilee to this place. 6 When Pilate heard of Galilee, he asked whether the man were a Galilean. 7 And as soon as he knew that he belonged unto Herod's jurisdiction, he sent him to Herod, who himself also was at Jerusalem at that time. 8 and when Herod saw Jesus, he was exceeding glad: for he was desirous to see him of a long scuson, because he had heard many things of him; and he hoped to have seen some miracle done by him. 9 Then he questioned with him in many words; but he answeredhimnothing. 10 And the chief priests and seribes stood and vehemently acensed him. 11 And Herod with his men of war set himat nought, and mocked him, and arrayed him in a gorgeous robe, and sent him again to Pilate. 12 And the same day Pilate and Herod were made friends together : for before they were at enmity between themselves.

13 And Pilate, when he had called together the chief priests aud the ralers and the people, 14 said unto them, Ye have brought this
 him to Pilate. And they began to accuse him,
 saying, This [man] we found perverting the nation, and
 forbidding ${ }^{4}$ to ${ }^{5}$ Cæsar ${ }^{3}$ tribute ${ }^{1}$ to ${ }^{2}$ give, saying himself ${ }^{2}{ }^{\text {Ch }}$ Christ
 ${ }^{3}$ a ${ }^{4}$ king ${ }^{1}$ is. And Pilate questioned him, saying,
 ${ }^{2}$ Thou ${ }^{2}$ art the king of the Jews? And he answering him
 said, Thou sayest. And Pilate said to the chief priests
 and the crowds, Nothing find $I$ blamable in thisman.
 But they were insisting, saying, Hestirs up the people, teach-
 ing throughout"whole ${ }^{\text {th }}$ the of Judæa, beginning from Gali-
 lee even to here. But Pilate having heard Galilee [named]
 asked whether the man ${ }^{2}{ }^{3}$ Galilean ${ }^{1}$ is; and having
 known that from the jurisdiction of Herod he is, he sent ${ }^{2}$ up ${ }^{\text {th }}$ him
 to Herod, ${ }^{3}$ being "also ${ }^{\text {th }}$ he at Jerusalem in those


 many things concerning him; and he was hoping some sign to see ${ }^{2}$ by
 ${ }^{3} \mathrm{him}{ }^{\text {d }}$ done. And he questioned him in ${ }^{2}$ words ${ }^{1}$ many,
 buthe nothing answered him. And ${ }^{7}$ had ${ }^{\text {s }}$ stood ${ }^{1}$ the ${ }^{2}$ chief
 ${ }^{3}$ priests *and ${ }^{s}$ the ${ }^{6}$ scribes, violently accusing him.
 And ${ }^{2}$ baving ${ }^{3}$ set ${ }^{5}$ at ${ }^{6}$ nought ${ }^{4}$ him ${ }^{1}$ Herod with ${ }^{2}$ troops
 ${ }^{1}$ bis, and having mocked [him], having put on him ${ }^{\text {a }}$ apparel ${ }^{1}$ splen-
 did he sent ${ }^{2}$ back ${ }^{2}$ him to Pilate. And became friends
 both Pilate and Herod on that same das with one another;

for before they were at eumity between themselves.

And Pilate having called together the chief priests and the
 rulers and the people, said to them, Ye brought

[^153] tome this man, as turningaway the people; and
 behold, I before you haring examined [him] ${ }^{2}$ nothing 'foond in
 this man blamable [as to the things] of which ye bring accusation
 against him; nor even Herod, for I sent ${ }^{2}$ up 'you to
 him, and 10 , nothing worthy of death is done
 by him. Haring ${ }^{2}$ chastised ${ }^{\text {'t therefore }}$ him I will release [him]. 'Necessity
 ${ }^{2}$ now ${ }^{2}$ he ${ }^{3}$ had to release to them at [the] feast one. ${ }^{2}$ they
 ${ }^{3}$ cried tout 'but in a mass, saying, Away with this [man], ${ }^{2}$ re-
 lease 'and to ns Barabbas; who was on account of 3insurrection
 $a^{2}$ certain made in the city and murder cast into
 prison. Again therefore Pilate called to [them],
 wishing to release Jesus. But they were crying out, saying,
 Crucify, crucify him. And he a third [time] said $\pi \rho o ̀ s ~ a u ̉ z o u ́ s, ~ T i ́ ~ \gamma a ̀ \rho ~ к а к o ̀ \nu ~ غ ̇ \pi o i ́ \eta \sigma \varepsilon \nu ~ o u ̃ \tau o s ; ~ o u ̉ o ̀ ̀ \nu ~$ to them, What then 'evil did commit ${ }^{1}$ this [ ${ }^{2}$ man]? NNo
 cause of death foond $I$ in him. Haring ${ }^{2}$ chastised ${ }^{\text {'therefore }}$ him
 I will release [him]. But they were urgent with ${ }^{\text {² }}$ voices lond, asking
 for him to becrucified. and prevailed the voices of them
 and of the chief priests. And Pilate adjudged ${ }^{3}$ to ${ }^{6}$ be ${ }^{6}$ done

 insurrection and murder had been cast into the prison, whom
 they asked for ; but Jesus he delivered up to their will.
 And as they led "away ${ }^{2}$ him, having laid hold on ${ }^{3}$ simon
 ${ }^{1} a^{2}$ certain a cyrenian coming from a feld, they put apon
 him the cross to bear [it] behind Jesus. "Were ${ }^{3}$ following
 and him a great maltitude of the people and of women, who also
man unto me, as oue that perverteth the people: and, behold, I, having examined him before you, have found no fault in this man tonching those things whereof ye accuse him: 15 no, nor yet Herod: for I sent you to him; and, lo, nothing worthy of death is done unto him. 16 I wil? therefore chastise him, and release him. 17 (For of necessity he must release one unto them at the feast. 18 And they cried out all at once, saying, Away with this man, and release unto us Barabbas: 19 (who for a certain sedition made in the city, and for murder, was cast into prison.) 20 Pilate therefore, willing to release Jesus, spake again to them. 21 But they cried, saying, Crucify him, crucify him. 22 And he said unto them the third time, Why, what evil hath he done? I have found no cause of death in him: I will therefore chastise him, and let him go. 23 And they were instant with loud voices, requiring that he might be crucified. And the roices of them and of the chief priests prevailed. 24 And Pi late gave sentence that it should be as they required. 25 And he releascd unto them him that for sedition and murder was cast into prison, whom they had desired; but he delivered J esus to their will.

26 And as they led him away, they laid hold npon one Simon, a Cyrenisn, coming ont of the country, and on him they laid the cross, that he might bear it after Jesus. 27 And there followed him a great company of people, and of women, which also be-

[^154]wailed and lamented him. 28 But Jesns turning unto them said, Daughters of Jerusalem, weep not for me, but weep for yourselves, and for your children. 29 For, behold, the days are coming, in the which they shall say, Blessed are the barren, and the wombs that never bare, and the paps which nevergavesuok. 30 Then shall they begin to say to the mountains, Fall on as ; and to the hills, Cover us. 31 For if they do these things in a green tree, what shall be done in the dry? 32 And there were also two other, malefactors, led with him to be put to death. 33 And when they were come to the place, which is called Calvary, there they crucified him, and the malefactors, one on the right hand, and the other on the left. 34 Then said Jesus, Father, forgive them; for they know not what they do. And they parted his raiment, and cast lots. 35 And the peoplestood beholding. And the rulers also with them derided him, saying, He saved others; let him save himself, if he be Christ, the chosen of God. 36 And the soldiers also mocked him, comlng to him, and offering him Finegar, 37 and saying, If thon be the king of the Jews, save thyself. 38 And a superscription also was written over him in letters of Greek, and Latin, and Hebrew, I'HIs IS THE KING OF THE JEWS

39 And one of the malefactors which were hanged railed on him, saying, If thon be Christ, save thyself and us. 40 But the other answering rcother answering him, saying,
buked
 were bewailing and lamenting kim. And turning
 Jesus said, Danghters of Jerusalen, weep not for me,
 but ${ }^{2}$ for ${ }^{3}$ yourselves ${ }^{1}$ weep and for your children: for 10 ,
 are coming days in which they will say, Blessed [are] the barren
 and wombs which did not bear and breasts which gave not suck.
 Then shall they begin to say to the mountains, Fall upon us;
 and to the hills, Cover us: for if in the green
 tree these things they do, in the dry what may take place? "Were "led
 ${ }^{1}$ and also ${ }^{2}$ other ${ }^{1}$ two malefactors with him to be put to death. And
 when they came to the place called a Skull there
 they crucified him, and the malefactors, the one on [the] right
 and one on [the] left. And Jesus said, Father, forgive
 them, for they know not what they do. And dividing
 his garments they cast a lot. And ${ }^{3}$ stood ${ }^{1}$ the ${ }^{2}$ people behold-
 ing, and ${ }^{\text {were }}{ }^{\text {b}}$ deriding ${ }^{3}$ also ${ }^{\text {t the }}$ ralers with them, say-
 ing, Others hesaved, let him save himself if this is the Christ
 the ${ }^{2}$ of ${ }^{3}$ God ${ }^{\text {'chosen. }}$ And mocked him also the sol-
 diers, coming near and ${ }^{3}$ vinegar ${ }^{1}$ offering ${ }^{\text {him, }}$ and
 saying, If thou art the king of the Jews, save thy-
 self. And there was also an inscription written over him


 Now one of the ${ }^{2}$ who ${ }^{\text {shad }}$ "been ${ }^{3}$ hanged ${ }^{1}$ malefactors railed at
 him, saying, If thou art the Christ, save thyself and
 us. Butanswering the other rebuked him, saying,

[^155] ${ }^{2}$ Not $^{3}$ even ${ }^{1}$ dost $^{5}$ fear ${ }^{4}$ thou God, [thou] that under the same judgment art?
 And we indeed justly; for ${ }^{3}{ }^{4}{ }^{4}$ dne ${ }^{5}$ recompense ${ }^{8}$ of ${ }^{7}$ what ${ }^{8}$ we ${ }^{9}$ did
 ${ }^{1}$ we ${ }^{1}$ receive; but this [man] ${ }^{2}$ nothing ${ }^{{ }^{3}}{ }^{3}$ miss ${ }^{\text {did. And }}$
 he said to Jesus, Remember me, Lord, when thon comest in

 to thee, To-day with me thoushalt be in Paradise.
 And it was about [the] 'hour ${ }^{1}$ sixth, and darkness came over ${ }^{2}$ whole
 'the land until [the] "hour ${ }^{\text {n }}$ ninth; and ${ }^{3}$ was ${ }^{\bullet}$ darkened ${ }^{1}$ the ${ }^{\text {a sun }}$;
 and ${ }^{6}$ was ${ }^{7}$ rent ${ }^{\text {t }}$ the ${ }^{2}$ veil ${ }^{3}$ of ${ }^{4}$ the ${ }^{5}$ temple in [the] midst. And
 having cried with a ${ }^{2}$ voice ${ }^{\text {th loud }}$ Jesus said, Father, into "hands
 ${ }^{1}$ thy I will commit my spirit. And theee things having said
 he expired. Now ${ }^{3}$ having ${ }^{\text {steen }}$ 'the ${ }^{2}$ centurion that which took place
 glorified God, saying, Indeed this man just
 ${ }^{3}$ was. And all the ${ }^{2}$ who ${ }^{3}$ were ${ }^{\text {a come }}{ }^{6}$ together ${ }^{\text {c }}$ crowds to
 this sight, seeing thethings which took place, beating


 lowed with him from Galice, beholding these things.
 and behold, a man by name Joseph, a counsellor being,
 a man good and just, (he had not assented
 to the counsel and the deed of them,) from Arimathea a city
 of the Jews, and whe ${ }^{3}$ was ${ }^{\text {}}$ waiting ${ }^{\text {f for }}{ }^{\text {a also }}$ "himself the king-
 dom of God, he having gone to Pilate begged the
 body of Jesus. And having taken ${ }^{2}$ down ${ }^{\text {it }}$ thewrapped it

Dost not thon fear God, seeing thou art in the same condemnation? 41 and we indeed justly; for we receive the due reward of our deeds: but this man hath done nothing amiss. 42 And he satd unto Jesus, Lord, remember me when thou comest into thy kingdom. 43 And Jesus said unto him, Verily 1 say unto thee, To day shalt thou be with me in paradise.

44 And it was about the sixth hour, and there was a darkness over all the earth until the ninth hour. 45 And the suu was darkened, and the veil of the temple was rent in the midst. 46 And when Jesua had eried with a loud voice, he said, Father, into thy hands I commend my spirit: and having said thus, he gare up the ghost. 47 Now when the centurion saw what was done, he glorified God, saying, Certainly this was a righteous man. 48 And all the people that came together to that sight, beholding the things which were done, smote their breasts, and returned. 49 And all his acquaintance, and the women that followed him from Galilee, stood afar off, beholding these things.

50 And, behold, there was a man named Joseph, a counseller; and he was a good man, and a just: 51 (the same had not consented to the counsel and deed of them;) he was of Arimathæa, a city of the Jews : who also himself waited for the kingdom of God. 52 This man went unto Pilate, and begged the body of Jesus. 53 And he took it down, and wrapped it in linen,

[^156]and laid it in a sepulchre that was hewn in stone, wherein never man before was laid. 54 And that day was the preparation, and the sabbath drew on.

55 And the women also, which came with him from Galilee, followed after, and beheld the sepulchre, and how his body was laid. 56 And they returned, and prepared spices and ointments; and rested the sabbath day according to the commandment. XXIV. Now apon the first day of the week, very early in the morning, they came unto the sepulchre, bringing the spices which they had prepared, and certain others with them. 2 And they found the stone rolled \&way from the sepulchre. 3 And they entered in, and found not the body of the Lord Jesus. 4 And it came to pass, as they were much perplexed thereabout, behold, two men stood by them in shining garments: 5 and as they were afraid, and bowed down their faces to the earth, they said unto them. Why seek ye the living among the dead? 6 He is not here, but is risen: remember how he spake unto you when he was yet in Galilee, 7 saying, The Son of man must be delivered into the hands of sinful men, and be crueified, and the third day rise again. - And they remembered his words, 9 and returned from the sepulchre, and told a,l these things unto the eleven, and to all the rest. 10 It was Mary Magdalene, and Joanna, and Mary the mother of James, and other vomen that were with them, which told these things unto the apostles. 11 And their
 in a linen cloth and placed it in a tomb hewn in a rock, in which
 ${ }^{3}$ was ${ }^{1}$ no ${ }^{2}$ one ever yet laid.
 paration, and Sabbath was coming on.

 come with him out of Galilee, saw the
 tomb, and how was laid his body. And laving returned $\dot{\eta} \tau о i ́ \mu а \sigma \alpha \nu$ à $о \omega ́ \mu \mu \tau \alpha$ каi $\mu v ́ \rho \alpha$. каi тò. $\mu \varepsilon ̀ v . \sigma \alpha ́ \beta \beta a \tau о v ~ \dot{\eta} \sigma u ́ \chi \alpha-~$ they prepared aromatics and ointments, and on the sabbath remained $\sigma \alpha \nu \quad \kappa a \tau \grave{\alpha} \quad \tau \grave{\eta} \nu \quad \dot{\varepsilon} \nu \tau 0 \lambda \dot{\eta} \nu .24 \tau \tilde{y} . \delta \dot{\varepsilon} \quad \mu i \tilde{q} \quad \tau \tilde{\omega} \nu \sigma \alpha \beta-$ quiet, according to the commandment. But on the first [day] of the week
 at early dawn they came to the tomb, bringing ${ }^{2}$ which
 ${ }^{3}$ they 'had sprepared 'aromatics, and some [others] with them. ${ }^{2}$ They
 ${ }^{3}$ found 'and the stone rolled away from the tomb; and
 having entered they found not the body of the Lord Jesus. And
 it came to pass as ${ }^{2}$ were ${ }^{3}$ perplexed ${ }^{1}$ they about this, that behold,
 two men stood by them in ${ }^{2}$ garments ${ }^{1}$ shining.
 And ${ }^{3}$ filled ${ }^{4}$ with ${ }^{\text {sfear }}{ }^{2}$ becoming ${ }^{\text {they }}$ and bowing the face
 to the earth, they said to them, Why seek ye the living
 with the dead? He is not here, bat is risen: remember
 how he spoke to you, yet being in Galilee, saying,
 It behoveth the Son of man to bé delivered up into hands
 of ${ }^{2}$ men $i_{\text {sinful, }}$ and to be cracified, and the third day
 to arise. And they remembered his words; and
 having returned from the tomb they related ${ }^{2}$ these ${ }^{3}$ things ${ }^{1}$ all
 tothe eleven and to all the rest. Now it was ${ }^{2}$ Magdalene
 ${ }^{2}$ Mary and Joanna and Mary of James, and the rest with
 them, who told to the apostles these things. And
v aúròv him lttra. y - кai LTTrAW.
c $\beta a \theta$ éws LTTTAW. $\theta$ ov̂ $\sigma \alpha \iota$ ס̀̀ LTT. A.
${ }^{\text {w }}$ oủ $\delta \epsilon i s ~ o v ̉ \delta є ́ \pi \omega ~ T ; ~ o v ̉ \delta є i s ~ o v ̃ \pi \omega ~ L T r a . ~$
: ai the LTr. $\quad$ - a $\dot{v} \tau \hat{\omega} \operatorname{T}[T r] A$.
${ }^{\mathrm{b}}+\boldsymbol{\alpha} \dot{\tau} \boldsymbol{\omega} \hat{\mathrm{h}} \mathrm{him}$ тa.




 ${ }^{\text {appeared }}{ }^{\text {b before }}{ }^{5}$ them slike ${ }^{1}$ idle ${ }^{\text {stalk }}{ }_{{ }^{2} \text { words }}{ }^{1}$ their,
 and they disbelieved them.

to the tomb, and having stooped down he sees the linen clothes
 lying alone, and went away home wonderingat that which үعүovóc."
had come to pass.
 And lo, two of them were going on asame the
 day to a village being distant ${ }^{\text {a furlongs }}{ }_{1}$ sixty from Jeru-
 salem, whose name [is] Emmans; and they were conversing with
 one another about all ${ }^{3}$ which "had ${ }^{\text {s taken }}{ }^{\text {a place }}{ }^{1}$ these ${ }^{2}$ things. And
 it came to pass as they conversed and reasoned, that "himself
 ${ }^{1}$ Jesus having drawn near went with them ; bat the eyes
 of them were holden [so as] not to know him. And he said
 to them, What words [are] these which ye exchange with
 one another as ye walk, and are downcast in countenance?
 And answering the one, whose name [was] Cleopas, said to
 him, "Thou ${ }^{\text {a }}$ alone ${ }^{1}$ sojournest in Jerusalem, and hast not known
 the things which are come to pass in it in these days?
 And he said to them, What things? And they said to him, The things
 concerning Jesus the Nazaræan, who was a man a prophet,
 mighty in deed and word before God and all the
 pcople; and how ${ }^{7}$ delivered ${ }^{\text {anp }}{ }^{9}$ him ${ }^{1}$ the ${ }^{2}$ chief ${ }^{3}$ priests ${ }^{\text {and }}$

 Bat we were hoping he it is who is about to redeem
 Israel Butthen with all these things ithird ${ }^{3}$ this









the sepulchre; 23 and when they found not his body, they came, saying, that they had also seen a vision of angels, which said that he was alive. 24 And certain of them which were with us went to the sepulchre, and found it even so as the women had said: but him they saw not. 25 Then he said unto them, $O$ fools, and slow of heart to belicve all that the prophets have spoken: 26 ought not Christ to have suffered these things, and to enter into his glory? 27 And beginning at Moses and all the prophets, he exponnded unto them in all the seriptures the things concerning himself. 28 And they drew nigh unto the village, whither they went : and he made as though he would have gone further. 29 But they constrained him, saying, Abide with us: for it is toward evening, and the day is far spent. And he went in to tarry with them. 30 And it came to pass, as he sat at meat with them, he took bread, and blessed it, and brake, and gave to them. 31 And their eyes were opened, and they knew him ; and he vanished out of their sight. 32 And they said one to another, Did not our heart burn within us, while he talked with us by the way, and while he opened to us the scriptures? 33 And they rose up the same hour, and returned to Jerusalem, and found the eleven gathered together, and them that were with them, 34 saying, The Lord is risen indeed, and hath appeared to Simon. 35 And they told what things were done in the way, and how he was known of them in breaking of bread.
 early to the tomb, and not having found his body
 came, declaring also a vision of angels to have seen, who say

 tomb and found [it] so as also the women said,
 but him they saw not. And he said to them, o ảעónтоє каi ß senseless and slow of heart to believe in all which ह̇ $\lambda \alpha ́ \lambda \eta \sigma \alpha \nu$ oi $\pi \rho \circ \phi \tilde{\eta} \tau \alpha \iota 26$ ờ $\chi i \quad \tau \alpha \tilde{v} \tau \alpha \quad$ है $\delta \varepsilon \iota$ spoke the prophets. ${ }^{3}$ Not ${ }^{10}$ these ${ }^{11}$ things ${ }^{2}$ was ${ }^{3}$ it ${ }^{4}$ needful ${ }^{\text {b for }}$
 ${ }^{\text {sto }}$ "suffer ${ }^{\text {a }}$ the ${ }^{\text {? Christ, }}$ and to enter into his glory?
 And beginning from Moses and from all the pro-
 phets he interpreted to them in all the scriptures the things
 concerning himself. And they drew near to the village where
 they were going, and he appeared ${ }^{4}$ farther ${ }^{1}$ to ${ }^{2}$ be ${ }^{3}$ going.
 and they constrained him, saying, Abide with ns, for
 towards evening it is, and has declined the day. And heenterod in
 to abide with them. And it came to pass as "reclined $\alpha u ̉ \tau o ̀ \nu \mu \varepsilon \tau^{\prime} \alpha u ̀ \tau \tilde{\omega} \nu, \quad \lambda \alpha \beta \dot{\omega} \nu \nu \tau \grave{\partial} \nu \tilde{\alpha} \rho \tau \sigma \nu$ " $\varepsilon \dot{u} \lambda o ́ \gamma \eta \sigma \varepsilon \nu$," [ ${ }^{3}$ at ${ }^{4}$ table] 'he with them, having taken the bread he blessed,
 and having broken he gave [it] to them. And their ${ }^{2}$ were opened
 ${ }^{1}$ eyes and they knew him. And he disappeared
 from them. And they said to one another, ${ }^{2}$ Not ${ }^{\text {cheart }}$
 ${ }^{\text {o }}$ our ${ }^{\text {s burning }}{ }^{1}$ was in as as he was speaking tous in the way,
 and as he was opening to us the scriptures? And rising ap
 the same hour they returned to Jerusalem, and they found gathered
 together the eleven and those with them, saying,

 they related the things in the way, and how he was known to them $\dot{\varepsilon} \nu \tau \tilde{y} \kappa \lambda a ́ \sigma \varepsilon \iota ~ \tau о \tilde{v}$ ä $\rho \tau о v$.
in the breaking of the bread.
${ }^{n}$ oj $\rho \theta \rho \iota \nu a \iota$ LTTrAw. $\quad 0-\kappa \alpha i l$ LTA.

 lttra. a $\eta \theta \rho o \iota \sigma \mu e ́ \nu o v s$ gathered LTTra.

 ${ }^{\mathrm{x}} \mathrm{e} \boldsymbol{\imath} \pi a \nu \mathrm{TTrA} . \quad \mathrm{y}[\hat{\epsilon} \nu \dot{\eta} \mu \hat{\imath} \nu] \operatorname{TrA} \quad{ }^{3}$ - каì

 And these things as they were telling, ${ }^{2}$ himself ${ }^{1}$ Jesus stood in
 "midst ${ }^{1}$ their and says to them, Peace to you. ${ }^{3}$ Terrified
 ${ }^{1}$ but 'and ${ }^{\text {sfilled }}{ }^{2}$ with ${ }^{7}$ fear ${ }^{2}$ being they thought a spirit they beheld.
 and he said to them, Why troubled are ye? and wherefore ${ }^{2}$ rea-
 monings 'do come ap in ${ }^{\text {thearts }}{ }^{\text {hyour? see }}$

 Handie me and see, for a spirit flesh and bones ${ }^{\text {n }}$ not

 he shewed to them [his] hands and feet.
 while they weredisbelieving for joy and were wondering, he said
 to them, Have ye anything eatable here? And thes gave
 to him ${ }^{2} \mathrm{OI}^{3}{ }^{3}$ a ${ }^{\text {Sifsh }}$ b broiled ${ }^{2}$ part and of a honeycomb.

And
 naving taken [it] 'before them the ${ }^{\text {atate. And he said to them, }}$
 These [are] the words which I spoke to jou yet being with you,
 that mast be fulifliled all things that have been written in the law
 of Moses and prophets and psalms concerning me. Then
 he opened their understanding to understand the scriptures,
 and said to them, Thus it has been written, and thas
 it behoved ${ }^{3}$ to ${ }^{\text {s suffer }}{ }^{1}$ the ${ }^{\text {TChrist }}$ and to rise from among [the] dead
 the third day; and should be proclaimed in his name
 repentance and remission of sins to all nations, begin-
 ning at Jerasalem. ${ }^{2} \mathrm{Ye}{ }^{1}$ and are witnesses of thesethings.
 And 1o, I send the promise of ${ }^{2}$ Father
位

till se be clothed with power from on high.

36 And as they thus spake, Jesus himself stood in the midst of them, and saith unto them, Peace be unto you. 37 But they were terrified and affirighted, and supposed that they had seen a spirit. 38 And he said unto them, Why are ye troubled? and why do thoughts arise in your hearts? 39 Behold my hands and my feet, that it is I myself: handle me, and see; for a spirit hath not Hesh and bones, as ye see me have. 10 and when he had thus spoken, he shewed them his hands and his feet. 41 And while they yet believed not for joy, and wondered, he said unto them, Have ye here anymeat? 42 And they gave him a piece of a broiled fish, and of an honey comb. 43 And he took it, and did eat before them. 44 And he said unto them, These are the words which I spake unto you, while I was yet with you, that all things must be fulfilled, which were written in the law of Moses, and in the prophets, and in the psalms, concerning me. 45 Then opened he their understanding, that they might understand the scriptures, 46 and said unto them, Thas it is written, and thas it behoved Christ to suffer, and to rise from the dead the third day : 47 and that repentance and remission of sins should be preached in his name among all nations, beginning at Jerusalem. 48 And ye are witnesses of these things. 49 And, behold, I send the promise of my Father npon you: but tarry ye in the city of Jerusalem, until ye be endued with power from on high.








50 And he led them out as far as to Bethany, and he lifted up his hands, and blessed them. 51 And it came to pass, while he blessed them, he was parted from them, and carried up into heaven. 52 And they worshipped him, and returned to Jerusalem with great joy: 53 and were continually in the temple, praising and blessing God. Amen.
 And he led them out as far as to Bethany, and
 having lifted up his hands he blessed them. And
 it came to pass as ${ }^{2}$ was ${ }^{3}$ blessing ${ }^{1}$ he them he wasseparated from them
 and was carried ap into the heaven. And they having wor-
 shipped him returned to Jerusalem with ${ }_{\text {tjoy }}{ }_{1}$ great,
 and were continually in the temple, prasing and

blessing God. Amen.



# ${ }^{i}$ TO KATA IQANNHN ACION EYAFCEMION." THE *ACCORDING ${ }^{5}$ TO ${ }^{6}$ JOHN ${ }^{4}$ HOLY ${ }^{2}$ GLAD ${ }^{3}$ TIDINGS. 

IN the beginning was the Word, and the Word was with God, and the Word was God. 2 The same was in the beginning with God. 3 All things were made by him; and withont him was not any thing made that was made. 4 In him was life; and the life was the light of men. 5 And the light shineth in darkness; and the darkness comprehended it not.

6 There was a man sent from God, whose name was John. 7 The same came for a witness, to bear witness of the Light, that all men through him might believe. 8 He was not that Light, but was sent to bear witness of that Light. 9 That was the true Light, which lighteth everymanthat cometh into the world. 10 He was in the world, and the world was made by him, and the world knew him not. 11 童e came unto his own, and his own received him not. 12 But as many as received him, to them gave he power
'EN
 In [the] beginning was the Word, and the Word was with God,
 and "God ${ }^{3}$ was ${ }^{1}$ the ${ }^{2}$ Word. $\quad \mathrm{He}$ was in [the] beginning with
 God. All things through him came into being, and without him
 came into being not eveu one [thing] which has come into being. In him ${ }^{2}$ life
 ${ }^{2}$ was, and the life was the light of men. And the light in
 the darkness appears, and the darkness ${ }^{2}$ it ${ }^{1}{ }^{\text {appprehended not. }}$
 There was a man from God, ${ }^{2}$ name
 ${ }^{1}$ his John. ${ }^{2}$ ce came for $a$ witness, that he might
 witness concerning the light, that all might believe through him.
 ${ }^{2}$ Was ${ }^{3}$ not ${ }^{1}$ he the light, but that he might witness concerning the $\phi \omega \tau o ́ g . ~ 9 \tilde{\eta} \nu \nu$ тò $\phi \tilde{\omega} \varsigma ~ \tau \grave{o} \alpha \dot{\alpha} \lambda \eta \theta \iota \nu o ́ \nu \quad$ ô $\phi \omega \tau i \zeta \varepsilon \iota \pi a ́ \nu \tau \alpha$ light. 'Was ${ }^{2}$ the ${ }^{3}$ light ${ }^{2}$ true that which lightens every
 man coming into the world. In the world he was,
 and the world through him came into being, and the world him
 knew not. To his own he came, and his own him received not;
 but as many as received him he gave to them anthority

[^157] ehildren of God to be, to those that believe on ${ }^{\text {name }}$
 ${ }^{1}$ his; who not of bloods nor of will of flesh nor
 of will of man but of God were born.

 (and we discerned his glory, a glory as of an only-begotten with
 a father), full of grace and truth. John witnesses
 concerning him, and cried, saying, This was he of whom I said,
 He who after me comes, ${ }^{2}$ precedence ${ }^{3}$ of ${ }^{4}$ me ${ }^{1}$ has, for
 before me he was. And of hisfulness we

 through Moses was given; the grace and the truth through Jesus
 Christ came. ${ }^{6}$ God ${ }^{2}$ no ${ }^{\text {a one }}$ "has ${ }^{\text {sisen at any time ; the } \text { only- }}$
 begotten Son, who is in the bosom of the Father, be de-
 clared [him]. And this is the witness of John,
 when ${ }^{{ }^{3} \text { sent }}$ 'the ${ }^{\text {TJews }}$ from Jerusalem priests and
 Levites, that they might ask him, Thou who art thou? And
 he confessed and denied not, and confessed, ${ }^{\circ}$ Not ${ }^{3}$ am

 art thou? And hesays, I am not. The prophet art thon? And
 be answered, No. They said therefore to him, who art thou ? that an
 answer we may give to those who sent us: what sayest thou about
 thyself? Hesaid, I [am]a voice crying in the wilderness,
 Make straight the way of [the] Lord, as said Esaias the pro-
 phet. And those who had been sent were from among the Phari-
 sees. And they asked him and said to him, Why then
 baptizest thon, if thou art not the Christ, nor Elias, nor
to become the sous of God, even to them that believe on his name : 13 which were born, not of blood, nor of the will of the flesh, nor of the will of man, but of God.

14 And the Word was made flesh, and dwelt among ns, (and we beheld his glory, the glory as of the only begotten of the Father,) full of grace and truth. 15 John bare witness of him, and cried, saying, This was he of whom I spake, He that cometh after me is preferred before me: for he was before me. 16 And of his fulness have all we received, and grace for grace. 17 For the law was given by Moses, but grace and trath came by Jesus Christ. 18 No man hath seen God at any time ; the only begotten Son, which is in the bosom of the Father, he hath declared him. 19 And this is the record of John, when the Jews sent priests and Levites from Jerusalem to ask him, Who art thou? 20 And he confessed, and denied not; but confessed, I am not the Christ. 21 And they asked him, What then? Art thou Elias? And he saith, I am not. Art thou that prophet? And he auswered, No. 22 Thensaid they unto him, Who art thou? that we may give an answer to them that sent us. What sayest thou of thyself? 23 He said, I am the voice of one crying in the wilderness, Make straight the way of the Lord, as said the prophet Esaias. 24 And they which were sent were of the Pharisees. 25 And they asked him, and said unto him, Why baptizest thon then, if thou be not that Christ, nor Elias, neither that prophet?

[^158]26 John answered them, saying, I baptize with water: but there standeth one among you, whom ye know not; 27 he it is, who coming after me is preferred before me, whose shoe's latchet I am not worthy to unloose. 28 These things were done in Bethabars beyond Jordan, where John was baptizing.

29 The next day John seeth Jesus coming unto him, and saith, Behold the Lamb of God, which taketh away the $\sin$ of the world. 30 This is he of whom I said, After me cometh a man which is preferred before me: for he was before me. 31 And I knew him not: but that he should be made manifest to Israel, therefore am I come bsptizing with water. 32 And John bare record, saying, I saw the Spirit descending from heaven like a dove, and it abode apon him. 33 And I knew him not: but he that gent me to baptize with water, the same said anto me, Upon whom thou shalt see the Spirit descending, and remaining on him, the same is he which baptizeth with the Holy Ghost. 34 And I saw, and bare record that this is the Son of God.

35 Again the next day after John stood, and two of his disciples; 36 and looking upon Jesus as he walked, he saith, Behold the Lamb of God! 37 And the two disciples heard him speak, and they followed Je-

 baptize with water; but in [the] midst of you stands [one] whom ye
 knownot; he it is who after me comes, who
 ${ }^{2}$ precedence ${ }^{3}$ of ${ }^{4}$ me ${ }^{\text {hass, }}$, of whom I ${ }^{\text {n not }}{ }^{1}$ am worthy that
 I should loose of him the thong of the sandal. These things in
 Bethabara took place across the Jordan, where ${ }^{\text {w was }}$ 'John $\nu \eta \varsigma^{\prime \prime} \beta \alpha \pi \tau i \zeta \omega \nu$. baptizing.

 to him, and says, Behold the Lamb of God, whotakesaway
 the sin of the world. He it is concerning whom I
 said, After me comes a man, who 'precedence ${ }^{3}$ of tme 'has,
 because before me he was. And I knew not him; bat that
 he might be manifested to Israel, therefore came I with
 water baptizing. And "bore ${ }^{3}$ witness ${ }^{\text {'John }}$ saying,
 I have beheld the Spirit descending as a dove out of hea-
 ven, and it abode apon him. And knew not him; but
 hewho sent me to baptize with water, he to me said, Upon
 whom thoushalt see the Spirit descending and abiding on
 him, he it is who baptizes with [the] ${ }^{2}$ Sprrit ${ }^{1}$ Holy.
 And I have seen, and have borne witness that this is the Son тоข̃ $\theta$ عoи̃.
of God.
 On the morrow again ${ }^{2}$ was ${ }^{3}$ standing and ${ }^{2}$ of
 ${ }^{3}$ his ${ }^{4}$ disciples ${ }^{\text {ttwo. And looking at Jesus walk- }}$
 ing, he says, Behold the Lamb of God: And *heard
 ${ }^{\text {b }}$ him ${ }^{1}$ the ${ }^{2}$ two ${ }^{3}$ disciples speaking, and followed



 LTrA. $\quad y+[\dot{\alpha} \alpha \tilde{\varphi} \rho \omega \nu \dot{\eta} \nu \dot{\partial} \mu \alpha \rho \tau i a \nu \tau o \hat{\nu} \kappa o ́ \sigma \mu o v]$ who takes away the sin of the world L

 Jesus. ${ }^{3}$ Having ${ }^{4}$ turned ${ }^{1}$ but ${ }^{2}$ Jesas, and beheld them
 following, says to them, What seek ye? And they said
 to him, Rabbi, which is to say being interpreted Teacher, where
 abidest thou? He says to them, Come and see. They went
 and saw where heabides; and with him they abode ${ }^{\text {a day }}$
 ${ }^{1}$ that. [ ${ }^{2}$ The] ${ }^{3}$ hour ${ }^{1}$ now was about [the] tenth. ${ }^{7}$ Whas ${ }^{1}$ Andrew
 ${ }^{2}$ the sbrother "of sSimon ${ }^{\text {sPeter }}$ one of the two who heard
 [this] from John, and followed him. ${ }^{\circ}$ Finds

 to him, We have found the Messias, which is being interpreted

 And looking at him Jesus said, Thou art Simon the son
 of Jonas; thou shalt be called Cephas, which is interpreted Stone.

##  On the morrow sdesired 'Jesus to go forth into

 Galilee, and héfinds Philip and says to him, Follow
 me. Now "was ${ }^{1}$ Philip from Bethsaida, of the city 'A $\nu \delta \rho$ ¢́оv каi Пе́т of Andrew and Peter. ${ }^{2}$ Finds ${ }^{1}$ Philip
 and says to him, $[\mathrm{Him}]$ whom ${ }^{2}$ wrote ${ }^{3}$ of ${ }^{1}$ Moses in the law and
 the prophets, we have found, Jesus the son of Joseph who
 [is] from Nazareth. And ${ }^{\text {ssaid }}{ }^{3}$ to "him 'Nathanael, Out of
 Nazareth can any good thing be? ${ }^{2}$ Says ${ }^{3}$ to ${ }^{\text {thim }}{ }^{1}$ Philip,
 Come and see. ${ }^{2}$ Saw ${ }^{2}$ Jesus Nathanael coming
 to him, and says concerning him, Behold truly an Israel-
 ite, in whom guile is not. ${ }^{2}$ Says ${ }^{3}$ to ${ }^{4}$ him ${ }^{1}$ Nathanael,

sus. 38 Then Jeen. rurned, and eaw them following, and saith unto them, What seek ye? They said unto him, Rabbi, (which is to say, being interpreted, Master.) where dwellest thon? 39 He saith unto them, Come and see. They came and saw where he dwelt, and abode witl. him that day: for it was about the tenth hour. 40 One of the two which heard John speak, and followed him, was Andrew, Simon Peter's brother. 41 He first findeth his own brother Simon, and saith unto him, We have found the Messias, which is, being interpreted, the Christ. 42 And he brought him to Jesus. And when Jesus beheld him, he said, Thou art Simon the son of Jona: thou shalt be called Cephas, which is by interpretation, A stone.

43 The day following Jesus would go forth into Galilee, and findeth Philip, and saith unto hin, Follow me. 44 Now Philip was of Bethsaida, the oity of Andrew and Peter. 45 Philip findeth Nathanael, and saith unto him, We have found him, of whom Moses in the law, and the prophets, did write, Jesus of Nazareth, the son of Joseph. 46 And Nathanael said unto him, Can there any good thing come ont of Nazareth? Philip saith unto him, Come and see. 47 Jesus saw Nathanael coming to him, and saith of him, Behold an Israelite indeed, in whom is no guile! 48 Nathanael saithuntohim, Whence knowest thou me? Jesus answered and said unto him, Before thet

[^159]Philip called thee, when thou wast under the fig tree, I saw thee. 49 Nathanael answered and saith unto him, Rabbi, thou art the Son of God; thou art the King of Israel. 50 Jesus answered and said unto him, Because I said unto thee, I saw thee under the fig tree, believest thou? thou shalt seegreater things than these. 51 And he saith unto him, Verily, verily, I say unto you, Hereafter ye shall see heaven open, and the angels of God ascending and descending upon the Son of man.
II. And the third day there was a marriage in Cana of Galilee; and the mother of Je sus was there: 2 and both Jesus was called, and his disciples, to the marriage. 3 And when they wanted wine, the mother of Jesus saith unto him, They have no wine. 4 Jesus saith unto her, Woman, what have I to do with thee? mine hour is not yet come. 5 His mother saith unto the servants, Whatsoever he saith unto you, do it. 6 And there were set there six waterpots of stone, after the manner of the purifying of the Jews, containing two or three firkins apiece. 7 Jesus saith unto them, Fill the waterpots with water. And they filled them up to the brim. 8 And he saith unto them, Draw out now, aud bear unto the governor of the feast. And they bare it. 9 When the ruler of the feast had tasted the water that was made wine, and knew not whence it was: (but the servants which drew the water knew ;) the governor of the feast called the bridegroom, 10 and saith unto him, Every man at the beginning doth set forth good wine; and when men

По̀̀ тои $\sigma \varepsilon$ Фi入ı $\pi \pi o \nu \phi \omega \nu \tilde{\eta} \sigma \alpha \iota, \quad{ }_{o ̋ \nu \tau \alpha} v \pi o ̀ ~ \tau \grave{\eta} \nu ~ \sigma v \kappa \tilde{\eta} \nu$, Before that ${ }^{3}$ thee ${ }^{1}$ Philip ${ }^{2}$ called, [thou] being under the fig-tree,
 I saw thee. ${ }^{2}$ Answered ${ }^{1}$ Nathanael and says to him, Rabbi,
 thou art the Son of God, thou art the King of Israel.
 ${ }^{2}$ Answered ${ }^{1}$ Jesus and said to him, Because I said to thee, I saw
 thee under the fig-tree, believest thou? Greater things than these
 thon shalt see. And he says to him, Verily verily I say to you,
 Henceforth ye shall see the heaven opened, and the an-
 viòv $\tau 0 \tilde{v} \alpha \dot{\alpha} \nu \rho \omega ́ \pi o v$.
Son of man.
 And on the day ${ }^{1}$ third a marriage took place in Cana
 of Galilee, and ${ }^{5}$ was ${ }^{1}$ the ${ }^{2}$ mother ${ }^{3}$ of ${ }^{*}$ Jesus there. And ${ }^{3}$ was ${ }^{4}$ invited
 ${ }^{2}$ also ${ }^{1}$ Jesus and his disciples to the marriage. And
 being deficient of wine ${ }^{5}$ says ${ }^{2}$ the ${ }^{2}$ mother ${ }^{3}$ of ${ }^{\text {'Jesus }}$ to him,
 Wine they have not. ${ }^{2}$ Says ${ }^{3}$ to "her ${ }^{1}$ Jesus, What to me and
 to thee, woman? not yet is come mine hour. ${ }^{3}$ Says ${ }^{\text {ins }}$ his ${ }^{2}$ mother
 to the servants, Whatever he may say to yon, do. ${ }^{2}$ There ${ }^{3}$ were
 ${ }^{1}$ and there "water-vessels ${ }^{3}$ of ${ }^{\text {s stone }}{ }^{\text {² }}$ six standing according to the puri-
 fication of the Jews, ${ }^{\text {holding }}{ }^{\text {e each metretw }}$ two or three.
 ${ }^{2}$ Says ${ }^{3}$ to ${ }^{\text {tthem }}{ }^{1}$ Jesus, Fill the water-vessels with water.
 And they filled them unto[the] brim. And he says to them, Draw
 out now and carry to the master of the feast. And they carried [it].
 But when ${ }^{6}$ had ${ }^{7}$ tasted ${ }^{1}$ the ${ }^{2}$ master ${ }^{3}$ of ${ }^{4}$ the ${ }^{8}$ feast the water ${ }^{4}$ wine ${ }^{1}$ that ${ }^{2}$ had
 "become, and knew not whence it is, (but the servants knew who
 had drawn the water, ) ${ }^{8}$ calls ${ }^{7}$ the ${ }^{6}$ bridegroom ${ }^{1}$ the ${ }^{2}$ master ${ }^{3}$ of ${ }^{4}$ the ${ }^{5}$ feast
 and says to him, Every man first the good wine


 oivos rov̂ रápov. Eiтa wine they had not, for the wine of the marriage feast was finished.


 sets on, and when they may have drunk freely then the inferior;
 thou hastkept the good wine until now. This ${ }^{5}$ did
 ${ }^{1}$ beginning ${ }^{2}$ of ${ }^{2}$ the ${ }^{\text {s }}$ signs Jesus in Cana of Galiee,
 oi. $\mu a \theta \eta \tau \alpha i . a \dot{\tau} \tau o \tilde{v}$.
${ }^{1}$ his ${ }^{2}$ disciples.
 After this he went down to Capernaum, he and
 his mother and ${ }^{2}$ brethren ${ }^{1}$ his and his disciples, and
 there they abode not many days. And near was the passorer
 of the Jews, and ${ }^{2}$ went ${ }^{3}$ up ${ }^{\text {t to }}{ }^{\text {b }}$ Jerusalem ${ }^{1}$ Jesns. And
 hefound in the temple those who sold oxen and sheep and
 doves, and the money-changers sitting; and having
 made a scoarge of cords ${ }^{\text {alll }}{ }^{1}$ he ${ }^{2}$ drove ${ }^{3}$ out from the
 temple, both the sheep and the oxen; and of the money-changers
 he poured out the coin and the tables overthrew. And
 to those who ${ }^{2}$ the ${ }^{\text {d }}$ doves ${ }^{1}$ sold he said, Tiake these things
 hence; make not the honse of my father a house of mer-
 chandise. And ${ }^{3}$ remembered ${ }^{1}$ his ${ }^{2}$ disciples that writ$\underset{\text { ten }}{\gamma \rho a \mu \mu \varepsilon \boldsymbol{v}} \boldsymbol{\sim}$
 ${ }^{4}$ Answered ${ }^{3}$ therefore 'the ${ }^{2}$ Jews and said to him, What
 sign shewest thou to ns that these things thou doest? ${ }^{2}$ Answered
 ${ }^{1}$ Jesus and said to them, Destroy this temple, and in
 three days I will raise np it. 'Said ${ }^{3}$ therefore 'the ${ }^{2}$ Jews,
 Forty and sir years was building, this temple, and
 thou in three days wilt raise ap it? Bathe spoke
 concerning the temple of his body. $\theta \eta \quad$ ह่к $\boldsymbol{\varepsilon} \kappa \kappa \rho \tilde{\omega} \nu$ घ่ $\mu \nu \dot{\eta} \sigma \theta \eta \sigma \alpha \nu$ oi. $\mu \alpha \theta \eta \tau \alpha i . a \dot{v} \tau о \tilde{v}$ ö $\tau \iota$ raised up from among [the] dead ${ }^{3}$ remembered ${ }^{\text {this }}$ "disciples that

12 After this he went down to Capernaum, he, and his mother, and his brethren, and his disciples: and they continued there not many days. 13 And the Jews' passover was at hand, and Jesus went upto Jerasalem, 14 and found in the temple those that sold oxen and sheep and doves, and the changers of money sitting: 15 and when he had made a scourge of small cords, he drove them all out of the temple, and the sheep, and the oxen; and ponred out the changers' money, and overthrew the tables; 16 and said unto them that sold doves, Take these things hence; make not my Father's house an house of merchandise. 17 And his disciples remembered that it was written, The zeal of thine house hath eaten me np. 18 Then answered the Jews and said unto him, What sign shewest thou unto us, seeing that thou doest these things? 19 Jesus answered and said nnto them, Destroy this temple, and in three days I will raise it np. 20 Then said the Jews, Forty and six years was this temple in building, and wilt thou rear it up in three days? 21 But hespake of the temple of his body. 22 When therefore he was risen from

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$y$ - $\grave{\imath} \nu$ Litita. $\quad{ }^{2}$ Kavâ eltitr.

 ${ }_{k} \mathbf{T \in \sigma \sigma e \rho a ́ к о \nu \tau a ~ T T r a . ~}{ }_{1}$ оікоঠо $\mu \dot{\eta} \theta \eta$ т.
had said this unto them; and they believed the scripture, and the word which Jesus had said.

23 Now when he was in Jerusalem at the passover, in the feast day, many believed in his name, when they saw the miraeles which he did. 24 But Jesus did not commit himself unto them, because he knew all men, 25 and needed not that any should testify of man: for he knew what was in man.
III. There was a man of the Pharisees, named Nicodemus, a ruler of the Jews: 2 the same came to Jesus by night, and said unto him, Rabbi, we know that thou art a teacher come from God: for no man can do these miracles that thou doest, except God be with him. 3 Jesus answered and said unto him, Verily, verily, I say unto thee, Except a man be born again, he cannot see the kingdom of God. 4 Nicodemus saith unto him, How can a man be born when he is old? can he enter the second time into his mother's womb, and be born? 3 Jesus answered, Verily, verily, I say unto thee, Except a man be born of water and of the Spirit, he cannot onter into the kingdom of God. 6 That which is born of the flesh is flesh; and that which is born of the Spirit is spirit. 7 Marvel not that I said unto thee, Ye must be born again. 8 The wind bloweth where it listeth, and thou hearest the sound thereof, but canst not tell whence it cometh, and whither it goeth: so is every one that is born of the Spirit. 9 Nicodemus answered
 this he had said to them, and believed the scripture and the

word which ${ }^{2}$ had ${ }^{3}$ spoken ${ }^{2}$ Josus.
 But when he was in Jerusalem at the passover, at the
 foast, many believed on his name, beholding his
 signs which he was doing. But ${ }^{2}$ himself ${ }^{2}$ Jesus did not trust
 himself to them, because of his knowing all [men], and
 that ${ }^{3}$ no ${ }^{\text {need }}{ }^{1}$ he ${ }^{2}$ had that any should testify concerning man,
 for he knew what was in man.
 But there was aman of the Pharisees, Nicodemus ${ }^{\text {n name }}$
 ${ }^{1}$ his, a ruler of the Jews; he came to Jesus
 by night, and said to him, Rabbi, we know that from God thoo
 hast oome a teacher, for no one these signs is able
 to do which thou doest unless ${ }^{2}$ be ${ }^{1}$ God with him. ${ }^{2}$ Answered
 ${ }^{1}$ Jesus and said to him, Verily verily I say to thee, Unless
 anyone be born anew, he cannot see the kingdom

 man beborn sold ${ }^{\text {heng being }}$ canhe into the womb
 of his mother a second time onter and be born? ${ }^{2} \Delta n-$
 swered ${ }^{2}$ Jesus, Verily verily I say to thee, Unless anyone be born
 of water and of Spirit hecannot enter into the kingdom
 of God. That which has been born of the flesh flesh is;
 and that whioh has been born of the Spirit spirit is.


> Do not wonder that I said to thee, It is needful for you to be born
 anew. The wind ${ }^{2}$ where ${ }^{3}$ it ${ }^{4}$ wills ${ }^{1}$ blows, and its sound
 thon hearest, but knowest not whence it comes and where it goes:
 thas is everyone that has been born of the Spirit. ${ }^{2} \Delta$ n-




 swered ${ }^{1}$ Nicodemus and said to him, How can thesethings be?

 teacher of Israel, and these things knowest not? Verily
 verily I say to thee, That which we know we speak, and that which we
 bave seen we bear witness of ; and our witness ye receive not.
 If earthly things I said to you, and re believe not, how if I say
 to yon heavenly things will ye believe? And no one has gone ap
 into the heaven except he who out of the hearen came down, the Sou
 of man who is in the heaven. And even as Moses
 lifted ap the serpent in the wilderness, thas to be lifted ap it behoves
 the Son of man, that everyone that believes on him
 may not perish, but may have life eternal. For ${ }^{\text {so }}$
 ${ }^{3}$ loved ${ }^{1}$ God the world that his Son the only be-
 gotten he gave, that everyone who believes on him may not perish,
 but may have life eternal. For 'sent ${ }^{3}$ not ${ }^{1}$ God
 his Son into the world that he might jadge the world, but
 that ${ }^{3}$ might ${ }^{4}$ be saved ${ }^{1}$ the ${ }^{\text {n }}$ world through him. He that believes on

him in not judged; but he that believes not already bas been judged,
 because he has not believed on the name of the only begotten Son
 of God. And this is the judgment, that the light has come into
 the world, and ${ }^{\text {l loved }}{ }^{{ }^{\text {m men }}}{ }^{\text {s }}$ rather ${ }^{\text {tithe }}$ *darkness
 than the light; for ${ }^{2}$ were ${ }^{\text {1}}$ evil their works. For everyone
 that evil does hates the light, and comes not to the
 light, that may not be exposed his works; but he that practises the
 truth comes to the light, that may be manifested his
 works that in God they have been wronght.
 After these things came Jesus and his disciples into disciples into the land

[^160]of Judæa; and there he tarried with them, and baptized. 23 And John also was baptizing in Ænon near to Salim, because there was much water there: and they came, and were baptized. 24 For John was not yet cast into prison. 25 Then there arose a question between some of John's disciples and the Jews about purifying. 26 And they came unto John, and said anto him, Rabbi, he that was with thee beyond Jordan, to whom thou barest witness, behold, the same baptizeth, and all men come to him. 27 John answered and said, A man can receive nothing, except it be given him from heaven. 28 Ye yourselves bear me witness, that I said, I am not the Christ, but that I am sent before him. 29 He that hath the bride is the bridegroom: but the friend of the bridegroom, which standeth and heareth him, rejoiceth greatly because of the bridegroom's voice: this my joy therefore is fulfilled. 30 He must increase, but I must decrease. 31 He that cometh from above is abore all: he that is of the earth is earthly, and speaketh of the earth: he that cometh from heaven is above all. 32 And what he hath seen and heard, that he testifieth; and no man receiveth his testimony. 33 He that hath received his testimony hath set to his seal that God is true. 34 For he whom God hath sent speaketh the words of God: for God giveth not the Spirit by measure unto him. 35 The Father loveth the Son, and hath givon all things into his hand. 36 He that believeth on the Son hath everlasting life: and he that believeth not the Son shall not
 the land of Jadea; and there he stayed with them and was bap-
 tizing. And ${ }^{3}$ was ${ }^{2}$ also ${ }^{1}$ John baptizing in Enon, near
 Salim, becanse ${ }^{2}$ waters ${ }^{1}$ many were there; and they were coming and
 being baptized. For not yet was ${ }^{2}$ cast ${ }^{s_{\text {into }}{ }^{4} \text { the }}{ }^{\text {s }}$ prison
 ${ }^{1}$ John. Arose then a question [on the part] of the disciples
 of John with [some] Jews about purification. And they came
 to John and said to him, Rabbi, he who was with
 thee beyond the Jordan, to whom thou hast borne witness, behold he
 baptizes, and all come to him. ${ }^{2}$ Answered

${ }^{1}$ John and said, ${ }^{3} \mathrm{Is}{ }^{*}$ able ${ }^{1}$ a ${ }^{2}$ man to reoeive nothing
 unless it be given to him from the heaven. Ye yourselves
 to me bear witness that I said, ${ }^{2} \mathrm{Am}^{3}$ not I the Christ, bnt that
 ${ }_{3}$ sent ${ }^{1} I^{d}$ am before him. He that has the bride
 ${ }^{\text {a }}$ bridegroom ${ }^{1}$ is; but the friend of the bridegroom, who stands and
 hears him, with joy rejoices because of the voice of the bridegroom,
 this then $X_{2 \text { jog }}{ }^{1} \mathrm{my}$ is fufflled. . ${ }^{\text {Him }}$ 'it ${ }^{2}$ behover
 to increase, but me to decrease. He who from above comes, abore
 all is. He who is from the earth from the earth is, and
 from the earth speaks. He who from the hearen comes above
 all is, and what he has seen and heard this
 he testifies; and his testimony no one receives. He that
 has received his testimony has set to his seal that God true
 ${ }^{1}{ }^{1 s}$; for he whom ${ }^{2}$ sent ${ }^{1}$ God the words of God
 speaks; for not by measure ${ }^{2}$ gives 'God the spirit. The
 Father loves the Son, and all things has given into his hand.
 He that believes on the Son has life eternal; and he that

[^161] is not subject to the Son ム'ย่ขєا غ่т’ aủтóv.
abides on him.
 When therefore ${ }^{3}$ knew ${ }^{1}$ the ${ }^{2}$ Lord that ${ }^{3}$ heard ${ }^{1}$ the ${ }^{2}$ Pharisees,
 that Jesus more disciples makes and baptizes than John
 (althongh indeed Jesns himself was not baptizing but
 his disciples), he left Jndæa, and went away again $\varepsilon i \zeta \tau \grave{\eta} \nu \Gamma a \lambda \iota \lambda a i a \nu . \quad 4$ z̈ $\delta \varepsilon \iota . \delta \dot{\varepsilon} \quad a v ̉ \tau o ̀ \nu ~ \delta \iota \varepsilon ́ \rho \chi \varepsilon \sigma \theta a \iota ~ \delta \iota \alpha ̀ ~ \tau \eta ̃ 乌 ~$ into Galiee. Andit was necessary for him to pass through
 Samaria. He comes therefore to a city of Samaria call-
 ed Sychar, near the land which 2gave ${ }^{1}$ Jacob
 to Joseph his son. Now ${ }^{3}$ was ${ }^{\text {there }}{ }^{2}$ fountain 'Jacob's;
 Jesus therefore, being wearied from the journcy, sat thus
 at the fountain. [The] hour was about [the] sixth. Comes a woman
 out of Samaria to draw water. ${ }^{2}$ Says ${ }^{3}$ to "her ${ }^{1}$ Jesus,
 Give me to drink; for his disciples
 the eity, that provisions they might buy. ${ }^{\text {senchs }}$ 'therefore ${ }^{\text {a }}$ to ${ }^{\text {'him }}$
 ${ }^{1}$ the ${ }^{3}$ woman ${ }^{2}$ Samaritan, How ${ }^{2}$ thou ${ }^{2}{ }^{5}{ }^{5}$ Jew ${ }^{3}$ being ${ }^{9}$ from ${ }^{10}$ me
 ${ }^{7}$ to "drink 'dost ${ }^{\text {aske, }}$ being $a^{2}$ woman ${ }^{2}$ 'Samaritan? For ${ }^{3}$ no
 ${ }^{\text {have intercourse }}{ }^{1}$ Jews with Samaritans. ${ }^{2}$ Answered ${ }^{1}$ Jesus
 and said to her, If thou hadst known the gift of God, and who
 it is that says to thee, Give me to drink, thon wouldest have asked
 him, and he would have given to thee ${ }^{2}$ watere ${ }^{1}$ living. ${ }^{3}$ Says ${ }^{\text {to }}$ ' ${ }^{\text {him }}$ ' ${ }^{1}$ the
 *woman, Sir, nothing to draw with thou hast, and the well is
 deep; whence then hast thou the ${ }^{2}$ water ${ }^{1}$ living? Art thou greater
 than our father Jacob, who gave us the well, and himself

 ${ }^{\text {A Answered }}{ }^{1}$ Jesus and said to her, Everyone that drinks of
IV. When therefore the Lord knew how the Pharisees had heard that Jesus made and baptized more disciples than John, 2 (though Jesus himself baptized not, but his disciples, 3 he left Judæa, and departed again into Galilee. 4 And hemast needs go throngh Samaria. 5 Then cometh he to a city of Samaria, which is called Sychar, near to the parcel of ground that Jacob gave to his son Joseph. 6 Now Jacob's well was there. Jesus therefore, being wearied with his journey, sat thas on the well: and it was about the sixth hour. 7 There cometh a woman of Samaria to draw water: Jesus saith unto her, Give me to drink. 8 (For his disciples were gone away unto the city to buy meat.) 9 Then saith the woman of Samaria unto him, How is it that thou, being a Jew, askest drink of me, which am a woman of Samaria? for the Jews have no dealings with the Samaritans. 10 Je sus answered and said unto her, If thou knewest the gift of God, and who it is that saith to thee, Give me to drink; thou wouldest have asked of him, and he would have given thee living water. 11 The woman saith unto him, Sir, thou hast nothing to draw with, and the well is deep: from whence then hast thou that living water? 12 Art thou greater than our father Jacob, which gave us the well, and drank thereof himself, and his children, and his cattle? 13 Jesus answered and said unto her, Whosoever drinketh of this water

[^162]shall thirst again : 14 but whosoever drinketh of the water that I shall give him shall never thirst; but the water that I shall give him shall be in him a well of water springing upintoeverlasting life. 15 The womsn saith unto him, Sir, give me this water, that I thirst not, neither come hither to draw. 16 Jesus saith anto her, Go, call thy husband, and come hither. 17 The woman answered and said, I have no husband. Jesus said unto her, Thou hast well said, I have no husband: 18 for thou hast had five husbands; and he whom thou now hast is not thy husband: in that saidst thou truly. 19 The woman saith unto him, Sir, I perceive that thou art a prophet. 20 Our fathers worshipped in this mountain; and ye say, that in Jerasalem is the place where men ought to worship. 21 Jesus saith unto her, Woman, believe me, the hour cometh, when ye shall neither in this mountain, nor yet at Jerasalem, worship the Father. 22 Ye worship ye know not what: we know what we worship: for salvation is of the Jews. 23 But the hour cometh, and now is, when the true worshippers shall worship the Father in spirit and in trath: for the Father seeketh such to worship him. 24 God is a Spirit: and they that worship him must worship him in spirit and in truth. 25 The woman saith unto him, I know that Messias cometh, which is called Christ: when he is come, he will tell ug all things. 26 Jesus saith unto her, I that speak unto thee am he. 27 And upon this came
 this water will thirst again; hutwhoever may drink of the
 water which I will give him in no wise shall thirst for ever,
 but the water which I will give to him shall become in him a fountain
 of water springing up into life eternal. ${ }_{3}$ Says ${ }^{2}$ to $^{2}{ }_{5}$ him
 ${ }^{1}$ the ${ }^{2}$ woman, Sir, give me thts water, that I may not thirst
 nor come here to draw. ${ }^{2}$ Says ${ }^{3}$ to ther ${ }^{1}$ Jesus,
 Go, call thy husband and come here. ${ }^{3}$ An -
 swered ${ }^{\text {the }}$ the ${ }^{2}$ woman and said, I have not a hushand. ${ }^{2}$ Says ${ }^{3}$ to "her
 ${ }^{1}$ Jesus, $\quad$ Well didst thou say, 4 hasband $I$ have not; ${ }^{\text {afive }}$
 ${ }^{1}$ for hushands thou hast had, and now hewhom thou hast is not thy
 hushand: this traly thou hast spoken. ${ }^{3}$ Says ${ }^{\text {to }}{ }^{5}$ him ${ }^{2}$ the ${ }^{2}$ woman,
 Sir, I perceive that a prophet ${ }^{2}$ art ${ }^{1}$ thon. Our fathers in
 this mountain worshipped, and ye sas that in Jo-
 rusalem is the place where it is necessary to worship. ${ }^{2}$ Says
 ${ }^{3}$ to ther ${ }^{1}$ Jesus, Woman, believe me, that is coming an hour whan
 neither in this mountain nor in Jerusalem shall ye worship
 the Father. Ye worship what ye knownot: we wor-
 ship what we know; for salvation of the Jews is.
 But is coming an hour and now is, when the true wor-
 shippers will worship the Father in spirit and trath;
 for also the Father ${ }^{2}$ such ${ }^{2}$ seeks who worship him.
 A spirit God [is], and they that worship him, in
 spirit and truth ${ }^{\text {c }}$ mast worship. ${ }^{3}$ Says ${ }^{4}{ }^{5}{ }^{5}$ him ${ }^{1}$ the
 ${ }^{2}$ woman, I know that Messias is coming, who is called Christ; when
 ${ }^{2}$ comes 'he he will tell us all things. ${ }^{2}$ Says ${ }^{3}$ to ther ${ }^{1} \mathrm{Je}$ -



[^163] came his disciples, and wondered that with a woman
 he was speaking; no one however said, What seekest thou? or Why speakest $\lambda \varepsilon i{ }_{S} \mu \varepsilon \tau^{\prime}$ av̇т $\tilde{\eta} \varsigma$;
thou with her?
 ${ }^{*}$ Left ${ }^{3}$ then ${ }^{\text {sher }}{ }^{3}$ waterpot ${ }_{1}{ }^{\text {the }}{ }^{2}$ woman and went away into
 the city, and says to the men, Come, see a man
 who told me all thingswhatsoever I did: ${ }^{2}$ perchance ${ }^{2}$ this
 the Christ ! They went forth therefore out of the city, and came

Хоขто $\underset{\text { anto }}{\boldsymbol{\pi} \rho \text { him. }} \underset{\text { aj́vóv. }}{ }$
 But in the meantime ${ }^{3}$ were ${ }^{\text {assking }}{ }^{5}$ him ${ }^{1}$ the ${ }^{2}$ disciples, say-
 ing, Rabbi, eat. Buthe said to them, 1 meat
 have to eat which ye knownot. 'Said ${ }^{3}$ therefore 'the ${ }^{2}$ disci-
 ples to one another, ${ }^{2}$ Anyone 'did bring him [anything] to eat?
 ${ }^{2}$ Says ${ }^{3}$ to ${ }^{\text {them }}$ 'Jesus, My meat is that I should do the

 "Not ye ise that yet four months it is and the harvest
 comes? Behold, I say to you, Lift up your eyes and
 see the fields, for white they are to harvest already.
 and hethat reaps a reward receives, and gathers fruit
 unto life eternal, that both he that sows ${ }^{7}$ together ${ }^{5}$ may ${ }^{6}$ rejoice
 ${ }^{1}$ and ${ }^{2}$ he ${ }^{3}$ that 'reaps. For in this the saying is true,
 That ${ }^{3}$ one ${ }^{1}{ }^{\text {it }}{ }^{2}$ is who sows, and another who reaps.

31 In the mean while his disciples prayed him, saying, Master, eat. 32 But he said unto them, I have meat to eat that ye know not of. 33 Therefore said the disciples one to another, Hath any man brought himought to eat? 34 Jesus saith unto them, My meat is to do the will of him that sent me, and to finish his work. 35 Say not ye, There are yet four months, and then cometh harvest? behold, I say unto you, Lift up your eyes, and look on the fields; for they are white already to harvest. 36 And he that reapeth receiveth wages, and gathereth fruit unto life eternal: that both he that soweth and he that reapeth may rejoice together. 37 And herein is that saying true, One soweth, and another reapeth. 381 sent you to reap that whereon ye bestowed no labour: other men laboured, and ye are entered into their labours.

 others have laboared, and ye into their labour have en$\theta a \tau \varepsilon$.
tered.


39 And many of the Samaritans of that city believed on him for the saying of the woman, which testi-

[^164]fied, He told me all that ever I did. 40 So when the Samaritans were come unto him, they besought him that he would tarry with them: and he abode there two days. 41 And many more believed because of his own word; 42 and said unto the woman, Now we believe, not because of thy saying: for we have heard him ourselves, and know that this is indeed the Christ, the Saviour of the world.

43 Now after two days he departed thence, and went into Galilee. 44 For Jesus himself testified, that a prophet hath no honour in his own country. 45 Then when he was come into Galilee, the Galilæans received him, having seen all the things that he did at Jerusalem at the feast: for they also went unto the feast.
 tifying, Hetold me all things whatsoever I did. When
 therefore came to him the Samaritans, they asked him
 to abide with them, and heabode there two days. And
 many more believed because of
his word;
and to the
 woman they said, Nolonger because of thy saying we
 believe, for ourselves have heard, and we know that this is

truly the Saviour of the world, the Christ.
 But after the two days he went forth thence, and went
 away into Galilee; for ${ }^{2}$ himself ${ }^{1}$ Jesus testified,
 that a prophet in his own country honour has not.
 When therefore he came into Galilee ${ }^{3}$ received ${ }^{\text {shim }}$
 ${ }^{\text {ithe }}{ }^{2}$ Galileans, all things having seen which he did in Je-
 غ்от $\boldsymbol{\eta} \nu$.
feast.

 of Galilee, where he made the water wine. And there was a certain
 courtier, whose son was sick in Capernaum. He
 having heard that Jesus had come out of Judæa into Gali-
 lee, went to him, and asked him that he would
 comedown and heal his son; for he was about to die.
 ${ }^{3}$ Said ${ }^{2}$ therefore ${ }^{1}$ Jesus to him, Unless signs and

 "courtier, Sir, come down before ${ }^{\text {dies }}{ }^{1}$ my "little ${ }^{3}$ child.

 ${ }^{3}$ believed ${ }^{1}$ the ${ }^{2}$ man the word which ${ }^{\text {ssaid }}{ }^{3}$ to ${ }^{{ }^{\text {him }} \text {. Jesus, }}$
 and went away. But already as he was going down his bondmen

[^165] met him, and reported, saying,
 Thy child lives. He inqnired therefore from them the hour
 in which ${ }^{3}$ better ${ }^{1}$ he ${ }^{\text {g giot. And they said to him, }}$
 [at the] hour ${ }_{\text {iseventh }}$ left him the fever. ${ }^{3} \mathrm{Knew}$
 therefore ${ }^{1}$ the ${ }^{2}$ father that [it was] at that hour in which ${ }^{2}$ said
 ${ }^{2}$ to ${ }^{\text {4him }}{ }^{1}$ Jesas, $\quad$ Thy son lives. And he ${ }^{2}$ believed ${ }^{\text {himself }}$
 and his ${ }^{2}$ honse ${ }^{\text {w }}$ whole. This again a second sign
 did Jesus, having come ont of Jndæa into Ga$\lambda \lambda \lambda \alpha i \alpha \nu$.
lilee.

##  After these things was a feast of the Jews, and ${ }^{2}$ went ${ }^{3}$ up

 ${ }^{1}$ Jesus to Jerusalem. And there is in Jerasalem
 at the shoepgate a pool, which [is] called in Hebrew
 Bethesda, five porches having. In these were lying $\pi \lambda \tilde{\eta} \theta o \varsigma{ }^{\mathrm{n}} \pi 0 \lambda{ }^{11} \quad \tau \tilde{\omega} \nu \quad \dot{\alpha} \sigma \theta \varepsilon \nu 0 \hat{\nu} \nu \tau \omega \nu, \quad \tau v \phi \lambda \tilde{\omega} \nu, \chi \omega \lambda \tilde{\omega} \nu$, a ${ }^{2}$ multitude ${ }^{2}$ great of those who were sick, blind, lame,
 withered, awaiting the ${ }^{2}$ of ${ }^{3}$ the "water ${ }^{2}$ moving. ${ }^{2}$ An ${ }^{3}$ angel
 $\gamma_{\text {for }}$ from time to time descended in the pool, and agi-
 tated the water. He who therefore first entered after the agitation
 of the water, ${ }^{2}$ well ${ }^{2}$ became, whatever ${ }^{2}$ he ${ }^{3}$ was ${ }^{\text {theld }}$ 'by ${ }^{2}$ diseass.

But ${ }^{\text {was }}{ }^{1}{ }^{2}$ certain ${ }^{3}$ man there ${ }^{2}$ thirty ${ }^{3}$ eight ${ }^{\text {'years }}{ }^{2}$ being in
 infirmity. ${ }^{3}$ Him ${ }^{2}$ seeing ${ }^{1}$ Jesus lying, and
 knowing that a long already ${ }^{\text {time }}$ he has been, says to him, Desirest thou
 well to become? "Answered ${ }^{\text {shim }}{ }^{1}$ the ${ }^{2}$ infirm [ ${ }^{3} \mathrm{man}$ ], Sir, a
 man I have not, that when ${ }^{3}$ has ${ }^{\text {s been }}$ 'agitated ${ }^{1}$ the ${ }^{2}$ water he may put
 me into the pool; but while ${ }^{2}{ }^{\text {amm }}$ coming I another before

V. After this there was a feast of the Jews; and Jesus went up to Jerusalem. 2 Now there is at Jerusalem by the sheep market a pool, which is called in the Hebrew tongue Bethesda, having five porches. 3 In these lay a great multitude of impotent folk, of blind, halt, withered, waiting for the moving of the water. 4 For an angel went down at a certain season into the pool, and troubled the water: whosoever then first after the troubling of the water stepped in was made whole of what=oever disease he had. 5 And a certain man was there, which had an infirmity thirty and eight years. 6 When Jesus saw him lie, and knew that he had been now a long time in that case, be saith nnto him, Wilt thou be made whole? 7 The impotent man answered him, Sir, I have noman, when the water is troubled, to put me into the pool: but while I am coming, another steppeth down before me. 8 Je sus saith unto him, me descends. "Says ${ }^{3}$ to ${ }^{4}$ him ${ }^{1}$ Jesus, Arise, take up Rise, take up thy bed,
told him, saying, Thy son liveth. 52 Then inquired he of them the hour when he began to amend. And they said nnto him, Yesterday at the seventh hour the fever left him. 53 So the father knew that it was at the same hour, in the which Jesas said nuto him, Thy son liveth: and himself believed, and his whole house. 54 This is again the second miracle that Jesns did, when he was come ont of Judæa into Galilee.
and walk. 9 And inmedistely the man was made whole, and took ap his bed, and walked: and on the same day was the sabbath. 10 The Jews therefore said unto him that was cured, It is the sabbath day: it is not lswful for thee to carry thy bed. 11 He answered them, He that made me whole, the same said anto me, Take up thy bed, and walk. 12 Then asked they him, What man is that which said unto thee, Take up thy bed, and walk? 13 And he that was healed wist not who it was: for Jesus had conveyed himself away, a multitude being in that place. 14 Afterward Jesus findeth him in the temple, and said unto him, Behold, thou art made whole: $\sin$ no more, lest a worse thing come unto thee. 15 The man departed, and told the Jews that it was Jesus, which had made him whole. 16 And therefore did the Jews persecute Jesus, and sought to slay him, because he had done these things on the sabbath day. 17 But Jesus answerod them, My Father worketh hitherto, and I work. 18 Therefore the Jews songht the more to kill him, because he not only had broken the sabbath, bat said also that God was his Father, making himself equal with God. 19 Then answered Jesus and said unto them, Verily, verily, I sas unto you, The Son can do nothing of himself, but what he seeth the Father do: for what things soever he doeth, these also doeth the Son likewise. 20 For the Father loveth the Son, and

 ${ }^{2}$ well ' the ${ }^{\text {2 man, }}$ and took up his bed, and

 *therefore ${ }^{\text {th }}$ the ${ }^{2}$ Jows to him who had been healed, Sabbath it is,
 it is not lawful for thee to take up the bed. He answered
 them, He who made me well, he to me said, Take np
 thy bed and walk. They asked ${ }^{2}$ therefore ${ }^{\text {'him, }}$
 Who is the man who said to thee, Take up bed
 ${ }^{1}$ thy and walk? But he who had been bealed knew not who it is,
 for Jesus had moved away, a crowd being in the place. After
 these things finds ${ }^{3}$ him ${ }^{1}$ Jesus in the temple, and said to him,
 Behold, well thou hast become: ${ }^{1}$ no ${ }^{3}$ more ${ }^{1}$ sin, that ${ }^{\text {not }}{ }_{1}{ }_{\text {worrse }}$
 ${ }^{1}$ something ${ }^{5}$ to ${ }^{6}$ thee ${ }^{3}$ happens. Went away the man and told

 well. And because of this ${ }^{3}$ persecuted ${ }^{\text {Jesus }}{ }^{1}$ the ${ }^{2} \mathrm{Jews}$,
 and sought him to kill, becanse these things he did on a sab-
 bath. Bnt Jesus answered them, My Father
 until now works, and I work. Because of this therefore
 the more sooght ${ }^{\text {shim }}{ }^{1}$ the ${ }^{2}$ Jews ${ }^{3}$ to ${ }^{4}$ kill, becaase not only
 did he break the sabbath, bat also ${ }^{5}$ Father ${ }^{3}$ his *own ${ }^{\text {coalled }}$
 ${ }^{2}$ God, equal ${ }^{2}$ himself ${ }^{1}$ making to God. ${ }^{3}$ Answered ${ }^{2}$ therefore
 ${ }^{1}$ Jesus and said to them, Verily verily I say to yon, ${ }^{3}$ is ${ }^{\text {anble }}$
 ${ }^{1}$ the ${ }^{2}$ Son to do from himself nothing, unless anything he may $\operatorname{sea}$
 the Father doing: for whatever be does, these things also
 the Son in like manner does. For the Father loves the Son, and



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 all things shews to him which ${ }^{3}$ himself ${ }^{1}$ he does; and greater ${ }^{\text {th }}$ than
 ${ }^{4}$ these "he "will ${ }^{6}$ shew ${ }^{7}$ him ${ }^{\text {Tw }}$ wrks, that ye may wonder. ${ }^{2}$ Even ${ }^{3}$ as
 $\gamma_{\text {for the }}$ Father raises up the dead and quickens, thus also the
 Son whom he will quickens; for the Father jadges no one,
 but ${ }^{2}$ judgment ${ }^{\text {a all }}$ has given to the Son, that all
 may honour the Son even as they honour the Father. He that honours not
 the Son honours not the Father who sent him. Verily
 verily I say to you, that he that my word hears, and believes
 nim who sent me, has life eternal, and into judgment ${ }^{2}$ not

 Verily verily I say to you, that is coming an hour and now is,
 when the dead shall hear the voice of the Son of God, and
 those having heard
 life in himself, ${ }_{80}{ }^{2}$
 in himself, and authority gave to him also judgment
 to execute, because Son of man he is. Wonder not at this,
 for ${ }^{3}$ is ${ }^{*} \chi^{\prime}$ coming ${ }^{1}$ an ${ }^{2}$ hour in which all those in the tombs shall
 hear his voice, and shall come forth, those that
 good practised to a resarrection of life, and those that eril

 from myself nothing; even as I hear I judge, and zadgment
 ${ }^{2}$ my finst ${ }^{3}$ is, because I seek not ${ }^{3}$ will ${ }^{{ }^{\text {my }}}$ m, but the
 will of the ${ }^{2}$ who ${ }^{3}$ seant ${ }^{\text {me }}{ }^{1}$ Father. If I bear witness
 concerning myself, my witness is not trae. Another
 it is who bears witness concerning me, and I know that true
is
 the witness which he witnesses concerning me. Ye have

sheweth him all things that himself doeth; and he will shew him greater works than these, that ye may marvel. 21 For as the Father raiseth np the dead, and quickeneth them; even so the Son quickeneth whom he will. 22 For the Father judgeth no man, but hath committed all judgment nnto the Son: 23 that all men should honour the Son, even as they honour the Father. He that honoureth not the Son honoureth not the Father which hath sent him. 24 Verily, verily, I say unto you, He that heareth my word, and believeth on him that sent me, hath everlasting life, and shall not come into condemnation; but is passed from death unto life. 25 Verily, verily, I say unto you, The hour is coming, and now is, when the dead shall hear the voice of the Son of God : and they that hear shall live. 26 For as the Father hath life in himself; so hath he given to the Son to have life in himself; 27 and hath given him anthority to execute judgment also, because he is the Son of man. 28 Marvel not at this: for the hour is coming, in the which all that are in the graves shall hear his voice, 29 and shall come forth; they that have done good, unto the resurrection of life; and they that have done evil, nnto the resurrection of damnation. 30 I can of mine own self do nothing: as I hear, I judge: and my judgment is just; because I seek not mine own will, but the will of the Father which hath sent me. 31 If I bear witness of myself, my witness is not true. 32 There is another that beareth witness of me; and I know that the witness which he witnesseth of me is true. 33 Ye sent unto John, and he bare witness unto the truth.

[^166]34 Bnt I receive not testimony from man : but these things I say, that ye might besaved. 35 He was a burning and a shining light: and ye were willing for a season to rejoice in his light. 36 But I have greater witness than that of John: for the works which the Father hath given mo to finish, the same works that I do, bear witness of me, that the Father hath sent me. 37 And the Father himself, which hath sent me, hath borne witness of me. Ye have neither heard his voice at any time, nor seen his shape. 38 And ve have not his word abiding in you: for whom ine hath sent, him $\bar{j} e$ believe not. 39 Search the scriptures; for in them ye think ye have eternal life: and they are they which testify of me. 40 And ye will not come to me, that ye might have life. 41 I receive not honour from men. 42 But I know you, that ye have not the love of God in you. 43 I am come in my Father's name, and ye receive me not: if another shall come in his own name, him ye will receive. 44 How can ye believe, which receive honour one of another, and seek not the honour that cometh from God only? 45 Do not think that I will accuse you to the Father: there is one that accuseth you, even Moses, in whom ye trust. 46 For had ye believed Moses, ye would have believed me: for he wrote of me. 47 But if ye believe not his writings, how shall ye believe my words?
 ${ }^{\text {'bat }}$ 'not ${ }^{\text {ffrom }}{ }^{\text {'man }}{ }^{5}$ witness ${ }^{3}$ receive, but these
 things I say that ye may be saved. He was the 'lamp
 ${ }^{1}$ burning ${ }^{3}$ and ${ }^{3}$ shining, and ye were willing to rejoice
 for an hour in his light. But I have the witness

 ${ }^{2}$ Father that I should complete them, the works themselves which I
 do, bear witness concerning me that the Father me has sent.
 And the ${ }^{2}$ who ${ }^{\text {s }}$ ent ${ }^{4}$ me ${ }^{1}$ Father, himself has borne witness concerning
 me. Neither his voice have ye heard at any time, nor ${ }^{\text {fform }}$
 ${ }^{1}$ his have ye seen. And his word ye have not abiding
 in you, for whom ${ }^{2}$ sent ${ }^{1}$ he, ${ }^{2}$ him ye believe not.
 Ye search the scriptures, for ye think in them life
 eternal to have, and they are they which bear witness concerning
 me; and yeareunwilling tocome to me, that life yemayhave.
 Glory from men I receive not; bnt I have known
 you that the love of God ye have not in yourselves.
 have come in the name of my Father, and ye receive not me;
 if another should come in ${ }^{3}$ name ${ }^{\text {h }}$ his ${ }^{2}$ own, him ye will receive.
 How are ye able to beliere, ${ }^{3}$ glory from ${ }^{5}$ one ${ }^{\text {a }}$ another
 ${ }^{1}$ who "receive, and the glory which [is] from the only God
 ye seek not? Think not that $I$ will accuse yon to the
 Father: there is [one] who accuses you, Moses, in whom
 ye have hoped. For if ye believed Moses, yewould have believed
 me, for concerning me he wrote. But if his
 writings ye believe not, how my words shall ye
$\sigma \varepsilon \tau \varepsilon ;$
believe?
 After these things ${ }^{2}$ went ${ }^{3}$ away ${ }^{1}$ Jesus over the ses
 of Galilee
(of Tiberias),
and ${ }^{\text {followed }}{ }^{5}$ him ${ }^{1}{ }^{3}{ }^{3}$ crowd
 ${ }^{2}$ great, becanse they savv of him the signs which he wrought apon
 those who were sick. $\mathrm{And}^{2}$ went ${ }^{3}$ up ${ }^{\text {innto }}{ }^{6}$ the ${ }^{\text {and mountain }}{ }^{1}$ Jcsus,
 and therc sat with his disciples; and ${ }^{3}$ was ${ }^{\text {r }}$ near
 ${ }^{2}$ the "passover, the feast of the Jews. ${ }^{3}$ Having ${ }^{\text {difted }}{ }^{5}$ ap ${ }^{2}$ then ${ }^{2}$ Je-
 sus [his] eycs, and haring secn that agreat crowd
 is coming to him, he says to Philip, Whence
 shall we bny loaves that ${ }^{\text {may }}$ mat ${ }^{3}$ eat ${ }^{\text {these? }}$ ? But this he said
 trying him, for he knew what he was about to do.
 swered him Philip, ${ }^{2}$ For ${ }^{3}$ two "hundred ${ }^{5}$ denarii ${ }^{3}$ loaves 'not
 'ure sufficient for them that each of them some little may receive.


> Says to him one of his disciples,


 "loaves 'barley and two small fishes; but "these ${ }^{\text {' }}$ what "are for
 so many? And "said 'Jesus, Make the wen
 to recline. Now ${ }^{2}$ was ${ }^{2}$ grass ${ }^{1}$ much in the place: reclined
 therefore the men, the number about five thonsand. ${ }^{3}$ Took
 ${ }^{2}$ and "the ${ }^{\text {s }}$ loares ${ }^{2}$ Jesus, and having given thanks distriluted to the
 disciples, and the disciples to those reclining; and in like manner
 of the small fishes as mach as they wishod. And when they were filled
 he says to his disciples, Gather together the ${ }^{2}$ over ${ }^{3}$ and ${ }^{4}$ above
 ${ }^{\text {'fragments, that nothing may be lost. They gathered together therefore }}$
 and filled twelve hand-baskets of fragments from the five
 ${ }^{2}$ loaves 'barley which were orer and above to those who had
VI. After these things Jesus went over the sea of Galilee, which is the sea of Tiberias. 2 And a great multitude followed him, hecause they saw his miracles which he did on them that were discased. 3 And Jesus went uy into a mountain, and there he sat with his disciples. 4 And the passorer, a feast of the Jews, was nigh. 5 When Jesus then lifted up his eyes, and saw a great company come unto him, he saith unto Philip, Whence shail we buy bread, that these may eat? 6 And this he said to prove him: for he himself knew what he would do. 7 Philip answered him, J'wo hundred penuyworth of bread is not sufficient for them, that every one of then may take a little. 8 One of his disciples, Andrew, Simon Peter's brother, saith unto him, 9 There is a lad here, which hath five barley loaves, and two small fishes: but what are they among so mauy ? 10 And Jesus said, Make the mon sit down. Now there was much grass in the place. So the men sat down, in number abont fire thousand. 11 And Jesus took the loaves; and when he had given thanks, he distributed to the disciples, and the disciples to them that were set down; and likewise of the fishes as much as they would. 12 When they were filled, he said nato his disciples, Gather up the fragments that remain, that nothing be lost. 13 Therefore they gathered them together, and filled twelve baskets with the fragments of the five barley loaves, which remained over and above unto them that had eaten. I4 Then







those men, when they had seen the miracle that Jesus did, said, This is of a truth that prophet that should come into the world. 15 When Jesus therefore perceived that they would come and take him by force, to make him a king, he departed again into a mountain himself alone.

16 And when even was now come, his disciples went down unto the sea, 17 and entered into a ship, and went over the sea toward Capernaum. And it was now dark, and Jesus was not come to them. 18 And the sea arose by reason of a great wind that blew. 19 So when they had rowed about five and twenty or thirty furlongs, they see Jesus walking on the sea, and drawing nigh unto the ship: and they were afraid. 20 But he saith onto them, It is I; be not afraid. 21 Then they willingly received him into the ship: and immediately the ship was at the land whither they went.

22 The day following, when the people which stood on the other side of the sea saw that there was none other boat there, save that one whereinto his disciples were entered, and that Jesus went not with his disciples into the boat, but that his disciples were gone away alone; 23 (howbeit there came other boats from Tiberias nigh unto the place where they did eat bread, after that the Lord had given thanks:) 24 when the people therefore saw that Jesus was not there, neither his disciples, they also took shipping, and came to Capernaim, seeking

 ${ }^{2}$ Jesus, said, This is truly the prophet who
 is coming into the world. Jesus therefore knowing that they
 are about to come and seize him, that they may make him
 king, withdrew again to the mountain himself alone.
 And when eveniag it became ${ }^{3}$ went down ${ }^{1}$ his ${ }^{2}$ disciples to
 the sea, and having entered into the ship they were going
 over the sea to Capernaum. And dark already
 it had become, and ${ }^{3}$ not ${ }^{2}$ had ${ }^{4}$ come ${ }^{5}$ to ${ }^{\text {sthem }}{ }^{2}$ 'Jesus, and the
 sea by a ${ }^{\text {wind }}{ }^{1}$ strong blowing was agitated. Having
 rowed then about furlongs ${ }^{1}$ twenty-five ${ }^{2}$ or ${ }^{3}$ thirty they see

 ship coming, and they were frightened. But he says to them,

 into the ship, and immediately the ship was at the land عic $\ddot{\eta} \nu \quad \dot{v} \pi \tilde{\eta} \gamma 0 \nu$.
to which they were going.
 On the morrow the crowd which stood the other side of the
 sea, hiving seen that ${ }^{3}$ simall ${ }^{\text {sthip }}$ "other ${ }^{\text {n }}$ no was there except one
 that into which entered his disciples, and that ${ }^{3}$ not
 ${ }^{2}$ went ${ }^{4}$ with ${ }^{5}$ his ${ }^{\text {e }}$ disciples ${ }^{1}$ Jesus into the small ship,
 but alone hisdisciples went away, (butother scame
 ${ }^{1}$ small ${ }^{\text {s.ships }}$ from Tiberias near the place where they ate the


 ${ }^{2}$ crowd that Jesns ${ }^{2}$ not ${ }^{\text {tis }}$ there nor his disciples, they
 ${ }^{3}$ entered ${ }^{1}$ also ${ }^{2}$ themselves into the ships and came to Caper-





 ships L. ${ }^{n}$ - каi glttraw. ${ }^{\circ} \pi \lambda$ дocápıa small ships lttra. P Kaфaplaoúm lttraw.
 naum, seeking Jesus. And haring found him
 the other side of the sea, they said to him, Rabbi, when here
 hast thou come? ${ }^{2}$ Answered ${ }^{3}$ them ${ }^{1}$ Jesus and said, Verily
 verily 1 say to yon, Ye seek me, not because ye saw signs, but
 because ye ate of the loaves and were satisfied. Work $\mu \grave{\eta} \quad \tau \grave{\eta} \nu \beta \rho \tilde{\omega} \sigma \iota \nu \tau \grave{\eta} \nu \dot{\alpha} \pi 0 \lambda \lambda \nu \mu \varepsilon ́ \nu \eta \nu, \dot{a} \lambda \lambda \grave{\alpha} \quad \tau \grave{\eta} \nu \beta \rho \tilde{\omega} \sigma \iota \nu$ not [for] the food which perishes, but [for] the food
 which abides unto life eternnl, which the Son of man
 to you will give; for him the Father sealed, [even] God.


They said therefore to him, What do we, that we may work
 the works of God? ${ }^{2}$ Answered 'Jesus and said to them,
 This is the work of God, that ye should believe on him whom

${ }^{2}$ sent $\quad{ }^{\text {'he. }} \quad$ They said therefore to him, What ${ }^{2}$ then ${ }^{3}$ doest
 thou isign, that we may see and may believe thee? what dost thon work?
 Our fathers the manna ate in the wilderness, as
 it is written, Bread out of the heaven he gave them
 to eat. ${ }^{2}$ Said ${ }^{3}$ therefore ${ }^{4}$ to ${ }^{5}$ them ${ }^{1}$ Jesus, Verily verily 1 say
 to you, ${ }^{3}$ Not ${ }^{1}$ Moses ${ }^{\text {has }}$, given you the bread out of the hea-
 ren ; but my Father gives you the "bread ${ }^{3}$ out "of sthe 'hea-
 ven 'true. For the bread of God is he who
 comes down out of the hearen, and life gives to the world.
 They said therefore to him, Lord, always give to us
 this bread. ${ }^{3}$ Said ${ }^{1}$ and ${ }^{\text {to }}{ }^{5}$ them ${ }^{2}$ Jesus, $\quad \mathrm{I}$ am the
 bread of life: he that comes to me in no wise may hanger,
 and he that believes on me in no wise may thirst at any time. But
 1 said to you that also ye have seen me and believenot. All
 that ${ }^{3}$ gives ${ }^{4}$ me ${ }^{1}$ the ${ }^{2}$ Father to me shall come, and him that comes
for Jesus. 25 And when they had found him on the other side of the sea, they said unto him, Rabbi, when camest thou hither? $26 \mathrm{Je}-$ sus answered themand said, Verily, verily, I say unto you, Ye seek me, not because ye saw the miracles, but because ye did eat of the loaves, and were filled. 27 Labour not for the meat which perisheth, but for that meat which endureth unto everlasting life, which the Son of man shall give unto you: for him hath God the Father sealed. 28 Then said they unto him, What shall we do, that we might work the works of God? 29 Jesus answered and said unto them, This is the work of God, that ye believe on himi whom he hath sent. 30 They said therefore unto him, What sign shewest thou then, that we may see, and believe thee ? what dost thou work? 31 Oar fathers did eat manna in the desert; as it is written, He gave them bread from heaven to eat. 32 Then Jesus said unto them, Verily, verily, I say uato you, Moses gave you not that bread from heaven; bnt my Father giveth you the true bread from heaven. 33 For the bread of God is he which cometh down from heaven, and giveth life anto the world. 34 Then said they unto him, Lord, evermore give us this bread. 35 And Jesus said unto them, I am the bread of life : he that cometh to me shall never hunger ; and he that believeth on me shall never thirst. 36 But I said nnto you, That ye also have secn me, and believe not. 37 All that the Father giveth me shall come to me; aud him that eometh

[^167]to me I will in no wise cast out. 38 For I came down from heaven, not to do mine own will, but the will of him that sent me. 39 And this is the Father's will which hath sent me, that of all which he hath given me I should lose nothing, but should raise it up again at the last day. 40 And this is the will of him that sent me, that every one which seeth the Son, and believeth on him, may have everlasting life: and I will raise him up at the last day. 41 The Jews then murmured at him , because he said, I am the bread which came down from heaven. 42 And they said, Is not this Jesus, the son of Joseph, whose father and mother we know ? how is it then that he saith, I cane down from heaven? 43 Jesus therefore answered and said unto them, Murmur not among yourselves. 44 No man can come to me, except the Father which hath sent me draw him: and I will raise him up at the last day. 45 It is written in the prophets, And they thall be all taught of God. Every man therefore that hath heard, and hath learned of the Father, cometh unto me. 46 Not that any man hath seen the Father, save he which is of God, he hath scen the Father. 47 Verily, verily, I say unto you, He that believeth on me hath everlasting life. 48 I am that bread of life. 49 Your Fathers did eat manna in the wilderness, and are dead. 50 This is the bread which cometh down from heaven, that a man may
 to me not at all will I cast out. For I have come down

 the will of him who sent me. And this is the
 will of the ${ }^{2}$ who ${ }^{\text {aseut }}$ 'me ${ }^{1}$ Father, that [of] all that he has given
 me, I should not lose [any] of it, bnt shonld raise up it in
 the last day. And this is the will of him who $\pi \varepsilon ́ \mu \psi a \nu \tau o ́ S ~ \mu \varepsilon, "$ "̈va $\pi \tilde{a}_{S}$ ò $\theta \varepsilon \omega \rho \tilde{\omega} \nu \tau$ т̀̀ viò̀ каì $\pi \iota \sigma \tau \varepsilon \dot{v} \omega \nu$ sent me, that everyone who sees the Son and believes
 on him, should have life eternal; and "will ${ }^{5}$ raise tup ${ }^{5}$ him ${ }^{2}$ I
 at the last day. Were murnuring therofore the Jews about
 him, becanse he said, 1 am the bread which came down out of the
 heaven. And were saying, Is not this Jesus the Son
 of Joseph, of whom we know the father and the mother?
 how therefore says he, Out of the heaven I have come down:
 ${ }^{3}$ Answered "therefore 'Jesus and said to them, Murmur not
 with one another. No one is able to come to me unless
 the Father who sent me draw him, and I will raise up
 him at the last day. It is written in the pro-
 phets, And they shall be all tanght of Goc. Everyone
 therefore that has heard from the Father and has learnt, comes
 to me: not that ${ }^{\text {t }}$ the ${ }^{5}$ Father 'anyone ${ }^{2}$ has ${ }^{3}$ seen, except he who
 is from God, he has seen the Father. Verily
 verily I say to you, Hethat believes on me has life eternal.

 the manna in the desert, and died. This is the
 bread which out of the heaven comes down, that anyone of it

[^168] may eat and not dic. 1 am the ${ }^{2}$ bread ${ }^{1}$ living, which
 out of the heaven came down: if anyone shall have eaten of this
 bread he shall live for ever; and the bread also which I
 will gire, my flesh is, which I will give for the ${ }^{2}$ of ${ }^{3}$ the
 ${ }^{4}$ world ${ }^{\text {ilife. Were contending therefore with one another the Jews }}$

 ${ }^{7}$ flesh [6his] to eat? ${ }^{3}$ Said ${ }^{2}$ therefore ${ }^{\text {to }}$ to ${ }^{\text {them }}$ 'Jesas, Verily
 verily I say to you, Unless ye shall have eaten the flesh of the Son
 of man and shall have drunk his blood, ye have not life
 in yourselves. He that eats my flesh, and drinks my
 blood, has life eternal, and I will raise up him in the
 last day; formy flesh truly is food, and
 my blood truly is drink. Hethat eats my
 fesh and drinks my blood, in me abides, and I in hila.
 As sent 'me 'the "living ${ }^{3}$ Father, and I live because of
 the Father, also he that eats me, healso shall live because of
 me. This is the bread which out of the heaven came down.
 Not as sate the "fathers" $3_{0 f}$ 'you the manna, and died:
 he that eats this bread shall live for ever.
 These things he said in [the] synagosue teaching in Capernaum.
 Many therefore "having sheard 'of 'his ${ }^{3}$ disciples said,
 Hard is this word; who is able it tohear?
 ${ }^{3} \mathrm{Knowing}$ 'but ${ }^{2}$ Jesus in himsel: that murnur sconcerning
 ${ }^{5}$ this ${ }^{\text {h his }}{ }^{2}$ disciples said to them, ${ }^{2}$ This ${ }^{\text {yous }}{ }^{2}$ does ${ }^{3}$ of-
 fend? If then ye should see the Son of man ascend-
 ing up where he was before? The Spirit it is which
eat thereof, and not die. 51 I am the living bread which came down from hearen : if any man eat of this bread, he shall live for ever: and the bread that I will give is my flesh, which I will give for the life of the world. 52 The Jews therefore strove among themselves, saying, How can this man give us his flesh to eat? 53 Then Jesus said unto them, Verily, verily, I say unto you, Except ye eat the fleah of the Son of man, and drink his blood, ye have no life in you. 54 Whoso eateth my flesh, and drinketh my blood, hath eternal life; und I will raise himupat the last day. 55 For my flesh is meat indeed, and my blood is drink indeed. 56 He that eateth my flesh, and drinketh myblood, dwelleth in me, and I in him. 57 As the living Father hath sent me, and I live by the Father: so he that eateth me, even he shall live by me. 58 This is that bread which came down from heaven : not as your fiathers did eat manna, and are dead: he that eateth of this bread shall live for ever. 59 These things said he in the synagogue, as he taught in Capernaum. 60 Many thercfore of his dicciples. when they laad heard this, satid, This is an hard saying; who can hear it? 61 When Jcsus knew in himself that his disciples nurmured at it, he said untn them, Doth this offend yon? 62 What and if ye shall see the Son of man ascend up where he was before? 63 It is the spirit that

[^169]quickeneth; the flesh profiteth nothing: the words that I speak unto you, they are spirit, and they are life. 64 But there are some of you that believe not. For Jesus knew from the beginning who they were that believed not, and who should betray him. 65 And he said, Therefore said I unto you, that no man can come unto me, except it were given unto him of my Father. 66 From that time many of his disciples went back, and walked 10 more with him. 67 Then said Jesus unto the twelve, Will ye also go away? 68 Then Simon Peter answered him, Lord, to whom shall we go? thou hast the words of eternal life. 69 And we believe and are sure that thou art that Christ, the Son of the living God. 70 Jesus answered them, Have not I ehosen you twelve, and one of you is a devil? 71 He spake of Judas Iscariot the son of Simon: for he it was that should betray him, being one of the twelve.
VII. After these things Jesus walked in Galilee: for he would not walk in Jewry, because the Jews sought to kill him. 2 Now the Jews' feast of tabernaeles was at hand. 3 His brethren therefore said unto bim, Depart hence, and go into Judrea, that thy disciples also may see the works that thon doest. 4 For there is no man that doeth any thing in secret, and he bimself seeketh to be known openly. If thou do these things, shew thy-

 speak to you, spirit are and life are; bnt there are
 of yon some who believe not. For ${ }^{2}$ kuew ${ }^{2}$ from [ ${ }^{4}$ the] ${ }^{6}$ beginning
 ${ }^{1}$ Jesus who they are who believenot, and who is he who
 shall deliver np him. And he said, Therefore have I said to you,
 that noone is able to come to me unless it be given
 to him from my Father. From that [time] many
 *went ${ }^{8}$ away $^{2}$ of ${ }^{2}$ his ${ }^{3}$ disciples back, and no more with
 him walked. ${ }^{2}$ Said ${ }^{3}$ therefore ${ }^{1}$ 'Jesus to the twelve,


 ${ }^{1}$ Simon ${ }^{2}$ Peter, Lord, to whom shall we go? words of life
 eternal thon hast; and we have believed and have known
 that thou art the Christ the Son of ${ }^{3}$ God ${ }^{\text {t the }}{ }^{\text {n living. An- }}$
 swered them Jesus, ${ }^{3}$ Not ${ }^{2}$ I ${ }^{\text {s }}$ you ${ }^{\text {the }}{ }^{\text {thelve }}$ 'did ${ }^{\text {choose, }}$
 and of you one a deril is? Buthespoke of Judas
 Simon's [8on], Iscariote, for he was abont him to de-

liver up, ${ }^{2}$ one ${ }^{2}$ being of the twelve.
 And ${ }^{2}$ was ${ }^{3}$ walking ${ }^{3}$ Jesns after these things in Gali-
 lee, tnot for "he ${ }^{3}$ did desire in Jndea to walk, becanse


 feast of the Jews, the tabernacles. ${ }^{3}$ Said ${ }^{\text {t therefore }}{ }^{{ }^{3}}{ }^{6}$ o ${ }^{c}$ him
 ${ }^{1}$ his ${ }^{2}$ brethren, Remove hence, and go into Ju-
 dæa, that also thy disciples may see thy works which
 thou doest; for no one in secret anything does, and seeks
 himself ${ }^{3}$ in ${ }^{\text {pubblic }}{ }^{\text {t }}{ }^{2}{ }^{2}$ be. If these things thou doest, manifest

 e - oùv GLTTTA. for $\tilde{a} y \operatorname{los}$ the holy [one] glttra.
$\mathrm{g}-\tau 0 \hat{v} \zeta \hat{\omega} \nu \tau 0 \mathrm{~g}$ GLTTrA. $\quad{ }^{\text {' }} \mathrm{I} \sigma{ }^{-}$




 on him. ${ }^{3}$ Sajss ${ }^{2}$ therefore ${ }^{4}$ to ${ }^{\text {sthem }}{ }^{1}$ Jesus, ${ }^{7}$ Time ${ }^{6}$ my
 not yet is come, but ${ }^{2}$ time ${ }^{1}$ your always is ready.
 ${ }^{3}$ Is tunable ${ }^{2}$ the ${ }^{2}$ world to hate you, but me it hates, because I
 bear witness concerning it, that the works of it evil are.
 Ye, go ye up to this feast.

 has been fulfilled. And these things having said to them he abode in
 Galilee. But when were gone up his brethren then also
 he went up to the feast, not opeuly, but as in
 secret. The ${ }^{2}$ therefore ${ }^{2}$ Jews were seeking him at the feast,
 and said, Where is he? And "niurmuring ${ }^{1}$ much
 concerning him there was among the crowds. Some said,

 crowd. No one however publicly spoke concerning him, $\delta \iota \dot{\alpha}$ тòv фóßov $\tau \tilde{\omega} \nu$ 'lov
because of the fear of the Jews.

## 

 But now ${ }^{5}$ of ${ }^{6}$ the ${ }^{7}$ feast ['it] ${ }^{2}$ being ${ }^{3}$ the ${ }^{4}$ middle went ap Jesus into the temple, and was teaching: and ${ }^{3}$ were ${ }^{4}$ wondering ${ }^{\text {'t }}$ 號 ${ }^{2}$ Jews $\lambda \varepsilon ́ \gamma o \nu \tau \varepsilon s, ~ \Pi \tilde{\omega} \varsigma ~ o \tilde{v} \tau o s ~ \gamma \rho a ́ \mu \mu a \tau \alpha ~ o \tilde{c ̧ \varepsilon \nu, ~ \mu \dot{\eta} ~ \mu \varepsilon \mu \alpha \theta \eta \kappa \omega ́ s ; ~}$ saying, How ${ }^{2}$ this ${ }^{3}$ one ${ }^{4}$ letters ${ }^{1}$ lnows, not having learned?
 ${ }^{2}$ Answered ${ }^{3}$ them ${ }^{1}$ Jesus and said, My teachiug ${ }^{2}$ not
 ${ }^{\text {'is minc, but his who sent me. If anyone desire }}$
 his will to practise, he shall know concerning the teaching whether
 from God it is, or $I$ from myself speak. He that from
 himself speaks, hisownglory seeks; but he that seeks the
 glory of himthat sent him, he true is, and
 nurighteonsness in him is not. ${ }^{2}$ Not ${ }^{3}$ Moses ${ }^{\text {b has given }}$
self to the worlc. 5 For neither did ins brethren believe in him. 6 Then Jesus said unto them, My time is not yet come: but your time is alway ready. 7 The world cannot hate you; but me it hateth, because I testify of it, that the works thereof are evil. 8 Go ye up unto this feast: I go not up yet unto this feast; for my time is not yet full come. 9 When he had said these words unto them he abode still in Galilee. 10 But when his brethren were goue up, then went he also up unto the feast, not openly, bat as it were in secret. 11 Then the Jews sought him at the feast, and said, Where is he? 12 And there was much murmuring among the people concerning him: for some said. He is a good man : others saij, Nay; but he deceire:h the people. 13 How. beit no man spake openly of him for fear of the Jews.
law, and yet none of you kecpeth the law? Why go ye about to kill me? 20 The people answered and said, Thou hast a devil: who goeth abont to kill thee? 21 Jesus answered and said unto them, I have done one work, and ye all marvel. 22 Moses therefore gave unto you circumcision; (not because it is of Moses, but of the fathers; and ye on the sabbath day cirenmeise a man. 23 If a man on the sabbath day reccive circumcision, that the law of Moses should not be broken ; are ye angry at me, because I have made a man every whit whole on the sabbath day? 24 Judge not according to the apparance, but judge righteous judgment. 25 Then said some of them of Jerusalem, Is not this he, whom they seek to kill? 26 Bnt , lo, he speaketh boldly, and they say nothing unto him. Do the rn'ers know indeed that this is the very Ch.rist? 27 Howbeit we know this man whencelieis: but when Christ cometh, no man knoweth whence he is. 28 Then cried $J \backsim$ ns in the temple as he taught, saying, Ye both know me, and ye know whence I am: and I am not eome of myself, but he that sent me is true, whom ye know not. 29 But I know him: for I am from him, aud he hath sent me. 30 Then they sought to take him: but no man laid hands on him, becanse his hour was not yet come. 31 And many of the people beliered on him, and said, When Christ cometh, will he do more miracles than these which this man
 you the law, and no one of you practises the law? Why
 me do ye seek to kill? ${ }^{3}$ Answered ${ }^{1}$ the ${ }^{2}$ crowd and said,
 A demon thou hast; who thee seeks to kill? "Auswered
 ${ }^{\text {'Jesus }}$ and said tothenn, One work Idid, and ${ }^{2}$ all
 'yewonder. Therefore Moses has given you circum-
 cision, not that of Moses it is, but of the fathers,
 and on sabbath yecircumcise a man. If *circumcision
 ${ }^{3}$ receives ${ }^{1} \mathrm{a}{ }^{2}$ man on sabbath, that may not be broken the law
 of Moses, with me areye angry because entirely ${ }_{a}^{2}{ }^{3}{ }^{3}$ man ${ }^{2}$ 'sound I made
 on sabbath? Judge not according to sight, but righteons
 judgment judge. ${ }^{\text {SSinid }}{ }^{\text {a }}$ therefore ${ }^{\text {'some }}{ }^{2}$ of ${ }^{3}$ those of ${ }^{5}$ Jeru-
 salem, Is not this he whom they seek to kill? and
 lo, publicly he speaks, and nothing to him they say.
 ${ }^{5}$ Truly 'have ${ }^{\text {Erecognized }}{ }^{2}$ those ${ }^{3}$ who ${ }^{\text {role, }}$ that this is
 truly the Christ? But this one we know whence heis.
 Bnt the Christ, whenever he may come, no one knows whence he is.
 ${ }^{3}$ Cried ${ }^{2}$ therefore ${ }^{\text {in }}{ }^{5}$ the ${ }^{6}$ temple ${ }^{\text {'teaching }}{ }^{1}$ Jesus and saying,
 Both me ge know, and ye know whence 1 am ; and of myself ${ }^{3}$ not


 know not. But I know him, because from hin I am,
 and he me sent. They were seeking therefore him to
 take, but no one laid upon him [his] hand, because not yet
 had come hishomr. Butmany of the crowd believed
 on him, and said, The Christ, when hecomes,
 "mor" "signs "than ${ }^{\text {thesese }}$ 'will "he "do which this [man]




 Litta. e- $\quad$ тovitw (reud $\dot{\omega} \nu$ than [these] which) LTTrAw.
 did? ${ }^{3}$ Heard ${ }^{1}$ the "Pharisees of the crowd murmaring
 'concerning "him 'these "things, and 'sent ${ }^{\text {the }}$ "Pharisees ${ }^{3}$ and
 ${ }^{\text {the }}$ " ${ }^{\text {echief }}{ }^{\text {ppriests }}$ officers; that they might take him.

 I am, and Igo to hin who sent me. Ye will seek me and

 *Said ${ }^{3}$ therefore 'the ${ }^{\text {2 Jews }}$ aniong themselves, Where ${ }^{\text {the }}$
 'is about to go that we shall not find him? to
 the dispersion among the Greeks is he about to go, and
 teach the Greeks? What is thin word which
 hesaid, Ye will seek me, and shall not find [me]; and Where and 'I

ye are unable to come?
 And in the last "day ${ }^{\text {c }}$ the "great of the feast stood
 Jesus, and cried, saying, If anyone thirst, let him come
 to me and drink. Hethat believes on me, as said
 the scripture, rivers out of his belly shall flow of "water
 'living. But this he said conecrning the Spirit which swere
 ${ }^{4}$ abont ${ }^{7}$ to 'receive 'those "believing ${ }^{3}$ on "him; for not yet was
 [the] ${ }^{2}$ Spirit ${ }^{1}$ Holy, beeanse Jesus not yet was glorified.
 Many therefore out of the crowd having heard the word
 said, This is truly the prophet. Others said,
 This is the Chrit. ${ }^{2}$ Others ${ }^{1}$ and said, ${ }^{\circ}$ Then $^{5}$ out ${ }^{\text {Euf }}$
 "Galilee "the Christ comes? ${ }^{9}$ Not ${ }^{20}$ the ${ }^{\text {" } \text { scripture }}{ }^{\text {senid }}$,
 that out of the seed of David, and from Bethlehem the village
 where ${ }^{2}$ was ${ }^{1}$ David, the Christ comes? $A$ division therefore in
hath done? 32 The Pharisees heard that the people murmur d such things coneerliing him; and the $\mathrm{Ph} .-$ risces and the chief priests sent officers to take him. 33 Ther said Jesus unto them, Yet a little while am I with you, and then I go unto him that sent me. 34 I'e shall seek me, and shall not find $m e$ : and where I am, thither ye cannot come. 35 Then said the Jews among themselves, Whither will he go, that we shall not find him? will he go unto the dispersed among the Gentiles, and teach the Gentiles? 36 What manner of saying is this that he said, Ye shall seek me, and shall not find $m e$ : and where I am, thither ye cannot come?

37 In the liast day, that great duy of the feast, Jesus stood and cricd, saying, If any man thirst, let him come unto me, and drink. $3 \triangleleft$ He that believeth on me, as the seripture hath said, ont of his belly shall flow rivers of living water. 39 (But this spake he of the spirit, which they that believe on him should receive: for the Holy Ghost was not yet given; because that Jesus was not yet glorified.) 40 Many of the people therefore, when they heard this saying, said, Of a truth this is the prophet. 41 Others said, This is the Christ. But some said, Shall Christ come out of Grlilee? 42 Hath not the scripture said, That Christ cometh of the seed of Divid, and out of the town of Bethlehem, where David was? 43 So there was a division among




 [some] out of the crowd therefore LTTrA. y $\tau \omega \nu \lambda o ́ \gamma \omega \nu \tau o u ́ \tau \omega \nu$ these words (- тoú-


the people because of him. 44 And some of them would have taken him; but no man laid hands on him. 45 Then eame the offcers to the ehief priests and Pharisees; and they skid unto them, Why have ye not brought him? 46 The officers answered, Never man spake like this man. 47 Then answered them the Pharisees, Are ye also deceived? 48 Have any of the rulers or of the Pharisees believed on him? 49 But this people who knoweth not the law are earsed. 50 Nicodemus saith unto them, (he that came to Jesus by night, being one of them,) 51 Doth our law judge any man, before it bear him, and know what he doeth? 52 They answered and said unto him, Art thou also of Galilee ? Search, and look: for out of Galilee ariseth no prophet. 53 And every man went unto his own house.
VIII. Jesus went unto the mount of Olives. 2 And early in the morning he came again into the temple, and all the people came unto him; and he sat down, and taught them. 3 And the scribes and Pharisees brought unto him a woman taken in adultery; aud when they had set hor in the midst, 4 they say unto him, Master, this woman was taken in aduliery, in the very act. 5 Now Moses in the law commanded us, that such should be stoned: but what sayest thou? 6 This they said, tompting him, that they might have to acenve him.
 the crowd occurred because of him. But some ${ }^{3}$ desired ${ }^{1}$ of ${ }^{2}$ them
 to take him, but no one laid ${ }^{2}$ on ${ }^{3}$ him thands.
 Came therefore the officers to the chief priests and Phari-
 sees, and "said "to "them 'they, Why did ye not bring him?
 ${ }^{3}$ Answered 'the ${ }^{\text {n offieers, }}$ Never thus spoke
 man as this man. ${ }^{\text {Annswered }}{ }^{3}$ therefore
 ${ }^{5}$ them 'the "Pharisees, ${ }^{\text {sillso }}$ 're ${ }^{6}$ have been deceived?
 ${ }^{2}$ Any ${ }^{3}$ one ${ }^{4}$ of ${ }^{\text {sthe }}$ the rulers 'has believed on him, or of the
 Pharisees? But thiserowd, which knows not the
 law, aocursed are. ${ }^{2}$ Says ${ }^{2}$ Nicodemus to them.
 (he who came by night to him, "one 'being of themselves,)
 "Our ${ }^{\text {l law }}{ }^{\text {'does judge the man, unless } \text { it have heard from }}$
 himself first, and known what he does? They answered and
 said to him, "Also "thou tof ${ }^{5}$ Galilee ${ }^{\text {² art? }}$ Search
 and look, that a prophet out of Galilee has not arisen.
 And ${ }^{\text {w went }}$ teach to hishouse.
 But Jesus went to the mount of Olives. And at dawn
 again he eame into the temple, and all the people eame to
 him ; and having sat down he was teaching them. ${ }^{7}$ Bring ${ }^{1}$ aud ${ }^{\text {n }}$ the
 ${ }^{3}$ scribes ${ }^{\text {tand }}{ }^{5}$ the ${ }^{6}$ Pharisees to him a woman in adnltery
 having been taken, and haring set her in [the] midst, they say
 to him, Teacher, this woman was taken in the very act
 committing adultery. Now in the law Moses us commanded
 such to be stoned: thou therefore what sayest thou?
 But this they said tempting him that they might have to ac-

[^170] cuse him. But Jesus having stooped down, with [his] finger
 wrote on the ground. Butas they continued asking him,
 having lifted uphimself hesaid to them, The sinless one among
 you ${ }^{\text {first }}{ }^{\text {athe }}$ thene ${ }^{7}$ at ${ }^{3}$ her ${ }^{4}$ let ${ }^{\text {"him }}{ }^{3}$ cast. And again
 having stooped down he wrote on the ground. Bat they having hcard,
 and by the conscience being convicted, went out one by one,
 beginning from the elder ones until the last; and
 was left alone Jesus, and the woman in [the] midst standing.
 And ${ }^{2}$ having ${ }^{3}$ lifted "up ${ }^{5}$ himself ${ }^{\text {J Jesus, }}$ and ${ }^{2}$ no ${ }^{3}$ one ${ }^{2}$ secing
 but the woman, said to her, Worann, where are those
 thine accusers, ${ }^{2}$ no ${ }^{3}$ one ${ }^{5}$ thee ${ }^{1}$ did *coulemn? And she said,
 No one, Sir. And "said ${ }^{3}$ to "her 'Jesus, Neither ${ }^{4} \mathrm{I}$ "thee 'do
 ${ }^{3}$ condemn: go, and no more sin.

 am the light of the world; he that follows me in no wise
 shall walk in the darkness, but shall have the light of the life.
 ${ }^{3}$ Said ${ }^{4}$ tharefore ${ }^{5}$ to ${ }^{6}$ him 'the ${ }^{2}$ Pharisees, Thou concerning thyself
 bearest witness; thy witness is not truc. ${ }^{2}$ Answured
 ${ }^{2}$ Jesus and said to them, Even if I bear witness concerning myself,
 true is my witness, because I know whence I came and
 whither Igo: but ye knownot whence I come and whither


Igo. Ye according to the flesh judge, I judge
 no one. And if ${ }^{3}$ jndge "also ' $I$, ${ }^{\text {Bjudgment }}$ 'my true

is, becanse alone I am not, but I and the ${ }^{2}$ who ${ }^{3}$ sent ${ }^{\text {mine }}{ }^{2}$ Fa-
 ther. And in daw salso ${ }^{\text {th }}$ your it has been written, that


But Jesus stooperl down, and with his finger wrote on the ground, as though he heard them not. 7 so when they continued asking him, he lifted up himself, and said unto them, He that is without sin umong you, let him first cast a stone at her. 8 And again he stooped down, and wrote on the ground. 9 And they which heard it, being convicted by their oun conscience, went out one by one, beginning at the eldest, even unto the last: and Jesus was left alone, aud the woman standing inth. midst. 10 When Jesus had lifted up himself, and saw none but the woman, he said unto her, Woman, where are those thine accusers? hath no man condemned thee: 11 She said. No man, Lord. And Jesus said unto her Neither do I condemn thec: go, and sin no more.

12 Then spake Jesus again nnto them, saying, I am the light of the world: he that followeth me shall not walk in darkness, but shall have the light of life. 13 The Pharisets therefore said unto him, Thou bearcst record of thyself; thy record is not true. 14 Jesus answered and said nnto them, Though I bear record of mysclf, yet my record is true: for I know whence I came, and whither I go; but ye cannot tell whence I come, and whither I go. 15 Ye judge after the flesh; I judge no man. 16 And yet if I judge, my jndgment is true: for I am not alone, but $I$ and the Father that sent me. 17 It is also written in your law, that the testimony of two men is true. 18 I am one that bear witness of

 " $\dot{a} \lambda \eta \theta \iota \nu \eta \eta^{\text {LTTTRA. }}$ written $\mathbf{T}$.
myself, and the Father that sent me beareth witness of me. 19 Then said they unto him, Where is thy Father? Jesus answered, Ye neither know me, nor my Father: if ye had known me, ye should have known my Father also. 20 These words spake Jesus in the treasury, as he taught in the temple: and no man laid hands on him ; for his hour was not yet come.

21 Then said Je:us again unto them, I go my tray, and ye shall seek me, and shall sie in your sins: whither I go, re cannot come. 22 Then said the Jews, Will he kill himself? because he saith, Whither I go, ye cannot come. 23 And he said unto them, Ye are from bencath; I am from above: ye are of this world; I am not of this world. 24 I said therefore unto you, that ye shall die in your sins: for if je believe not that I am he, ye shall die in your sins. 25 Then said they unto him, Who art thou? And Jesus saith unto them, Even the same that I said unto you from the beriming. 26 I have many things to say and to judge of you: but be that sent me is true; and I speak to the world those things which I have heard of him. 27 They understood not that he spake to them of the F'ather. 28 Then said Jesus unto them, When ye have lifted up the Son of man, then shall ye know that I am he, and that I do nothing of myself; but as my Father hath taught ne, I speak these taings. 29 A ad he that sent me is with me: tie Father hath not left me alone; for I do
$\mu \alpha \rho т \nu \rho \tilde{\nu} \nu \quad \pi \varepsilon \rho i \quad \varepsilon \mu \alpha \nu \tau о \tilde{\nu}, \kappa \alpha i \quad \mu \alpha \rho т v \rho \varepsilon i \quad \pi \varepsilon \rho i \quad$ в $\mu о \tilde{v}$ ó bears witness concerning myself, and ${ }^{6}$ bears ${ }^{7}$ witness ${ }^{5}$ concerning ${ }^{9}$ me ${ }^{1}$ the
 ${ }^{3}$ who *sent ${ }^{5}$ me "Father. They said therefore to him, Where is
 thy Father? ${ }^{2}$ Answered Jesus, Neither me ye know nor
 my Father. If me yehadknown, also myFather yewouldhaveknowu.
 These words spoke Jesus in the treasury,
 teaching in the temple; and no one took him, for not yet

had come hishour.
 ${ }^{2}$ Said ${ }^{3}$ therefore ${ }^{4}$ again ${ }^{5}$ to ${ }^{6}$ them ${ }^{1}$ Jesus, I go away,
 and ye will seek me, and in your sin ye will die; where
 I go ye areunable to come. *Said ${ }^{\text {th }}$ therefore ${ }^{\text {'t the }}$
 ${ }^{2}$ Jews, Will he kill hinself, that hesays, Where I go
 ye are unable to come? And he said to them, Ye from
 beneath are, I from above am; Ye of ${ }^{2}$ world
 'this are, I am not of this world. I said
 therefore toyou that ye will die in your sins; for if
 ye believe not that I am [he], ye will die in ${ }^{2}$ sins
 ${ }^{2}$ your. They said therefore to him, "Thon 'who ${ }^{2}$ art? And ${ }^{\text {s }}$ said
 ${ }^{3}$ to ${ }^{\text {them }}$ 'Jesus, Altogether that which also I say to youl.
 Many things I have concerning you to say and to judge; but he who
 sent me true is, and I what I heard from him, these thing,
 Isay to the world. They knew not that the Father to them
 he spoke of. ${ }^{3}$ Said ${ }^{2}$ therefore ${ }^{\text {tto }}{ }^{5}$ them ${ }^{1}$ Jesus, When ye shall have
 lifted up the Son of man, then ye shall know that I ama [he],
 and from myself Ido nothing, but as ${ }^{3}$ taught ${ }^{\circ} \mathrm{me}$ $\pi a \tau \eta \rho_{-}{ }^{\mathrm{b}} \mu \rho v, " \quad \tau \alpha \tilde{v} \tau a \quad \lambda \alpha \lambda \tilde{\omega} .29 \kappa a i \quad \dot{\delta} \pi \varepsilon ́ \mu \psi \alpha \subseteq \mu \varepsilon, \mu \varepsilon \tau^{\prime}$ 'my ${ }^{2}$ Father, these things I speak. And he who sent me, with
 me is; ${ }^{3}$ left not 'me ${ }^{\text {ealone }}{ }^{\text {the }}$ "Father, because $I$ the things
 pleasing to him do always. *These ${ }^{5}$ things ${ }^{1}$ as ${ }^{2}$ he ${ }^{3}$ spoke $\pi o \lambda \lambda o i ̀ ~ ह ̇ \pi i \sigma \tau \varepsilon v \sigma a \nu ~ \varepsilon i c ̧ ~ a \grave{r c o ́ v . ~}$ many believed on him.
always those things that please him. 30 A he spake these word ${ }^{\text {, }}$ many believed on him.

31 Then said Jesus to those Jews which believed on him, If ye continne in my word, then are ye my disciples indeed; 32 and ye shall know the truth, and the truth shall make you free. 33 They answered him, We be Abraham's seed, and were never iu bondage to any man: how sayest thou, Ye shall be made free? 34 Jesus answered them, Verily, verily, I say unto you, Whosoever committeth $\sin$ is the servant of $\sin$. 35 And the servant abideth not in the house for ever: but the Son abideth ever. 36 If the Son therefore shall make you free, ye shall be free indeed. 37 I know that ye are Abraham's sced; but ye seek to kill me, because my word hath no place in you. 38 I speak that which I have seen with my Father: and ye do that which ye have seen with your father. 39 They answered and said nnto him, Abrabam is our father. Jesus saith unto them, If ye were Abraham's children, ye would do the works of Abraham. 40 But now ye seek to kill me, a man that hath told yon the truth, which I have beard of God: this did not Abraham. 41 Yc do the deeds of your father. Then said they to him, We be not born of fornication; we have one Father, even God. 42 Jesus said unto them, If God were your Father, ye would love me: for I proceeded forth and came from God; neither came I of myself, but he sent me. 43 Why
do ye not understand my speech? even because ye cannot hear my word. 44 Ye are of your father the devil, and the lusts of your father ye will do. He was a murderer from the beginning, and abode not in the truth, because there is no truth in him. When he speaketh a lie, he speaketh of his own: for he is a liar, and the father of it. 45 And becanse I tell you the truth, ye believe me not. 46 Which of you convinceth me of sin? And if I say the truth, why do ve not believe me? $47^{\circ}$ He that is of God heareth God's words: ye therefore hear them not, because ye are not of God. 48 Then answered the Jews, and said unto him, Say we not well that thou art a Samaritan, and hast a devil? 49 Jesus answered, I have not a devil; but I honour my Father, and ye do dishonour me. 30 And I seek not mine own glory: there is one that seeketh and judgeth. 51 Verily, verily, I say unto you, If a man keep my saying, he shall never see death. 52 Then said the Jews unto him, Now we know that thou hast a devil. Abraham is dead, and the prophets; and thou sayest, If a man keep my saying, he shall never taste of death. 53 Art thou greater than our father Abraham, which is dead? and the prophets are dead: whom makest thou thyself? 54 Jesus answered, If I honour myself, my honour is nothing: it is my Father that honoureth me ; of whom ye say, that he is your God: 55 yet ye have not known him ; but I kuow him : and if I
 ${ }^{2}$ speech my do ye not know? Because ye are unable to hear

 and the lusts of your father ye desire to do. He
 a murderer was from [the] begining, and in the truth ${ }^{4}$ zuot
 'has stood, because there is not truth in him. Whenever he may spenk
 falsehood, from his own he speaks; for $a$ liar he is and the
 father of it. ${ }^{1}$ I ${ }^{\text {and }}$ 2 because the truth ${ }^{\text {sppakk, }}{ }^{\text {nnot }}$
 ${ }^{\text {rye }}{ }^{\text {ado beliere }} \mathrm{me}$. Which of you convinces me concerning sin?
 But if truth I speak, why 'ye ido ${ }^{3}$ not beliere mo? He that
 is of God the words of God hears: therefore ye
 hear not, hecause of God ye are not. Answered

 that a Samaritan ${ }^{2}$ art 'thoo, and a demon hast? ${ }^{2}$ Answered
 'Jessus, 1 a demon have not; but $I$ honour $m y$ Father,

 there is he who seeks and judges. Verily verily I say to you, if
 anyone ${ }^{3}$ word ${ }^{3}$ my "beep, dearh in no wise shall he see
 for erer. ${ }^{\text {Said }}{ }^{3}$ therefore ${ }^{\text {to }}$ o ${ }^{\text {bim }}$ the ${ }^{2}$ Jews, Now
 we know that a demon thou hast. Abraham died and the
 prophets, and thou sayest, If anyone "my ${ }^{\text {w word }}$ "keep,
 in no wise shall he taste of death for ever.
"Thou ${ }^{\text {a }}$ greater
 ${ }^{\text {arrt }}$ than our father Abraham, who died? and the pro-
 phets died 1 whom ${ }^{3}$ thyselif ${ }^{2}$ thon ${ }^{2}$ makest ? ${ }^{\text {s Answered }}$
 'Josas, If 1 glorify myself, my glory nothing is;
 it is my Father who glorifies me, [of] whom yo say, that
 ${ }^{2}$ God 'your he is. And ye have not known him, but I know

[^171] him; and if I say that I know not him, I shall be like

you,
a liar.

But I know him, and his word
 I keep. Abraham your Father exulted in that he should see
 ${ }^{2}$ day $\quad$ my, and hesaw and rejoiced. Said therefore oi 'Iovôaĩoı $\pi \rho o ̀ s ~ a v ̉ \tau o ́ \nu, ~ \Pi \varepsilon \nu \tau \eta ́ \kappa o \nu \tau a ~ ह ै \tau \eta ~ o v ̉ \pi \omega ~ ह ै \chi \varepsilon \iota 乌, ~$ the Jews to him, Fifty years [old] not yet art thou,
 and Abraham hast thou seen? ${ }^{2}$ Said ${ }^{3}$ to ${ }^{4}$ them ${ }^{1}$ Jesus, Verily
 verily I say to you, Before Abraham was I am. They took up
 therefore stones that they might cast at him; bat Jesus hid himself,
 and went forth out of the temple, going through the midst of them, $\kappa \alpha i \pi a \rho \tilde{\eta} \gamma \varepsilon \nu \quad$ ov̈ $\tau \omega$. ${ }^{\text {. }}$
and ${ }^{2}$ passed ${ }^{3}$ on ${ }^{1}$ thus.
 And passing on hesaw a man blind from birth. and
 "asked ${ }^{4}$ him ${ }^{1}$ his ${ }^{2}$ disciples saying, Rabbi, who
 sinned, this [man] or his parents, that blind he should beborn?

 ${ }^{1}$ his; but that should be manifested the works of God in him.
 ${ }^{3} \mathrm{Me}$ 'it "behoves to work the works of hin who sent me
 while day it is; ${ }^{2}$ comes ${ }^{2}$ night, when no one is able to work.
 While in the world I may be, [the] light I am of the world. These
 things having said, he spat on [the] ground, and made clay of
 the spittle, and applied the clay to the eyes
 of the blind [man]. And hesaid to him, Go, wash in the
 pool
 He went therefore and washed, and came seeing. The therefore
 neighbours and those who saw him before that blind
 he was, said, ${ }^{2}$ Not ${ }^{3}$ this ${ }^{1}$ is he who was sitting and begging?
 Some said, ${ }^{3} \mathrm{He}{ }^{1}{ }^{1}{ }^{2}{ }^{2}$ is; but others, ${ }^{s}$ Like
should say, I know him not, I'shall be a liar like unto you: but I know him, and beep his saying. 56 Your father Abraham rejoiced to see my day: and he saw $i t$, and was glad. 57 Then said the Jews unto him, Thou art not yet fifty years ôld, and hast thou seen Abraham? ¿8 Jesus said unto them, Verily, verily, I say unto you, Before Abraham was, I am. 59 Then took they up stones to cast at him: but Jesus hid himself, and went out of the temple, going through the midst of them, and so passed by.
IX. And as Jesus passed by, he saw a man which was blind from his birth. 2 And his disciples asked him, saying, Master, who did sin, this man, or his parents, that he was born blind? 3 Je sus answered, Neither hath this man sinned, nor his parents: but that the works of God should be made manifest in him. 4 I muet work the works of him that sent me, while it is day: the night cometh, when no man can work. 5 As long as I am in the world, I am the light of the world. 6 When he had thns spoken, he spat on the ground, and made clay of the spittle, and he anointed the eyes of the blind man with the clay, 7 and said unto him, Go, wash in the pool of Siloam, (which is by interpretation, Sent.) He went his way therefore, and washed, and came seeing. 8 The neighbours therefore, and they which before had seen him that he was blind, said, Is not this he that sat and begged? 9 Some said, This is he: others said. He is like him: but he

[^172]said, I am he. 10 Therefore said they unto him, How were thine eyes opened? 11 He answered and said, A man that is called Jesus made clay, and anointed mine eyes, and said unto me, Go to the pool of Siloam, and wash: and I went and washed, and I received sight. 12 Then said they unto him, Where is he? He said, I know not.

13 They brought to the Pharisces him that aforetime was blind. 14 And it was the sabbath day when Jesus made the clay, and opened his eyes. 15 Then again the Pharisees also asked him how he had received his sight. He said unto them, He put clay opon mine eyes, and I washed, and do see. 16 Therefore said some of the Pharisees, This man is not of God, because he keepeth not the sabbath day. Others said, How ean a man that is a sinner do such miracles? And there was a division among them. 17 They say unto the blind man again, What sayest thou of him, that he hath opened thine eyes? He said, He is a prophet. 18 But the Jews did not bclieve concerning him, that he had been blind, and received his sight, until they called the parents of him that had received his sight. 19 And they asked them, saying, Is this your son, who ye say was born blind? how then doth he now see? 30 Hi parents answered them and said, We know that this is our onn, and that he was born bliad: 21 but by what means he now


 therefore to him, How were opened thine eyes? ${ }^{2}$ an-
 swored 'he and said, A man called Jesus
 clay made and applied to mine eyes, and said

 ${ }^{2}$ having ${ }^{3}$ gone ${ }^{1}$ and and washed 1 reecived sight. They sald therefore
 to him, Where is he? He snys, I know not.

##  They bring "him 'to ${ }^{\text {an }}$ the ${ }^{3}$ Pharisees, who once [was

 blind. Now it was sabbath when ${ }^{\text {th }}$ the ${ }^{\text {clay }}{ }^{2}$ made
 ${ }^{1}$ 'Jesus and opened his oyes. Again therefore
 asked him also the Pharisees how he received sight. And he said
 to them, Clay be put on mine eyes, and I
 washed, and I see. Said therefore "of "the "Pharisees 'some,
 This man is not from God, for the sabbath
 he does not keep. Others said, How ean a man a sinner
 such signs do? And a division was among them. They
 say to the blind [man] again, ${ }^{3}$ Thou ' what 'sayest concerning him,
 for he opened thine eyes? And he said, A pro-
 phet he is. ${ }^{4}$ Did ${ }^{\text {a }}$ not ${ }^{6}$ believe ${ }^{3}$ therefore ${ }^{1}$ the ${ }^{2}$ Jews concerning
 him, that ${ }^{3}$ blind ${ }^{1}$ he ${ }^{2}$ was and received sight, antil they called
 the parents of him who had reeeived sight. And they asked
 them saying, ${ }^{2}$ This ${ }^{2}$ is yourson, of whom ye say
 that blind he was born? how then now does he see? ${ }^{3}$ Answered
 ${ }^{\text {them }}$ them ${ }^{2}$ paarents and said, We know that this
 is our son, and that blind he was born; but how now





 - eitan TTrA.
 hesees we knownot, or who opened his eyes
 we know not; he is of age, ${ }^{\text {ren him }}$ 'ask.
 be concerruing himself shall speak. These things said "parents
 this, beeause they feared the Jews; for already had agreed
 together the Jews, that if anyone him shonld confess [to be the]

 'his said, He is of age, "him 'ask. They
 eniled therefore asecond time the man who was blind, and
 said to him, Give glory to God: we know that zman
 ${ }^{1}$ this a sinner is. "Answered "therefore 'he
 and said, If a sinner be is I know not. One [thing] I know, that
 "blind 'being now I see. And they said to him again, What
 did he to thee? how opened he thine eyes? Hean-
 swercil them, I told you already, and yedidnothear: why again
 do ye wish to hear? ${ }^{2}$ also 'do ${ }^{2}$ ye wish his disciples in teeome?
 They "railed ${ }^{3}$ at ${ }^{1}$ therefore him, and said, Thou art ${ }^{2}$ disciple
 'his, but we of Moses are disciples. We know
 that to Moets "has *.poken 'God; but this [man] we know not
 Whence he is. ${ }^{3}$ Answered ${ }^{1}$ the ${ }^{2}$ man and said tothem, ${ }^{2}$ In

 he is, and he opened mine eyes. But we know that
 sinners God does not hear ; but if anyone Goll-fearing be,
 and the will of him do, him hehears. 'Ever
 ${ }^{4}$ it "was ${ }^{3}$ not heard that ${ }^{2}$ opened ${ }^{1}$ anyone [the] oyes of [one] "hlind

 could do nothing. They answered and taid to him, In
seeth. we know not; or who hath opened his eyes, we know not: he is of age; ask him: he shall spenk for himself. 22 These words spake his parents, hecanse they feared the Jews: for the Jews had agreed already. that if any man did econfess that he was Chri-t. he should be put out of the synagogue. 23 Therefore said his parents, He is of age; ask him. 24 Then again called they the man that was blind, and said unto him, Give God the praise : we know that this man is a sinner. 25 He answered and said, Whether he be a sinner or no, I know not: one thing I know, that, whereas I was blind, now I see. 26 Then said they to him again, What did he to thee? how opened he thine eycs? 27 He answered them. I have told you already, and yedid not hear: wherefore would ye hear it again? will ye also be his disciples? $\because 3$ Then they reviled him, and said, Thou art his disciple ; iut we are Moses' disciples, $2 \cdot$ We know that Gorl spake unto Mose-: as for this fellow, we know not from whence he is. 30 The inan answe red and aid unto them, Why herein is a marvellous thing, that ye know not from whince he is, and yet he hath opened mine eyes. 31 Now we know that God hear th not sinners: but if any man be a worshipper of God, and doeth his will, him he heareth. 32 Since the world began was it yot heard that any minn orened the eyes of one that was born blind. 33 If this man were not of God, he could do nothing. 34 They answered and said unto him, Thou wast alto-

[^173]gether born in sins, and dnit thou teach us? And they cast him out. 35 Jesus heard that they had cast him out; and wheu he had found him, he said unto him, Dost thou believe on the Son of God? 36 He answered and said, Who is he, Lord, that I might believe on him? 37 And Jesus said unto him, Thou hast both geen him, and it is he that talketh with thee. 38 And he said, Lord, I believe. And heworshipped him. 39 And Jesus siid, For judgment I ain come into this world. that they which see not might see; and that they which see might he made blind. 40 And some of the Pharisees which were with him heard these words, and said unto him, Are we islind also? 41 Jesus aid onto them, If ye were blind, ye should have no sin : but now ye say, We see; therefore your sin remaiucth.
x. Verily, verily, I say unto you, He that entereth not by the door into the sheepfold, but climbeth up some other way, the same is a thief and a robber. 2 But he that entereth in by the door is the shepherd of the sheep. 3 To him the porter openeth ; and the sheep hear his roice: and he calleth his own sheep by name, and leadeth thew out. 4 And when he putteth forth his own sheep, he goeth before them, and the sheep follow him : for they know his voice. 5 And a stranger will they not follow, but will flee from him: for they know not the voice of strangers. ${ }^{6}$ This parable spake Jesns anto them: but they understood not what things they were which he spake unto them.
 sins thon wast born wholly, and 'thou 'teachest ns? And
 they east him out. ${ }^{2}$ Heard ${ }^{2}$ Jesas that they east
 him out, and having found him said to him, ${ }^{2}$ Thon ${ }^{1}$ believest
 on the Son of God? ²answered he and said, Who
 is he, Lord, that I may believe on him? And "said "to "him

${ }^{1}$ Jesus, ${ }^{7}$ Both ${ }^{5}$ thon "hast seen him, and ho who speaks with thee
 ${ }^{\text {che he }}{ }^{1}$ is. And he said, I believe, Lord: and he worshipped
 him. And ${ }^{\text {ssaid }}{ }^{1}$ Jesns, For judgrment I into
 this world came, that they that see not might see, and
 they that see blind might become. And "heard "of "the
 ${ }^{*}$ Pharisees ${ }^{10}$ these ${ }^{11}$ things ${ }^{1}$ those ${ }^{5}$ who ${ }^{6}$ were ${ }^{\text {with }}{ }^{5}$ him, and they
 said to him, "Also "we thlind 'are? Said to them
 Jesus, if blind ye were, ye would not have sin; but now yo

 Verily verily Isay to yon, He that enters not in by the
 door to the fold of the sheep, but mounts up else-
 where, he a thief is and a robber; buthethat en-
 ters in by the door shepherd is of the sheep. To him
 the door-keeper opens, and the sheep his voice hear,
 and his own sheep he calls by namc, and leads ${ }^{2}$ out ${ }^{\text {'them. }}$
 And when hisown sheep heputs forth before them
 he goes; and the sheep him follow, because they know
 his voice. But a stranger in no wise they should follow,
 hut will flee from him, becanse they know not of strangers
 the voice. This allegory ${ }^{\text {sispoke }}{ }^{3}$ to "them ${ }^{1}$ Jessus.
 but they knew not what it was which he spoke to them.


 it might be Tr .
 ${ }^{2}$ Said ${ }^{3}$ therefore "again ${ }^{\text {bto }}$ "them 'Jesus, Verily verily 1 say

 before mc came thieves are and robbers; but ${ }^{3}$ did tnot ${ }^{\text {bhear }}$
 "them 'the "sheep. I am the door: by me if anyone
 enter in he shall be sared, and shall go in and shall go out, and $\nu 0 \mu \grave{\eta \nu}$ єن่ pasture shall find. The thief comes not except that he may sital
 and may kill and may destroy: I carne that life they might bave,
 and abundantly might have [it]. 1 am the "shepherd 'good. The
 "shepherd ${ }^{\text {'good his life lays down for the sheep: }}$
 bnt the hired servant, and wbr is not [the] shepherd, whose ${ }^{8}$ not
 *are ${ }^{\text {t}}$ the ${ }^{2}$ sheep ${ }^{\text {b }}$ own, sees the wolf coning, and
 leaves the sheep, and flees; and the wolf seizes them
 and scatters the sheep. Now the hired gervant fiees because
 a hired servant he is, and is not hiniself concerned about the sheep.

1 an the ${ }^{\text {she }}$ epherd trood; and 1 knuw those that [are] mine,
 and amknown of those that [arej mine, as ${ }^{\text {a }}$ knows
 'me 'the "Father, and 1 know the Father; and my life
 Ilay down for the sheep. And other sheep I have,
 which are not of this fold; those also ${ }^{1}$ me ${ }^{1}{ }^{\text {it }}{ }^{2}{ }^{2}$ behoves
 to bring, and my voice they will hear ; and there shall be one
 flock, one shepherd. On this account the Father me loves,
 because 1 lay down my lifo, that again Imay take it.
 No one takes it from me, but I lay down it of
 myself. Authority I have to lay down it, and authority $I$ have
 again to take it. This commandment I received from
 my Fither.

7 Then said Jesns unto them again, Verily, verily, I sny unto you, I am the door of the sheep. 8 All that ever came before me are thieves and robbers : but the sheep did not hear them. 91 am the door: by me if any man enter iu. he shail be saved, and shall go in and out, and find pasture. 10 The thief someth not, but for tosteal,avd to kill, aud to destroy: I um conie that they might have life, and that they mighe have it more abundant!y. 11 I am the good shepherd: the good shepherd giveth his life for the sheep. I? But be that is an hireling, and not the shepherd, whose own the sheep are not, seeth the wolf coming, and leareth the sheep, and fleeth: and the wolf catcheth them, and zeattereth the shcep. 13 The hireling fleeth, because he is an hireling, and cateth not for the sheep. 14 I am the good slicpherd, and know my sheep, and am known of mine. 15 is the Father knoweth me, even so know I the Father: and I lay down my life for the sheep. 16 Aud other sheep I have, which are not of this fold: them aiso I must bring, and they shall hear my voi e; and there shall be one fold, and one shopherd. 17 Therefore doth my Father love me, bucause I lay down my life, that I might take it again. 18 No man taketh it from me, but I lay it down of myself. I have power to lay it down, and I have power to take it again. This commandment have I received of my Father. 19 There was a division therefore againamong: the Jews for thes.

[^174]sayings. 20 And many of them said, He hath a devil, and is mad; why hear ye him? 21 Others said, These are not the words of him that hath a devil. Can a devil open the eyes of the blind?

22 And it was at Jerusalem the feast of the dedication, and it was winter. 23 And Jesus walked in the tomple in Solomon's porch. 24 Then came the Jews round about $h \mathrm{~m}$, and said unto him, How long dost thon make ns to doubt? If thon be the Christ, tell us plain1y. 25 Jesus answered them, I told you, and ye believed not: the works that I do in iny Father's name, they bear witness of me. 2.) But Je believe not, because ye are not of my sheep, as I said unto your, 27 My sheep hear my voice, and I know them, and they follow me: 28 and I give unto them eternal life; and they shall never perish, neither shall any man pluck them out of my hand. 29 My Father, which gave them me, is greater than all; anc no man is able to pluck them out of my Father's hand. 30 I and $m y$ Father are one. 31 Then the Jews took up stones again to stone him. 32 Jesus answered them, Many rood works have I shewed you from my Fsther; for which of those works do ye stoneme? 33The Jews answered him, saying, For a good work we
 Jews on acconnt of these words ; ${ }^{2}$ said ${ }^{1}$ but
 many of them, A demon he has and is mad; why bim
 do ye hear? Others said, These sasings are not [those]
 of one possessed by a demon. ${ }^{2}$ A ${ }^{3}$ demon 'is able of [the] blind [the]

eyes to open?
 And took place the feast of dedication at Jerusalem,
 and winter it was. And ${ }^{2}$ was ${ }^{3}$ walking ${ }^{1}$ Jesus in the temple
 in the porch of Solomon. Eneircled ${ }^{3}$ therefore ${ }^{5}$ him
 ${ }^{1}$ the ${ }^{2}$ Jews, and said to him, Until when our soul
 holdest thou in suspense? If thon art the Christ, tell us plain-
 is. ${ }^{2}$ Answercd ${ }^{\text {sthem }}$ 'Jesus, I told you, and
 ye believe not. The works which $I$ do in the name of ${ }^{2}$ Father
 'my, these bear witness concerning me: but ye ${ }^{2}$ not

 I said to you. ${ }^{2}$ Sheep ${ }^{1}$ my my voice hear,
 and I know them, and they follow me; and I life
 eternal give them; and in no wise shall they perish for
 ever, and ${ }^{3}$ shall 'not ${ }^{\text {sseize }}$ "anyone them out of my hand.
 My Father who has given [them] to me greater than all is, and
 no one is able to seize out of the hand of my Father.
 I and the Father one are. ${ }^{\circ}$ Took ${ }^{\text {an }}$ up ${ }^{\text {th }}$ therefore "again $\lambda i \theta o v s ~ o i ~ ' I o v \delta a i ̃ o \iota ~ i v a ~ \lambda ı \theta a ́ \sigma \omega \sigma ı ~ a v ̉ \tau o ́ v . ~ 32 ~ a ̀ \pi \varepsilon к \rho i \theta \eta ~$ ${ }^{\text {tstones }}{ }^{\text {'the }}$ "Jews that they might stone him. ${ }^{2}$ Answered
 ${ }^{3}$ them 'Jesns, Many good works I shewed you from
 my Father; because of which ${ }^{3}$ of ${ }^{3}$ then ${ }^{\text {work }}$ do ye stone me?
 ${ }^{3}$ Answered ${ }^{\text {thim }}{ }^{1}$ the "Jews, saying, For a good

[^175] work we do not stone thee, but for blasphemy, and because
 thou ${ }_{a}{ }^{2}$ man ${ }^{\text {b being makest }}$ thyself God. ${ }^{2}$ Answered ${ }^{3}$ them
 ${ }^{2}$ Jesas, Is it not written in your law, I
 said, ${ }^{3}$ gods 'ye ${ }^{2}$ are? If them he ealled gods, to whom the
 word of God came, (and ${ }^{3}$ cannot ${ }^{\text {bbe }}{ }^{5}$ broken ${ }^{1}$ the "seripture,
 [of him] whom the Father sanctified and sent into the world,
 do ye say, Thon blasphemest, becanse I said, Son of God
 Iam? If I do not the works of my Father, bolieve not
 me; batif Ido, even if me ye believenot, the works
 believe, that ye may perceive and may believe that in me [is]
 the Father, and I in him. They sought therefore again
 him to take, and he went forth out of their hand; and
 departed again beyond the Jordan, to the place where was
 John first baptizing; and heabode there. And
 many came to him, and said, John indeed

 concerning this [man], true were. And "believed 'many

there on him.
Now there was a certain [man] siek, Lazarns of Bethany,
 of the village of Minry and Martha her sister.
${ }^{2}$ It ${ }^{3}$ was
 ${ }^{1}$ and Mary who anointed the Lord withointment and wiped
 his feet with her hair, whose brother Lazarns
 was sick. "Sent ${ }^{3}$ therefore ${ }^{2}$ the ${ }^{2}$ sisters to him, say-
 ing, Lord, 10 , he whom thou lovest is sick. Bnt ${ }^{2}$ having ${ }^{3}$ heard 'Jesus
 said, This sickness is not unto death, but for
 the glory of God, that may be glorified the Son of God by
stone thee not; but for blasphemy : and because that thou, being a man, makest thyself God. 34 Jesus answered them, Is it not written in your law, I said, Yeare gods? 35 If he called them gods. ruto whon the word of God came, and the seripture eannot be broken; 36 say ye of him, whom the Finther hath sanctified. and sent into the world, Thou blasphemest; becanse I said. I am the Son of Gond? 37 If I do not the works of my Father, believe me not. $3 \times$ But if I do, thongh ye beliove not me, believe the works: that ye: may know, and believe that the Frther is in me, and I in him. 39 'Therefore they solnght again to take him: isut he escaped out of their hand, 40 and went away again beyond Jordan into the place where Joln at fir-t baptized; and there he abode. 41 And many resorted unto him, and said, John did no miracle: bit all things that John spake of this man were trae. 42 And many believed on him there.
XI. Now a certain man was sick, named Lazarus, of Bethany, the town of Mary and her sister Martha. 2 (It was thot Mars which anointed theLord with ointment, and wiped his feet with her hair, whose brother Lazarus was sick.) 3 Therefore his sisters sent unto him, saying, Lord. behold, he whom thou lovest is siek. 4 When Jesus heard that, h. said, This slckness i= not unto death, but for the glory of God. that the Son of God might be glorified

[^176]thereby. 5 Now Jesus loved Martha, and her sister: and Lazarus. 6 When he had heard therefore that he was siok, he abole two days still in the same place where he was. 7 Then after that saith he to his disciples, Let us go into Judæa again. $8 H$ is disciples say unto him, Master, the Jews of late sought to stone thee; and goest thou thither again? 9 Jesus answered, Are there not twelve hours in the day? If any man walk in the day, he stumbleth not, because he seeth the light of this world. 10 But if a man walk in the night, he stumbleth, because there is no light in him. 11 These things said he: and after that he saith unto them, Our friend Lazarus sleepeth; but I go, that I may awake him out of sleep. 12 Then said his disciples, Lord, if he sleep, he shall do well. 13 Howbeit Jesus spake of his death: but they thought that he had spoken of taking of rest in sleep. 14 Then eaid Jesus ninto them plainly, Lazarus is dead. 15 And I am glad for your sakes that I was not there, to the intent ye may believe; nevertheless let us go unto him. 16 Then said Thomas, which is called Didymus, unto his fellowdisciples, Let us also go, that we may die with him.

17 Then when Jesus came, he found that he had lain in the grave four days already. 18 Now Bethany was nigh unto Jerusalen, about fif. teen furlongs off: 19 and many of the Jews came to Martha and Mary, to comfort them concerning their
 it. ${ }^{3}$ Loved ${ }^{2}$ now ${ }^{2}$ Jesus Martha and ${ }^{\text {sisister }}$
 ${ }^{1}$ her and Lazarus. When therefore he heard that he is sick,
 then indeed heremained in which ${ }^{2}$ he ${ }^{3}$ was ${ }^{1}$ place two days. Then
 after this he says to the disciples, Let us go into Judea
 again. Say ${ }^{\text {sto }}$ ' him 'the ${ }^{2}$ disciples, Rabbi, just now ${ }^{3}$ were
 ${ }^{4}$ seeking ${ }^{7}$ thee ${ }^{\text {s }}$ to ${ }^{6}$ stone ${ }^{1}$ the ${ }^{2}$ Jews, and again goest thou thither?
 ${ }^{2}$ Answered ${ }^{1}$ Jesus, ${ }^{5}$ Not ${ }^{6}$ twelve ${ }^{3}$ are ${ }^{4}$ there hours in the
 day? If anyone walk in the day, he stumbles not,
 because the light of this world be sees; but if anyone
 walk in the night, he stumbles, because the light is not in
 him. These things hesaid; and after this hesays to them, La-
 zarus our friend has fallen asleep; but I go that I may
 awake him. "Said 'therefore his disciples, Lord,
 if he has fallen asleep he will get well. But ${ }^{2}$ bad ${ }^{\text {² }}$ spoken ${ }^{1}$ Jesus of
 his death, but they thought that of the rest
 of sleep he speaks. Then therefore ${ }^{2}$ said ${ }^{3}$ to ${ }^{\text {them }}{ }^{\text {thes }}$
 plainly, Lazarus died. And I rejoice on your account,
 in order that ye mas believe, that I was not there. But let us go to
 him. ${ }^{2}$ Said ${ }^{1}$ therefore Thomas, called Didymus, to the
 айтой.
him.

 days already having been in the tomb. Now ${ }^{2}$ was ${ }^{1}$ Bethany
 near to Jerusalem, about "off "farlongs ${ }^{1}$ fifteen, and
 many of the Jews had come unto those around
 Martha and Mary, that they might console them concerning
$\tau 0 \tilde{v}_{.} \dot{\alpha} \delta \varepsilon \lambda \phi o \tilde{v}_{-}{ }^{\circ} \alpha \dot{v} \tau \tilde{\omega} \nu . \|$ their brother.
 Martha therefore when she heard that
 Jesus is coming, met him; but Mary in the honse was
 sitting. Then said Martha to Jesus, Lord, if
 thou hadst been here, my brother had not died; but
 even now I know that whatsoever thou mayest ask of God, ${ }^{2}$ will ${ }^{3}$ give
 thee ${ }^{1}$ God. Says to her Jesus, ${ }^{3}$ Will ${ }^{\text {rrise }}{ }^{5}$ again ${ }^{2}$ brother
 ${ }^{\text {in }}$ thy. Says to him Martha, I know that he will rise again in the
 resurrection in the last day. "Said ${ }^{3}$ to ${ }^{4}$ her ${ }^{1}$ Jesus,
 am the resurrection and the life: he that believes on me,
 thongh he die he shall live; and everyone who lives and believes
 on me, in no wise shall die forever. Belicvest thou this?
 Shesays to him, Yea, Lord; I have believed that thou art the
 Christ, the Son of God, who into the world comes.
 And these things having said she went away, and called Mary
 her sister
 come and calls thee. She when she heard rises np quickly
 and comes to him. Nownotyet had "come 'Jesus
 into the village, but was in the place where "met ${ }^{3} \mathrm{him}$
 ${ }^{1}$ Martha. The Jews therefore who were with her in the honse
 and consoling her, having seen Mary that quickiy

 She is going to the tomb that she may weep there. Mary therefore
 when she came where "was 'Jesus, seeing him, fell at
 his feet, saying to him, Lcrd, if thou hadst been here

brother. 20 Then Martha, as soon as she heard that Jesus was coming, went and met him : bnt Mary sat still in the house. 21 Then said Martha nutn Jeeus, Lord, if thou hadst been here, my brother had not died. 22 But I know. that even now, whatsoever thon wilt ask of God, God will give it thee. 23 Jesus saith nnto her, Thy brother shall rise again. 24 Martha saith nnto him, I know that he shall rise again in the resurrection at the last day. 25 Jesus said unto her, I am the resurrection, and the life: he that believeth in me, thongh he were dead, yet shall he live: 26 and whosoever liveth and believeth in me shall never die. Believest thou this? 27 She saith unto him, Yea, Lord: I believe that thou art the Christ, the Son of God, which should come into the world. 28 And when she had so said, she went her way, and called Mary her sister secretly, saying. The Master is come, and calleth for thee. 29 As soon as she heard that, she arose quickly, and came unto him. 30 Now Jesus was not yet come into the town, but was in that place where Martha met him. 31 The Jews then which were with her in the house, and comforted her, when they saw Mary, that she rose up hastily and went out, followed her, saying, She goeth unto the grave to weep there. 32 Then when Mary was come where Jesns was, and saw him, she fell down at bis feet, saying unto him, Lord, if thou hadst been here, my brother had not died. 33 When Jesu* therefore saw her weeping,
and the Jews also weeping which came with her, he groaned in the spirit, and was troubled, 34 and said, Where have ye laid him? They said unto him, Lord, come and see. 35 Jesus wept. 36 Then said the Jews, Behold how he loved him! 37 And some of them said, Could not this man, which opened the eyes of the blind, have cansed that even this man should not have died? 38 Jesus therefore again groaning in himself cometh to the grave. It was a care, and a stone lay upon it. 39 Jesus said, Take ye away the stone. Martha, the sister of him that was dead, saith unto him, Lord, by this time he stinketh: for he hath been dead four days. $40 \mathrm{Je}-$ sus saith unto her, Said I not unto thee, that, if thou wouldest believe, thou shouldest see the glory of God? 41 Then they took away the stone from the place where the dead was laid. And Jesus lifted up his eyes, and said, Father, I thank thee that thou hast heard me. 42 And I knew that thou hearest me always: but because of the people which stand by I said $i t$, that they may believe that thou hast sent me. 43 And when he thus had spoken, he cried with a lond voice, Lazarus, come forth. 44 And he that was dead came forth, bound hand and foot with graveclothes: and his face was bound abont with a napkin. Jesus saith nnto them, Loose him, and let himgo.

45 Then many of the Jews which came to Mary, and had scen the things which Jesus did, believed on him. 46 But some of them went their ways to the Pharisees, and told
 her weieping, and the ${ }^{2}$ who ${ }^{3}$ came ${ }^{4}$ with ${ }^{5}$ her ${ }^{1}$ Jews
 weeping, he groaned in spirit, and troubled himself
 and said, Where have ye laid him; Theysay to him, Lord,
 come and see. ${ }^{2}$ Wept ${ }^{1}$ Jesus. ${ }^{3}$ Said therefore ${ }^{1}$ the
 ${ }^{2}$ Jews, Behold how he loved him! But some of them
 said, Was not ${ }^{3}$ able 'this [²man] who opened the eyes
 of the blind [man], to have caused that also this one should not have died?
 Jesus therefore again groaning in himself comes
 to the tomb. Now it was a cave, and a stone was lying upon
 it. ${ }^{2}$ Says ${ }^{1}$ Jesus, ${ }^{2}$ Take away the stone. ${ }^{2}$ Says ${ }^{1}$ to ${ }^{2}$ him
 ${ }^{5}$ the ${ }^{6}$ sister ${ }^{7}$ of ${ }^{~}{ }^{\text {him }}{ }^{9}{ }^{9}$ who ${ }^{10}$ has ${ }^{11}$ died, ${ }^{4}$ Martha, Lord, already hestinks,
 ${ }^{4}$ four ${ }^{5}$ days ${ }^{\text {for }}{ }^{2}$ it ${ }^{3}$ is. $\quad{ }^{2}$ Says ${ }^{3}$ to ther ${ }^{1}$ Jesus, Said I not
 to thee, that if thon shouldest believe, thou shalt see the glory of God?
 They took away therefore the stone where ${ }^{3}$ was ${ }^{1}$ the ${ }^{2}$ dead ${ }^{4}$ laid.
 And Jesus lifted [his] eyes upwards, and said, Fa-
 ther, I thank thee that thou heardest me; and I knew that
 always me thou hearest; but on account of the crowd who stand
 around I said [it], that they might beliere that thou me didst send. $43 \mathrm{Kai} \tau a \tilde{v} \tau \alpha \quad \varepsilon i \pi \omega \dot{\nu}, \quad \phi \omega \nu \tilde{\eta}$, $\mu \varepsilon \gamma a ́ \lambda \eta$ ह̇краv́ $\alpha a \sigma \varepsilon \nu$, ムáAnd these things haring said, with a ${ }^{2}$ voice ${ }^{1}$ lood he cried, La-
 zarus, come forth. And came forth he who had been dead, bound
 feet and hands with grave clothes, and his face
 with a handkerchief bound about. "Says ${ }^{3}$ to ${ }^{\text {them }}{ }^{2}$ Jesus, Loose
 him and let [him] go.
 Many therefore of the Jews who came to
 Mary and saw what ${ }^{\text {did }}{ }^{\text {TJ Jesus, }}$ believed घiç aủ兀óv. $46 \tau \iota \nu$ ç on him ; but some of them went to the Phari-
 $p$ ǒ $\psi n$ thou shouldest see LTTraw. gTTrA. $\quad+a v i \tau o ̀ \nu$ him T[Tr]A.

${ }^{t}$ Mapıà $\mu$ lttita.
vô Tra.
(read he did) alitraw.
 sees and told them what ${ }^{2}$ did ${ }^{2}$ 'Jesus. Gathered
 therefore the chief priests and the Pharisees a council, and said,
 What dowe? for this man many signs does.
 If we let alone him thus, all will believe on him,
 and will come the Romans and will take away from us both the place
 and the nation. But acertain one of them, Caiaphas, high priest
 being of that year, said to them, Ye know
 nothing, nor consider that it is profitable for ns that one
 man should die for the people, and not ${ }^{2}$ whole 'the nation
 should perish. But this from himself hesaid not, but high
 priest being of that year, prophesied that ${ }^{2}$ was ${ }^{3}$ about
 ${ }^{\text {'Jesus }}$ to die for the nation; and not for'
 the nation only, but that also the children of God who have been
 scattered abroad he mightgather together into one. From that ${ }^{2}$ therefore
 day they took counsel together that they might kill him.
 Jesus therefore no longer publicly walked among the
 Jews, but went away thence into the conitry near the
 desert, to ${ }^{4}$ Ephraim ${ }^{3}$ called ${ }^{2}{ }^{2}{ }^{2}$ city, and there he stayed $\mu \varepsilon \tau \dot{\alpha} \tau \tilde{\omega} \nu . \mu \alpha \theta \eta \tau \tilde{\omega} \nu .{ }^{1} \alpha \dot{v} \tau \sigma \tilde{v} .{ }^{11}$
with his disciples.
 Now ${ }^{6}$ was ${ }^{7}$ near ${ }^{\text {t the }}$ "passover ${ }^{3}$ of ${ }^{4}$ the ${ }^{5}$ Jews, and went up
 many to Jerusalem out of the country before the passover, that
 they might purify themselves. They were seeking therefore Jesus, and
 were saying among one another in the temple standing, What does itseem
 to you, that in no wise he will come to the feast? Now had given
 both the chief priests and the Pharisees a command, that if anyone
 should know where he is he should shew [it], that they might take him.
them what things Jesus had done. 47 Then gathered the chief priests and the Pharisees a council, and said, What do we? for this man doeth many miracles. 48 If we let him thos alonc, all men will believe ou him: and the Romans shall come and take away both our place and nation. 49 And one of them, named Caiaphas, being the high priest that same rear, said unto them, "Ye know nothing at all, 50 nor consider that it is 6 x pedient for us, that one man should die for the people, and that the whole artion perish not. 51 Aud this spake he not of himself: but being high priest that year, he prophesied that Jesus should die for that nation; 52 and not for that nation only, but that also he should gather together in ons the children of God that were scattered abroad. 53 Then from that day forth they took counsel together for to pat him to death. 54 Jesus therefore walked no more openly among the Jews; but went thence unto a country near to the wilderness, into a city called Ephraim, and there continued with his disciples.

55 And the Jews' passover was nigh at hand: and many went out of the country up to Jerusalem before the passover, to purify themselves. 56 Then sought they for Jesus, and spake among themselves, as they stood in the temple, What think ye, that he will not come to the feast? 57 Now both the chief priests and the Pharisees had given a commandment, that, if any man knew where he were, he should shew it, that they might take him.
XII. Then Jesus six days before the passover came to Bethany, where Lazarus was which had been dead, whom he raised from the dead. 2 There they made him a supper; and Martha served: but Lazarus was one of them that sat at the table with him. 3 Then took Mary a poand of ointment of spikenard, very costly, and anointed the feet of Jesus, and wiped his feet with her hair : and the house was filled with the odour of the ointmont. 4 Then saith one of his disciples, Judas Iscariot, Simon's son, which should betray him, 5 Why was not this ointment sold for three hundred pence, and given to the poor? 6 This he said, not that he cared for the poor ; but because he was a thief, and had the bag, and bare what was put therein. 7 Then said Jesus, Let her alone : against the day of my burying hath she kept this. 8 For the poor always ye have with you; but me ye have not always.

9 Mnch people of the Jews therefore knew that he was there: and they came not for Jesus'sake only, but that they might see Lazarus also, whom he had raised from the dead. 10 But the chief priests consulted that they might put Lazarus also to death ; 11 because that by reason of him many of the Jews went away, and believed on Jesus.

12 On the next day much people that were come to the feast, when they heard that Jesus was coming to Jerusalem, 13 took branches of palm trees, and went forth to meet him, and
 Jesustherefore ${ }^{3}$ before ${ }^{1}$ six ${ }^{2}$ days the passover came to
 Bethany, where was Lazarus who had died, whom he raised ह̇к
 from among [the] dead. They made therefore him a supper there,
 and Martha served, but Lazarus one was of those re-
 clining with him. Mary therefore having taken a pound of ointment
 of 'nard 'pure of great price, anointed the feet of Jesus,
 and wiped with her hair his feet; and the house
 was filled with the odour of the ointment. Says therefore one of
 his disciples, Judas, Simon's [son] Iscariote, who
 was about him to deliver up, Why ${ }^{3}$ this *ointment ${ }^{2}$ not
 ${ }^{3}$ was sold for three hundred denarii, and given to [the] poor? ${ }^{\text {a }}$ he ${ }^{3}$ said
 ${ }^{\text {' but this, }}$ not that for the poor he was caring, but because

a thief he was, and the bag had, and what was put into
 [it] carried. ${ }^{3}$ Said "therefore ${ }^{1}$ Jesus, Let alone ${ }^{1}$ her: for
 the day of my burial has she kept it: "the
 ${ }^{3}$ poor for always ye have with you, but me not always ย $\chi$ モ $\ell \varepsilon$.
ye have.
 ${ }^{7}$ Knew ${ }^{\text {t }}$ therefore ${ }^{1}$ a ${ }^{\text {c crowd }}{ }^{\text {g great }}$ *of ${ }^{5}$ the ${ }^{6}$ Jews that there
 heis; and they came, not because of Jesus only, but that
 also Lazarus they might see whom he raised from among [the] dead.
 But ${ }^{4}$ took ${ }^{\text {s }}$ counsel ${ }^{1}$ the ${ }^{2}$ chief ${ }^{4}$ priests that also Lazarus they $\kappa \tau \varepsilon i \nu \omega \sigma \iota \nu, 11$ ö $\boldsymbol{\tau} \iota \quad \pi 0 \lambda \lambda o i \quad \delta_{i}$ av̉ròv $\dot{v} \pi \tilde{\eta} \gamma o \nu$

 'of ${ }^{\text {the }}$ ' ${ }^{3}$ Jews and were believing on Jesus.
 On the morrow a ${ }^{2}$ crowd ${ }^{\text {tgreat }}$ who came to the feast,
 having heard that ${ }^{2}$ is ${ }^{\text {c }}$ coming ${ }^{\text {J Jesus }}$ into Jerusalem, took
 branches of the palms and went out to meet him,



 (crowd) T. d- $\dot{o}$ glttraw. e aútév them w.
 and were crying, Hosanna, blessed [is] he who comes in [the]
 name of [the] Lord, the king of Israel. ${ }^{3}$ Having ${ }^{4}$ found ${ }^{1}$ and
 ${ }^{2}$ Jesus a young ass sat upon it, as it is writ-
 ten. Fear not, danghter of Sion: behold, thy king
 comes, sitting on a colt of an ass. ${ }^{2}$ These ${ }^{3}$ things ${ }^{2}$ now ${ }^{7}$ not
 "knew this ${ }^{\text {d }}$ disciples at the first, but when was glorified
 Jesns then they remembered that these things were of him
 written, and these things they did to him. Bore witness therefore
 the crowd that was with him, when Lazarus he called ont of
 the tomb, and raised him from among [the] dead. On account of
 this also met him the crowd, because it heard ${ }^{5}$ this
 ${ }^{1}$ of ${ }^{2}$ his ${ }^{3}$ having ${ }^{4}$ done sign. $\quad$ The ${ }^{2}$ therefore ${ }^{~}{ }^{\text {P Phariseos }}$ said
 among themselves, Doyesee that yegain nothing? lo, the world ó $\pi i \sigma \omega$ аи̇тov $\dot{\alpha} \pi \tilde{\eta} \lambda \theta \varepsilon \nu$.
after him is gone.

 they might worship in the feast; these therefore came
 to Philip, who was from Bethsaida of Galilee, and they asked
 him saying, Sir, we desire ${ }^{3}$ Jesus ${ }^{2}$ to "see. ${ }^{\text {bcomes }}$
 -Philip and tells Andrew, and again Andrew
 and Philip tell Jesus. Bat Jesus an-

*wered them saying, ${ }^{3}$ Has ${ }^{*}$ come ${ }^{\text {t }}$ the ${ }^{2}$ hour that should be glorified
 the Son of man. Verily verily I say to you, Unless the
 grain of whent falling into the ground should die, it alone
 abides ; but if it should die, much fruit it bears. He that loves
 his life shall lose it, and he that hates
 ${ }_{2}$ life ${ }^{1}$ his in this world to life eternal shall keep




any man serve me, let him follow me; and where I am, there shall also my servant be: if any man serveme, him will my Father honour.


 anyone me serve, ${ }^{2}$ will ${ }^{5}$ honour ${ }^{1}$ him ${ }^{3}$ the ${ }^{*}$ Father.
 Now my soul bas been troubled, and what shall I say? Father,
 save me from thishour. Bat on acconnt of this I came

27 Now is my soul troubled; and what shall I say? Father, save me from this hour: but for this cause came I unto this hour. 28 Father, glorify thy name. Then came there a voicc from heaven, saying, I have both glorified it, and will glorify it again. 29 The people therefore, that stood by, and heard it, said that it thundered: others said, An angel spake to him. 30 Jesus answered and said, This voice came not because of me, but for your sakes. 3I Now is the judgment of this world: now shall the prince of this world be cast out. 32 And I, if I be lifted up from the earth, will draw all men unto me. 33 This he said, signifying what death he shonld die. 34 The people answered him, We have heard out of the law that Christ abideth for ever: and how sayest thou, The Son of man must be lifted up? who is this Son of man? 35 Then Jesus said unto them, Yet a little while is the light with you. Waik while ye have the light, lest darkness come upon you : for he that walketh in darkness knoweth not whither he goeth. 36 While ye have light, believe in the light, that ye may be the children of light. These things spakeJesns, and departed, and did hide himself from them. 37 But though he had done so many miracles before them, yet they believed not on him: 38 that the sayiug of Esaias the prophct might be ful-
 to thishour. Father, glorify thy name.
 Therefore came a voice out of heaven, ${ }^{2}$ Both ${ }^{1}$ I glorified and again
 will glorify [it]. Therefore the crowd which stood [there] and heard
 said, Thunder there has been: others said, An angel to him
 has spoken. ${ }^{2}$ Answered ${ }^{1}$ Jesus and said, Not because of me
 this voice has come, but because of yon. Now judgment
 is of this world; now the prinee of this world
 shall be cast out: and I if I be lifted ap from the earth, ${ }^{\text {a }}$ all
 ${ }^{1}$ will "draw to myself. But this he said, signifying
 by what death he was about to die. ${ }^{3}$ Answered "him
 ${ }^{2}$ the ${ }^{2}$ crowd, We heard out of the law that the Christ
 abides for ever, and how "thou ${ }^{1}$ sayest, that must be lifted up
 the Son of man? Who is this Son of man?
 ${ }^{3}$ Said "therefore "to ${ }^{\text {sthem }}$ 'Jesus, Yet a little while the
 light with you is. Walk while the light ye have, that
 not ${ }^{\text {² }}$ darkness ${ }^{\text {syou }}$ "may "overtake. And he who walks in the
 darkness knows not where he goes. While the light ye have, be-
 lieve in the light, that sons of light ye may become. These things
 spoke Jesus, and going away was hid from them.
 But[though] so many "he signs had done before them
 they believed not on him, that the word of Esaias the pro-

[^177] phet might befalfilled, which he said, Lord, who believed
 our report? and the arm of [the] Lord to whom was it revealed?
 On this account they could not believe, because again said
 Ezaias, He has blinded their
 harclened their heart, that they should not see with the
 eyes and understand with the heart and be converted,
 I should heal them. These things said Esaias, when he saw
 hisglory, and spoke concerning him. Althoughindeed
 eren fromamong the rulers many believed on him,
 but on account of the Pharisees they confessed not, that not
 put out of the synagogue they might be; for they loved the glory
 of men more than the glory of God. ${ }^{2}$ Jesus
 ${ }^{\text {'but ched and said, Hethat believes on me, belieses not on }}$
 me, but on him who sent me; and he that beholds me,

 havecome, that everyone that believes on me in the darkness "not
 ${ }^{1}$ may abide. And if anyone ${ }^{\text {of }}{ }^{5}$ me ${ }^{1}$ hear ${ }^{2}$ the ${ }^{3}$ words and "not

${ }^{\text {b }}$ beliere, $\quad$ I do not judge him, for I came not that I might judge
 the world, but that I might save the world. Hethat rejeets
 me and does not receive mywords, has him who judges
 him: the word which I spoke, that shall judge bim in the
 last day; for I from myself spoke not, but
 the ${ }^{2}$ who ${ }^{3}$ sent 'me ${ }^{2}$ Father, himself me commandment gave what
 I should say and what I should speak; and I know that his commandment
 life eternal is. What thercfore ${ }^{2}$ speak ${ }^{1} \mathrm{I}$, as has said to me ¿ $\pi a \tau i j \rho$, ӧ̈т $\omega$ g $\lambda a \lambda \tilde{\omega}$. the Father, so I speak.
 Now before the feast of the passover, ${ }^{2}$ knowing ${ }^{1}$ Jesus that when Jesus knew that

[^178]his hour was come that he should depart ont of this world unto the Father, having loved his own which were in the world, he loved them unto the end. 2 And supper being ended, the devil haring now pat into the heart of Judas Iscariot, Simon's son, to betray him; 3 Jesus knowing that the Father had given all things into his hands, and that he was come from God, and went to God; 4 he risethfrom supper, and laid aside his garments; and took a towel, and girded himself. 5 After that he poureth water into a bason, and began to wash the disciples' feet, and to wipe them with the towel wherewith he was girded. 6 Then cometh he to Simon Peter: and Peter saith unto him, Lord, dost thou wash my feet? 7 Jesus answered and said unto him, What I do thou knowest not now ; but thou shalt know hereafter. 8 Pe ter saith unto him, Thou shalt never wash my feet. Jesus answered him, If I wash thee not, thou hast no part with me. 9 Simon Peter saith unto him, Lord not my feet only, bui also $m y$ hands and $m y$ head. 10 Jesus saith to him, He that is washed needeth not save to wash his feet, but is clean every whit: and ye are clean, but not all. 11 For he knew who should betray him; therefore said he, Ye are not all clean. 12 So after he had washed their feet, and had taken his garments, and was set down again, he said unto them, Know ye what I have done to you? 13 Ye call me
 has come his hour that he should depart out of this world
 to the Father, having loved his own which [were] in the
 world to [the] ond he loved them. and supper taking

 of Judas, Simon's [son] Iscariote, that him he should deliver up,
 ${ }^{2}$ knowing ${ }^{\text {J Jesus }}{ }^{3}$ that ${ }^{5}$ all ${ }^{10}$ things ${ }^{6}$ has ${ }^{7}$ given ${ }^{8}$ him ${ }^{4}$ the ${ }^{5}$ Father
 into [his] hands, and that from God hecame out and to
 God goes, herises from the sapper and lays aside [his]
 garments and having taken a towel he girded himself: afterwards he
 pours water into the washing-basin, and began to wash the feet
 of the disciples, and to wipe [them] with the towel with which he was
 girded, He comes therefore to Simon Peter, and
 ${ }^{2}$ says ${ }^{3}$ to ${ }^{*}$ him ${ }^{4}$ he, Lord, ${ }^{2}$ thou ${ }^{3}$ of ${ }^{4}$ me ${ }^{1}$ dost wash the feet?
 ${ }^{2}$ Answered ${ }^{\text {IJesus }}$ and said to him, What 1 do thou ${ }^{2}$ not
 ${ }^{1}$ knowest now, but thon shalt know hereafter. ${ }^{2}$ Says ${ }^{3}$ to ${ }^{\text {b him }}{ }^{\text {'Pe- }}$
 ter, In no wise mayest thou wash my feet for ever.
 ${ }^{2}$ Answered ${ }^{3}$ him ${ }^{1}$ Jesus, Unless 1 wash thee, thon hast not
 part with me. ${ }^{3}$ Says to ${ }^{5}$ him ${ }^{1}$ Simon ${ }^{2}$ Peter, Lord, not
 my feet only, but also the hands and the head.

 'has [other] than the feet to wash, but is clean
 wholly; and ye clean are, but not all. For he knew
 him who was delivering up him : onaccount of this he said, ${ }^{3}$ Not ${ }^{4}$ all
 'clean 'ye ${ }^{\text {a are. }}$. When therefore he had washed their feet,
 and taken his garments, having reclined again, he said

 "





 the Teacher and the Lord, and well ye say, ${ }^{2} I^{3}$ am $\left[{ }^{4} 80\right]{ }^{3}$ for.
 If therefore 1 washed your feet, the Lord and the
 Teacher, also ye ought of one another to wash the feet;
 for an example I gave you, that as I did to yoz,
 also ye should do. Verily verily $I$ say to you, ${ }^{3}$ Is ${ }^{4}$ not ${ }^{1}$ a ${ }^{2}$ bondman
 greater than his lord, nor a messenger greater than he who sent
 him. If these things ye know, blessed are ye if vedo
 them. Not of as all 'you I speak. I know whom


I chose, but that the scripture might be fulifilied, He that eats
 ${ }^{2}$ with ${ }^{3}$ me ${ }^{\text {b }}$ bread lifted up against me bis heel.
 From this time I tell you, before it comes to pass, that when it come
 to pass, ye may believe that I am [he]. Verily verily I say to you,
 He that receives whonsoever I shall send, me receives; and he that
 wie receives, receives him who sent me. These things
 saying Jesus was troubled in spirit, and testified
 and said, Verily verily I say to you, that one of you will deliver up
 me. ${ }^{4}$ Looked ${ }^{3}$ therefore supon ${ }^{\text {' one }}$ 'another ${ }^{1}$ the ${ }^{2}$ disciples, doubt-
 ing of whom he speaks. But there was reclining one
 of his disciples in the bosom of Jesus, whom ${ }^{2}$ loved ${ }^{1}$ Jesus.




 breast of Jesus, says to him, Lord, who is it? ${ }^{2}$ an-

 morsel, shall give [it]. And having dipped the morsel he gives [it]
 to Judas, Simon's [son] Iscariote. And after the morsel,

Master and Lord: and ye say well; for so 3 am. 14 If I then, your Lord and Master, have washed your feet; ye also ought to washone another's feet. 15 For I have given you an example,that yeshonld do as I have done to you. 16 Verily, verily, I say unto you, The servant is not greater than his lord; neither he that is sent greater than he that sent him. 17. If ye know there things, happy are ye if ye do them. 18 I speak not of you all: I know whom I have chosen: bat that the scripture may be fulfilled. He that eateth bread with me hath lifted up his heel against me. 19 Now I tell you before it come. that, when it is come to pass, ye may believe that I amhe. 20 Verily, verily, I say anto you, He that receiveth whomsoever I send receiveth me; and he that receiveth me receiveth him that sent me. 21 When Jesus had thus said, he was troubled in spirit, and testified, and said, Verily, verily, I say unto you, that one of you shall betray me. 22 Then the disciples looked one on another, doubting of whom he spake. 23 Now there was leaning on Jesus' bosom one of his disciples, whom Jesas loved. 24 Simon Peter therefore beckoned to him, that he should ask who it should be of whom he spake. 25 He then lying on Jesus' breast saith unto him, Lord, who is it? 26 Je sus answered, He it is, to whom I shall give a sop, when I have dipped it. And when he had dipped the sop, he gave it to Judas Iscariot, the son of Simon. 27 Aud after the sop

[^179]Satan entered into him. Then said Jesus unto him, That thou doest, do quiekly. 28 Now no man at the table knew for what intent he snake this unto him. 24 For some of ihem thought, because Judas had the bag, that Jesus had baid uato him, Buy thase things that we have need of against the feast; or, that he should give something to the poor. 30 He then naving received the sop went immediately out: and it was night.

31 Therefore, when he was gone out, Jesus said, Now is the Son of man glorified, and God is glorified in him. 32, If God be glorified in him, God shall also giorify hin in himself, and shall straightway giorify him. 33 Little children, yet a little while I am with you. Ye shall seek me: and as I said unto the Jews, Whither I go, ye cannot come; so now I say to solu. 34 A new commandment I give unto you, That ye love one auother; as I have loved you, that ye also love one another. 35 By this shall all men know that ye are my disciples, if ye have loveone to another. 36 Simon Peter said unto him, Lord, whitler goest thou? Jesus answered him, Whither I go, thou canst not follow me now; but thou shalt follow me afterwards. 37 Peter said unto him, Lord, why caunot I follow thee now? I will lay down my life for thy sake. 38 Jesus answered him, Wilt thou lay down thy life for my sake? Verily, verily, I say unto thee, The coek shall not orow, till thou hast denied me thrice.
 then entered into him Satan. ${ }^{3}$ Says ${ }^{2}$ therefore ${ }^{4}$ to ${ }^{5} \mathrm{him}$
 ${ }^{2}$ Jesus, What thou doest, do quickly. But this no one
 knew of those reclining wherefore he spoke to him; for some
 thonght, since ${ }^{3}$ the ${ }^{\text {b bag }}{ }^{2}{ }^{\text {had }} \quad{ }^{1}$ Judas, that ${ }^{2}{ }^{\text {s }}{ }^{3}$ ssaying
 ${ }^{4}$ to ${ }^{5}$ him 'Jesus, Buy what things need [of] we have for
 the feast ; or to the poor that something he should give. Having
 received therefore the morsel he immediately went out; aud it was $\nu$ v́g.
night.
 When he was gone out "cays 'Jesus, Now has been glorified
 the Son of man, and God has been glorified in him. If
 God has been glorified in him, also God shall glorify him in
 himself, and immediately shall glorify him. Little children, yet
 a little while with you I am. Ye will seek me; and, as I said to the


Jews, That where "go II, ye are notable to come,
 also to you I say now. A ${ }^{2}$ commandment ${ }^{1}$ new I give to sou, that
 ye should love one another; according as I loved you, that "also 'ye
 should love one another. By this shall "know ${ }^{1}$ all that to me
 disciples yeare, if love ye have among one another. ${ }^{3}$ Says
 to "him 'simon "Peter," Lord, where goest thou? "Answered ${ }^{3}$ him
 'Jesus, Where I go thou art not able me now to follow,
 but afterwards thou shalt follow me. ${ }^{2}$ Says ${ }^{2}$ to "him ${ }^{1}$ Peter,
 Lord, why am I not able thee to follow now? "life
 ${ }^{{ }^{2} \mathrm{my}}$ for thee I will lay down. ${ }^{2}$ Answered ${ }^{3}$ him ${ }^{2}$ Jeasus,
 Thy life for me thou witt lay down! Verily verily I say
 to thee, in no wise [the] cock will crow until thou wilt deny me т is .
thriee.



 e $\phi \omega \nu \eta \dot{\sigma} \boldsymbol{\eta}$ l.tTra.
f ả $\rho \nu \dot{\jmath} \sigma \eta$ LTTrA.
 Let not be troabled your heart; ye believe on God,
 also on me believe. In the house of my Father abodes
 'many there are ; otherwise I would have told you; I go to pre-
 pare a place for you; and if Igo and prepare for you
 a place, again I am coming and will receive you to my -
 self, that where ${ }^{2}$ am I ${ }^{2}$ also sye may be. And where I
 go yeknow and the way yeknow. ${ }^{2}$ Says ${ }^{3}$ to "him 'Thomas,
 Lord, we know not where thongoest, and how can we the
 way know? ${ }^{2}$ Says ${ }^{3}$ to *him ${ }^{1}$ Jesus, 1 am the way
 and the truth and the life. No one comes to the Father
 but by me. If ye had known me, also my Father
 ye would bave known; and henceforth ye know him, and have
 seen him. ${ }^{2}$ Says ${ }^{3}$ to ${ }^{\text {him }}{ }^{2}$ Philip, Lord, shew us
 the Father, and it saffices us. ${ }^{2}$ Says ${ }^{\text {s to }}$ "him ${ }^{1}$ Jesus,
 So long a time with you amI, and thou hast not known me,
 Philip? He that hasseen me, hasseen the Father; and how
 ${ }^{2}$ thou ${ }^{\text {s }}$ 'ayest, Shew us the Father? Believest thou not that
 I [am] in the Father, and the Father ${ }^{2}{ }^{\text {in }}$ "me ${ }^{2}{ }^{1 s}$ ? The words
 which I speak to you, from myself I speak not; but the Father
 who in me abides he does the works. Believe me
 that $I[a m]$ in the Father, and the Father in me; but if not,
 because of the works themselves believe me. Verily verily 1 say
 to you, He that believes on me, the works which I do, also he
XIV. Let not your heart he troubled: yo believe in God, believe also in me. 2 In my Father's bouse are many mansions: if it were not so. I would have told you. I go to prepare a place for you. 3 And if I go and prepare a place for you, I will come again, and receive you unto myself ; that where I am, there ye may be also. 4 And whither I go ye know, and the way ye know. 5 Thomas saith nnto him, Lord, we know not whither thou goest; and how can we know the way? 6 Jesus saith unto him, I am the way, the truth, and the life: no man cometh unto the Father, but by me. 7 If ye had known me, ye should have known my Father also: and from henceforth je know him, and have seen him. 8 Philip saith unto him, Lord, shew us the Father, and it sufficeth ns. 9 Jesus saith unto him, Have I been so long time with you, and jet hast thou not known me, Philip? he that hath seen me hath seen the Father ; and how sayest thou then, Shew us the Frther? 10 Believest thou not that I am in the Father, and the Father in me? the words that I speak unto you I speak not of nyyself: but the Father that dwelleth in me, he doeth the works. $11 \mathrm{Be}-$ lieve me that I am in the Father, and the Father in me: or else believe me for the very works'sake. 12 Verily, verily, I say unto yon, He that believeth on me, the works that I doshall he do also; and greater works than these shall he do; because I go unto my Father. 13 And whatsoever ye shall ask in
 shall do, and greater than these he shall do, becanse $\bar{I}$ to
 my Father
go.
And whatsoever ye may ask in




 av่าวขิ does his works TTra. $\quad$ c [av่ e- Moו $\mathrm{T}[\mathrm{Tr}] . \quad \mathrm{f}$ - mov (read the father) LTTra.
my name, that will I do, that the Father may be glorified in the Son. 14 If ye shall ask any thing in my name, I will do it. 15 If je love me, keep my commandments. 16 And I will pray the Father, and ho shall give you another Comforter, that he may abide with you for ever; 17 even the Spirit of truth; whom the world cannot receive, because it seeth him not, neither knoweth him: but ye know him; for he dwelleth with you, and shall be in you. 18 I will not leave you comfortless: I will come to you. 19 Yet a little while, and the world seeth twe no more; but ye see me: because I live, ye shall live also. 20 At that day yeshall know that I am in my Father, and ye in me, and I in you. 21 He that hath my commandments, and keepeth them, he it is that loveth me: and he that loveth me shall be loved of my Father, and I will love him, and will manifest myself to him. 22 Judas saith unto him, not Iscariot, Lord, how is it that thou wilt manifest thyself unto us, and not unto the world? 23 Jesus answered and saidunto him, If a man love me, he will keep my words: and my Father will love him, and we will come unto him, and make our abode with him. 24 He that loveth me not keepeth not my sayings: and the word which ye hear is not mine, but the Father's which sent me. 25 These thiugs have I spoken unto you, being yet present with you. 26 But the Comforter, which is the Holy Ghost, whom the Father will send in my name, he shall teach you all things, and bring all things to your remernbrance,
 my name, this will I do, that may be glorified the Father in the
 Son. If anything ye nsk in my name, I will do [it].
 If ye love me, ${ }_{\text {zammandments }}{ }_{\text {ing }}$ keep.
 And I will ask the Father, and another Paraclete
 he will give yon, that he may remain with yon for ever, the

Spirit of truth, whom the world cannot receive, because
 it does not see him, nor know him; butye know
 him, for with you he abides, and in you ahall be. I will not leave
 you orphans, I am coming to you. Yet a little while and the
 world me no longer sees, but ye see me: because I
 live, ${ }^{2}$ also ye shall live. In that day shall ${ }^{2}$ know
 rye that $\mathrm{I}[\mathrm{am}]$ in my Father, and ye in me, and I
 in you. He that has my commandments and keeps them,
 he it is that loves me; bat he that loves me, shall be loved
 by my Father ; and I willove him, and
 will manifest to him myself. ${ }^{2}$ Says ${ }^{3}$ to ${ }^{\text {chim }}{ }^{1}$ Judas, (not
 the Iscariote, Lord, what has occurred that to us thon art aboat
 to manifest thyself, and not to the world? ${ }^{2}$ Answered
 ${ }^{1}$ Jesus and said to him, If anyone love me, my word
 he will keep, and my Father will love him, and to him
 we will come, and an abode with him will make. He that "not

 ye hear is not mine, but of the ${ }^{2}$ who ${ }^{3}$ sent ${ }^{2}$ me ${ }^{1}$ Father.
 These things I havesaid to yon, with you abiding; but the Para-
 clete, the Spirit the Holy, whom ${ }^{3}$ will ${ }^{\text {send }}$ 'the ${ }^{2}$ Father in
 my name, be ${ }^{3}$ yon ${ }^{1}$ will ${ }^{2}$ teach all things, and will bring to ${ }^{\text {re- }}$

[^180] membrance ${ }^{\text {'your }}$ all things which I said to you.
 with yon; 'peace 'my Igive to yon; not as the world
 gives, ${ }^{2}$ I ${ }^{\text {'give }}$ to you. Let not be troubled your heart, nor
 let it fear. Ye heard that $I$ said to you, I am going away and
 I am coning to you. If ye loved me, ye would have rejoiced that
 I said, I amgoing to the Father, for my Father
 "greater ${ }^{\text {th }}$ than ${ }^{4} \mathrm{I} \mathrm{r}_{\mathrm{i} \text {. }}$. And now I have told you before it comes to
 pass, that when it shall have come to pass ye may believe. No longer
 much I will speak with yon, for comes the ${ }^{2}$ of ${ }^{4}$ world
 ${ }^{3}$ this 'ruler, and in me he has nothing; but that
 ${ }^{3}$ may ${ }^{4}$ know 'the ${ }^{2}$ world that 1 love the Father. and as
 ${ }^{3}$ commanded ${ }^{\text {m me }}$ 'the ${ }^{2}$ Father, thus I do. Rise ap, let ns go $\varepsilon \eta^{2} \tau \varepsilon \tilde{i} \theta \varepsilon \nu$.
hence.

 husbandman is. Every branch in me not bearing fruit,
 he takes away it; and ereryone that fruit bears, he cleanses it
 that more fruit it may bear. Already ye clean are
 by reason of the word which I have spoken to yor. Abide in me,
 and I in you. As the branch is not able fruit to bear of
 itself unless it abide in the vine, so neither [can] ye
 unless in me yeabide. I am the vine, ye [are] the
 branches. He that abides in me, and I in him, he bears
 ${ }^{2}$ fruit ${ }^{2}$ much; for apart from me je are able to do nothing.


Unless anyone abide in me, he is cast out as the branch, and
 is dried up, and they gather them and into a fire cast, and
 it is burned. If ye abide in me, and my words in yon
whatsoever I have said unto you. 27 Peace I leave with you, my peace I give unto you: not as the world giveth, give I unto you. Let not your heart be troubled, neither let it be afraid. 29 Ye have heard how I sail unto you, I go away, and come again unto you. If ye lored me, ye would rejoice, becanse I said, I go unto the Father: for my Father is greater than I . 29 And now 1 have told you before it come to pass. that, when it is come to pass, ye might believe. 30 Hereafter T will not talk much with you: for the prince of this world cometh, and hath nothing in me. 31 But that the world may know that I love the Father; and as the Father gave me commandment, even so I do. Arise, let us go hence.
XV. I amr the true vine, and my Father is the husbandman. 2 Every branch in me that beareth not fruit he taketh away: and every branch that beareth fruit, he purgeth it, that it may bring forth more fruit. 3 Now ye are clean througb the word which I have spoken unto you. 4 Abide in me, and I in yon. As the branch cannot bear fruit of itself, except it abide in the vine; no more can ye, except ye abide in me. 5 I am the vine, ye are the branches: he that abideth in me, and I in him, the same bringeth forth much fruit: for without me ye can do nothing. 6 If a man abide not in me, be is cast forth as a branch, and is withered; and men gather them, and cast them into the fire, and they are burned. 7 If ye abide in me, and my words abide in you,

[^181]ye shall ask what ye will, and it shall be done unto you. 8 Herein is my Father glorified, that ye bear much fruit; so shall ye be my disciples. 9 As the Fa ther hath loved me, so have I loved you: continue ye in my love. 10 If ye keep my commandmentm, ye shall abide in my love; even as I hare kept my Father's commandments, and abide in his love. 11 These things haveI spoken nnto you, that my joy might remain in you, and that your joy might be full. 12 This is my commandment, That ye love one another, as I have loved you. 13 Greater love hath no man than this, that a man lay down his life for his friends. 14 Ye are my friends, if ye do whatsoever I command you. 15 Henceforth I call you not servants; for the servant knoweth not what his lord doeth: but I have called you friends; for all things that I have heard of my Father I have made knownunto you. 16 Ye have not chosen me, but I have chosen you, and ordained you, that ye should go and bring forth fruit, and that your fruit should remain: that whatsoever ye shall ask of the Father in my name, he may give it you. 17 These things I command you, that ye love one another. 18 If the world hate you, ye know that it hated me before it hated you. 19 If ye were of the world, the world would love his own: but because ye are not of the world, but I have chosen you out of the world, therefore the world hateth you. 20 Rcmember the word that I said unto you, The kervant is not greater than his lord. If they have persecuted me, they will also persecute you; if they
 abide, whatever ye will yeshall ask, and it shall come to pass to you.
 In this isglorified my Father, that ${ }^{2}$ frait ${ }^{1}$ much yeshould bear,
 and ye shall become ${ }^{2}$ to ${ }^{3}$ me ${ }^{1}$ disciples. As loved me the
 Father, I also loved yon: abide in ${ }^{2}$ love ${ }^{2}$ my.
 If my commandments ye keep, ye shall abide in mylove,

 abide ${ }^{2}$ his ${ }^{1}$ in love. These things I have spoken to yon, that

 This is ${ }^{2}$ commandment ${ }^{1}$ my, that ye love one another,

 has, that one his life should lay down for' ffriends
 ${ }^{1}$ his. $\quad \mathrm{Ye}^{2}{ }_{\text {ffriends }}{ }^{1} \mathrm{my}$ are if ye practise whatsoever I
 command you. Nolonger you I call bondmen, for the bond-
 man knows not what ${ }^{3}$ is ${ }^{\text {doing }}{ }^{1}$ his ${ }^{2}$ master. But you I have called
 friends, for all things which I heard of my Father Imade

 you, and appointed you that ye should go and fruit ye shonld
 bear, and your fruit should abide ; that whatsoever ye may ask the
 Father in my name he may give you. These things I com-
 mand you, that ye love one another. If the world you
 hates, ye know that me before you it has hated. If of
 the world ye were, the world would love its own; but because of the
 world ye are not, but I chose you out of the world,
 on account of this ${ }^{3}$ hates tyou ${ }^{1}$ the ${ }^{2}$ world. Remember the
 word which I said to you, ${ }^{3} \mathrm{Is}{ }^{{ }^{~} \text { not }}{ }^{{ }^{1}}{ }^{2}{ }^{2}$ bondman greater
 than his master. If me thes persecuted, also you they will persecute; if


 $\dot{v} \mu a ̂ s ~ L T T T A . ~ w-\dot{v} \mu \omega \hat{\nu}$ т.
 my word they kept, also yours they will keep. But
 ${ }^{2}$ these ${ }^{3}$ things ${ }^{1}$ all
they will do to you on account of my name,
 because they know not him who sent me. If I had not come and
 spoken to them, sin they had not had; but now a pretext
 they have not for their sin. He that "me 'hates, ${ }^{3}$ also
 ${ }^{5}$ ny ${ }^{6}$ Father "hates. If ${ }^{7}$ the ${ }^{\text {b }}$ works ${ }^{1} 1$ "had ${ }^{\text {n not }}$ t done ${ }^{\text {s ammong }}$
 ${ }^{\text {sthem }}$ which no other one has done, $\sin$ they had not had;
 but now both thes have seen and have hated both me and ${ }^{2}$ Father
 ${ }^{\text {myy. }} \quad$ But that might be fulfilled the word that has been written in
 their law,
 is come the Paraclete, whom I will send to you from the Father,
 the Spirit of truth, who from the Father goes forth,

he will bear witness concerning me; ${ }^{3}$ also ${ }^{{ }^{2}}{ }^{\text {ye }}{ }^{-1}{ }^{1}$ and bear
 witness, because from [the] begiuning with me ye are.

16 Таи̃та $\lambda \varepsilon \lambda \alpha ́ \lambda \eta \kappa \alpha ~ \dot{v} \mu i ̃ \nu " \nu \alpha a ~ \mu \grave{\eta} . \sigma \kappa \alpha \nu \delta \alpha \lambda_{\iota \sigma} \theta \tilde{\eta} \tau \varepsilon .2 \dot{\alpha} \pi о-$ These things I have spoken to you that ye may not be offended. Out of
 the synagogues they will put you; but is coming an hour that everyone
 who kills you will think service to render to God;
 and these things they will do to you because they know not the Fa-
 ther nor me. But these things I have said to you, that when
 may have cone the hour ye may remember them that I said [them]
 to you. But these things to you from [the] beginning I did not say, because
 with you I was. But now I go to him who sent me,
 and none of you asks me, Where goest thon?

But becanse
 these things I have said to you grief has filled your
 heart. But I the truth say to you, It is profitable
 for you that I should goaway; for if I go not away the Paraclete
 will not come to yon; but if I go, I will send
have kept ing saying, they will keep yours aiso. 21 But all these things will they do unto you for my name's sake, hecause they know not him that sent me. 22 If I had not come and spoken unto them, they had not had sin: but now they have no cloke for their sin. 23 He that hateth me hateth my Father aiso. 24 If I had not done among them the works which none other man did, they had not had sin: but now have they both seen and hated both me and my Father. 25 But this cometh to pass, that the word might be fulfilled that is written in their haw. They hated me without a cause. 26 But when the Comforter is come, whom I wili send unto you from the Father, even the Spirit of truth, which proceedeth from the Father, heshall testify of me: 27 and ye also shall bear witness, because ye have been with me from the beginning.

XV1. These things have I spoken unvo you, that ye should not be offended. 2 They shall put you out of the synagogues: yea, the time cometh, that whosoever killeth you will think that he doeth God service. 3 And these things will they do unto you, because they have not known the Father, nor me. 4 But these thing have I told you, that when the time shall come, ye may remember that I told you of them. And these things I said not unto you at the beginning, because I was with you. 5 Butnow I go my way to him that sent me; and none of you asketh me, Whither goest thou? 6 But because I have said these things unto you, sorrow hath filled your heart. 7 Nevertheless I tell you the truth; It is expedient for you that I go away: for if I go not away, the Comforter will not come unto you; but if I depart, I will send

 their hour) LTrA. $\quad[a \dot{v} \tau \hat{\omega} \nu] \operatorname{Tr} . \quad g+\epsilon ่ \gamma \grave{\omega} L[A] W$. h ov̉ $\mu \grave{\eta} \epsilon \check{\epsilon} \lambda \theta \eta$ in no wise should come $\operatorname{Tr}$.
him unto you. 8 And when he is come, he will reprove the world of $\sin$, and of righteousness, and of judgment: 9 of $\sin$, because they believe not on me; 10 of righteousness, because I go to my Father, and ye see me no more; 11 of judgment, because the prince of this world is judged. 12 I have yet many things to say unto you, but ye cannot bear them now. 13 Howbeit when he, the Spirit of truth, is come, he will guide you into all truth: for he shall not speak of himself; but whatsoever he shall hear, that shall he speak: and he will shew you things to come. 14 He shall glorify me: for he shall receive of mine, and shall shew it unto jou. 15 All things that the Father hath are mine: therefore said I, that he shall take of mine, and shall shew it unto you. 16 A Little while, and ye shall not see me: and again, a little while, and ye shall see me, because I go to the Father. 17 Then said some of his disciples among themselves, What is this that he saith unto us, A little while, and ye shall not see me: and again, a little while, and ye shall, see me: and, Because I go to the Father? 18 They said therefore, What is this that he saith, A little while? we cannot tell what he saith. 19 Now Jesus knew that they were desirous to ask him, and said unto them, Do ye inquire among yourselves of that I said, A little while, and ye shall not see me: and again, a little while, and ye shall see me? 20 Verily, verily, I say unto you, That ye shall wecp and lament, hut the world shall rejoice: and ye
 him to you. And having come he will convict the world
 coneerning $\sin$ and concerning righteousness and concerning judgment.
 Concerning sin, because they believe not on me; concerning
 righteousness because to my Father I go away, and no
 longer ye behold me; and concerning judgment, beaause the ruler
 of this world has been jodged. Yet many things I have to say
 to you, but ye are not able to bear them now. But when ${ }^{2}$ may ${ }^{3}$ have ${ }^{4}$ come
 ${ }^{1}$ he, the Spirit of truth, he will guide you into all
 the truth; ${ }^{n}$ not ${ }^{\text {for }}{ }^{2}$ he ${ }^{3}$ will spenk from himself, but whatsoever
 he may hear he will peak; and the things coming he will announce to you.
 He me will glorify, for of mine he will receive, and will an
 nounce toyon. All things whatsoever ${ }^{3}$ has ${ }^{1}$ the ${ }^{2}$ Father ${ }^{5}$ mine ${ }^{4}$ are;
 because of this I sadd, that of mine he will receive, and will an-
 nounce to you. A little [while] and ye do not behold me; and again
 a little [while] and yeshall see me, because I go away to the Fa-
 ther. Said therefore [some] of his disciples to
 one another, What is this which hesays to us, A little [while] and
 ye do not behold me; and again a little [while] and ye shall see me? and
 Because I go away to the Father? They said therefore,
 ${ }^{3}$ This ${ }^{\text {w what }}{ }^{2}$ is which he says, the little [while]? We do not know
 what he speaks. ${ }^{2}$ Knew ${ }^{3}$ therefore ${ }^{1}$ Jesus that they desired ${ }^{3}$ him
 ${ }_{\text {to }}{ }^{2}$ ask, and said to them, Concerning this do ye inquire among
 one another, that I said, A little [while] and ye do not hehold me; and
 again a little [while] and ye shall see me? Verily verily I say to you,
 that ${ }^{2}$ will ${ }^{3}$ weep ${ }^{4}$ and ${ }^{5}$ will ${ }^{4}$ lament ye, but the world ${ }^{\text {will rejoice }}$;

## XVI.


but ye will be grieved, but your grief to joy shall be-
 come. The woman when she gives birth, grief has, because is come
 her hour; but when she brings forth the child, no longer
 she remiembers the tribulation, on account of the joy that has been born
 a man into the world. And ye therefore grief indeed
 now have; butagain I willsee you, and shall 'rejoice 'your

${ }^{2}$ heart, and your joy no one takes from you. And
 in that day of me yeshall ask nothing. Verily verily
 I say to you, That whatsoevcr ye may ask the Father in
 my name he will give you. Hitherto ye asked nothing
 in my name: ask, and ye shall receive, that your joy
 may be full. These things in allegories I have spoken to you;
 but is coming an hour when no longer in allegories I will speak
 to you, but plainly concerning the Father I will announce to you.
 In that day in my name ye shall ask; and ${ }^{3}$ not
 ${ }^{1} I^{2}$ say to you that I will beseech the Father for you, ${ }^{\text {thim- }}$
 self 'for "the ${ }^{3}$ Father loves you, because ye me have loved, and
 have believed that I from God came out. I came out
 from the Father and have come into the world; again I leave

 ${ }^{4}$ to ${ }^{5}$ him ${ }^{\text {him }}$ 'disciples, Lo, now plainly thou speakest, and
 ${ }^{2}$ allegory ${ }^{{ }^{2} \text { no }}$ speakest. Now we know that thouknowest
 all things, and ${ }^{\text {n }}$ not ${ }^{\text {need }}{ }^{\text {'hast }}$ that anyone thee should ask. By this
 we believe that from God thou camest forth. ${ }^{2}$ answered ${ }^{3}$ them
 'Jesus, ${ }^{6}$ Now ${ }^{\text {ddo }}{ }^{5}$ ye ${ }^{7}$ believe? Lo, is coming an hour and now
 has come, that ye will be scattered each to his own, and me
shall be sorrowful, but your sorrow shall be turned into joy. 21 A woman when sho is in travail hath sorrow, because her hour is come: but as soon as she is delivered of the child,sheremembereth no more the anguish, for joy that a man is born into the world. 22 And ye now therefore have sorrow: but I will see you again, and your heart shall rejoice, and your joy no man taketh from you. 23 And in that day ye shall ask menothing. Verily, verily, I say unto you, Whatsoever ye shall ask the Father in my name, he will give it you. 24 Hitherto have ye asked nothing in ny name: ask, and ye shall receive, that your joy may be full. 25 'These things have I spoken unto you in proverbs: but the time cometh, when I shall no more speak unto you in proverbs, but I shall shew you plainly of the Father. 26 At that day ye shall ask in my name: and I say not unto you, that I will pray the Father for you: 27 for the Father himself loveth you, because ye have loved me, and have believed that I came out from God. 28 I came forth frow the Father, and am come into the world: again, I leave the world, and go to the Father. 29 His disciples said unto him, Lo, now speakest thou plainly, and speakest no proverb. 30 Now are we sure that thou knowest all things, and needest not that any man should ask thee: by this we believe that thou camest forth from God. 31 Je sus answered them, Do ye now believe? $32 \mathrm{Be}-$ hold, the hour cometh. yea, is now come, that ye shall be scattered, every man to his own, and shall leave me a-

lone: and yet I am not alone, because the Father is with me. 33 These things I have spoken unto you, that in me ye might have peace. In the world ye shall have tribulation: but be of good cheer; I have overcome the world.
XVII. These words spake Jesus, and lifted up his eyes to heaven, and said, Father, the hour is come; glorify thy Son, that thy Son also may glorify thee: 2 as thou hast given him power over all flesh, that he should give eternal life to as many as thou hast given him. 3 And this is life eternal, that they might know thee the only true God, and Jesus Christ, whom thou hast sent. 4 I have glorified thee on the earth: I have finished the work which thou gavest me to do. 5 And now, O Father, glorify thou me with thine own self with the glory which I had with thee before the world was. 6 I have manifested thy name unto the men which thou gavest me out of the world: thine they were, and thou gavest them me; and they have kept thy word. 7 Now they have known that all things whatsoever thou hast given me are of thee. 8 For I have given unto them the words which thou gavest me; and they have received them, and have known surely that I came out from thee, and they have believed that thou didst seud me. 9 I pray for them: I pray not for the world, but for them which thou hast given me; for they are thine. 10 And all mine are thine, and thine are mine ; and I am glorified in them. 11 And now I am no more in the world, but these are in the world,
 alone se will leave; and [yet] I am not alone, for the Father with
 me is. These things I have spoken to you that in me peace
 yemayhave. In the world tribulation ye have; bnt be of good courage,

I have overcome the world.
 These things spoke Jesus, and lifted up eeyes
 ${ }^{1}$ his to the heaven and said, Father, ${ }^{3}$ has ${ }^{4}$ come ${ }^{1}$ the
 ${ }^{2}$ hour ; glorify thy Son, that also thy Son may glorify
 thee; as thougavest him authority over all flesh, that [of]
 all which thou hast given him, he should give to them life eternal.


And this is the eternal life, that they shouldknow thee the
 only true God, and ${ }^{3}$ whom ${ }^{4}$ thou ${ }^{5}$ didst ${ }^{6}$ send ${ }^{1}$ Jesus ${ }^{2}$ Christ.

 thou hast given me that I should do; and now glorify me thou, Fa-
 ther, with thyself, with the glory whieh I had before the world
 was with thee. I manifested thy name to the men
 whom thou hast given me ont of the world. Thine they were, and to me
 them thou hast given, and thy word they have kept. Now
 they have known that all things whatsoever thou hast given me, of thee
 are; for the words which thouhast given me I have given them,
 and they received [them], and knew truly that from thee
 I came out, and they believed that thou me didst send. I concerning
 them make request; not concerning the world make I request, bat
 concerning whom thou hast given me, for thine they are: (and ${ }^{3}$ things
 ${ }^{2} \mathrm{my}$ 'all ${ }^{5}$ thine ${ }^{\text {are, }}$, and thine [are] mine:) and 1 bave been glorified
 in them. And no longer Iam in the world, and these in

[^182] the world are, and I to thee eome. "Father 'Holy, keep
 them in
thy name
whom thou hast given me, that
 they may be oue, as we. When I was with them in the
 world I was keeping them in thy name: whom thon
 hastgiven me Iguarded, and no one of them perished, exsept the
 son of perdition, that the scripture might be fulfilled. And now
 to thee I come; and thesethings I speak in the world that they may



 because they are not of the world, as I amnot of the
 world. I do not make request that thou shouldest take them ont of the
 world, but that thou shouldest keep them out of the evil.
 Of the world they are not, as I of the world ${ }^{\text {anot }}$

 truth is. As me thou didst send into the world,
 I also sent them into the world; and for them
 I sanctify myself, that also they maybe sanctified in
 truth. ${ }^{2}$ Not ${ }^{3}$ for ${ }^{\text {these }}$ ' ${ }^{\text {and }}{ }^{7}$ make ${ }^{6}$ I ${ }^{\text {b }}$ request ${ }^{\text {s }}$ only, but
 also for thoee who shall believe through their word on
 me ; that all one maybe, as thon, Father, [art] in me,
 and I in thee, that also they in us one may be, that the world
 may beliere that thou me didstsend. And I the glory
 which thou hast given me have given them, that they may be one, as
 we one are: I in them, and thou in me, that
 they may be perfected into one, and that ${ }^{3}$ may ${ }^{4}$ know ${ }^{1}$ the ${ }^{2}$ world
and I come to thec. Holy Father, kues through thine own name those whol: thou hast given me, that they may be one, as we are. 12 While I was with them in the world, I kept them in thy name: those that thou gavest me I have kept, and mone of them is lost, but the son of perdition ; that the scripture might be fulfilied. 13 And now come I to thee; and these things I speak in the worid, that they might have my joy fulfilled in themselves, 14 I have given them thy word; and the world hath hated them, because the $y$ are not of the world, even as I am not of the world. 15 I pray not that thou shouldest take them out of the world, but that thou shouldest keep them from the evil. 16 They are not of the world, even as I am not of the world. 17 Sanctify them through thy truth: thy word is truth. $1 \times$ As thou hast sent meinto the world,even so have I also sent them into the world. 19 And for their sakes I sanctify myself, that they also might be sanctified through the truth. 20 Neither pray I for these alone. but for them also which shall believe on the through their word; 21 that they all may be one ; as thou, Father, art in me, and I in thee, that they also may be one in us: that the world may believe that thou hast sent me. 22 And the glory which thou gavest me I Lave given them; that they may be one, even as we are one: 23 I in them, and thou in me, that they may be made perfect in one; and that the world may know that thou

[^183]${ }^{9} \underset{\omega}{w}$ which GltTraw $\quad q+\kappa a \iota$ also Tr.
${ }^{r}-\epsilon_{\nu} \nu \hat{\omega} \kappa \delta ́ \sigma \mu \omega$ LTTrA. $\qquad$ which TTra. ${ }^{t}+\kappa a i$ and (read I was keeping them in thy name which thou hast given me, and I gnatded [them]) [L]TTra. u éavtois TTra. v ov́к єiцi éк той ко́бцоv LTtraw. ${ }^{w}-\sigma o v$ (read the truth) LTTra. $\quad x-\epsilon \in \gamma \dot{\omega}$ (read $\dot{\alpha} \gamma$. I sanctify) [L]T.
y $\mathscr{\omega} \sigma \iota \nu \kappa \alpha i$

 g-rai LTTrA.
hast sent me, and hast loved them, as thou hast loved me. 24 Fa ther, I will that they also, whom thou hast given me, be with me where I am; that they may behold my glory, which thou hast given me: for thou lovedst me before the foundation of the world. 250 righteous Father, the world hath not known thee: but I have jnown thee, and these have known that thon hast sent me, 26 And I have declared unto them thy name, and will declare it: that the love wherewith thou hast loved me may be in them, and I in them.
XVIII. When Jesus had spoken these words, he went forth with his disciples over the brook Cedron, where was a garden, into the which he entered, and his disciples. 2And Judas also, which betrayed him, knew the place: for Jesus ofttimes resorted thither with his disciples. 3 Judas then, having received a band of men and officers from the ehief priests and Pharisees, cometh thither with lanterns and torches and weapons. 4 Jesus therefore, knowiug all things that should come upon him, went forth, and said unto them, Whom seek Je? 5 They answered him, Jesus of Nazareth. Jesus saith unto them, I am he. And Judas also, which betrayed him, stood with them. 6 As soon then as he had said unto them, I am he, they went backward, and fell to the ground. 7 Then asked he them again, Whom scek ye? And they said, Jesus of Nazareth. 8 Jesus answered, I have told you that I am he: if therefore ye seek me, let these go their way:
 that thoume didst send, and lovedst them as me thou
 loredst. Father, whom thou hast given me I desire that where ${ }^{2}{ }^{2}$ m
 'I they also may be with me, that they may behold ${ }^{2}$ glory
 ${ }^{1}$ my which thou gavest me, for thou lovedst me before [the] foundation
 of [the] world. ${ }^{2}$ Father ${ }^{1}$ righteous, and the world thee knew not,
 but I thee knew, and these knew that thoume didstsend.
 And I made known to them thy name, and will make $[i t]$ known;
 that the love with which thon lovedst me in them may be, and I ह̀v av่тoĩs.
in them.

 ${ }^{1}$ his beyond the winter stream of Kedron, where was a garden.
 into which ${ }^{2}$ entered ${ }^{\text {the }}$ and hisdisciples. And ${ }^{\text {k }}$ knew ${ }^{2}$ also 'Iov́das ò $\pi a \rho a \delta \iota \delta o ̀ ̀ s ~ a v ̉ r o ̀ v ~ \tau o ̀ v ~ \tau o ́ \pi o v \cdot ~ o ̈ т \iota ~ \pi о \lambda \lambda a ́ к \iota \varsigma ~$ ${ }^{1}$ Judas ${ }^{3}$ who ${ }^{\text {w was }}$ delivering ${ }^{7}$ up ${ }^{\text {b }}$ bim the place, because ${ }^{3}$ often
 "was 'gathered ${ }^{2}$ Jesus there with his disciples. ${ }^{2}$ Therefore
 ${ }^{1}$ Judas having received the band, and ${ }^{\text {ffrom }}{ }^{3}$ the ${ }^{\text {cehief }}{ }^{5}$ priests ${ }^{6}$ and
 ${ }^{7}$ Pharisees ${ }^{\text {offficers, }}$ comes there with torches and lamps
 and weapons. Jesus therefore knowing all things that were coming
 upon him, having gone forth said to them, Whom seek ye? They
 answered him, Jesus the Nazarean. ${ }^{2}$ Says ${ }^{3}$ to ${ }^{\text {them }}$
 ${ }^{1}$ Jesus, $\quad 1$ am [he]. And ${ }^{6}$ was ${ }^{9}$ standing ${ }^{2}$ also ${ }^{1}$ Judas ${ }^{2}{ }^{2}$ who ${ }^{\text {a }}$ was ${ }^{5}$ de-
 livering ${ }^{7} \mathrm{up}{ }^{\mathrm{b}} \mathrm{him}$ with them. When therefore he said to them,
 I am [he], they went backward and fell to [the] ground.
 Again therefore ${ }^{3}$ them 'he ${ }^{\text {2 }}$ questioned, Whom seek ye? And they
 said, Jesus the Naznrean. ${ }^{2}$ Answered ${ }^{2}$ Jesus, I told
 you that 1 am [he]. If therefore me ye seek, suffer these to go
${ }^{\text {h }} \pi \alpha \not \subset \eta ́ \rho$ LTTrA. given LTTrAw. - - ò tTra.
io what tria.
${ }^{1}$ matìn LTTra.
jě éwkás thou gavest L.
${ }^{m}-\dot{o} \operatorname{TTr} \mathrm{~A}$.


 т $\eta \sigma \in \nu$ w. y . o glttraw.
 away; that might be fulfilled the word which hesaid, Whom thou
 hast given me I lost of them not one. Simon "therefore
 ${ }^{1}$ Peter having asword, drew it, and smote the
 ${ }^{2}$ of ${ }^{3}$ the ${ }^{\text {thigh }}{ }^{\text {spriest }}{ }^{1}$ bondman, and cut off his ${ }^{2}$ ear

${ }^{1}$ right. And "was ${ }^{3}$ name ${ }^{\text {the the "bondman's Malchus. }}$
${ }^{3}$ Said ${ }^{2}{ }_{1}$ berefore
 ${ }^{1}$ Jesas to Peter, Pat thy sword into the sheath;
 the cup which ${ }^{3}$ has "given ${ }^{3}$ me ${ }^{1}$ the ${ }^{2}$ Father should I not drink it?

## 

 The ${ }^{2}$ therefore 'band and the chief captain and the offficers of the Jews took hold of Jesus, and bound him; ani
 they led away him to annas first; for he was father-in-law
 of Caiaphas, who was high priest that year. And it was
 Caiaphas who gavecounsel to the Jews, that it is profitable
 for one man to perish for the people. Now there followed
 $J$ Jsus Simon Peter and the other disciple. And "disciple
 ${ }^{1}$ that was known to the high priest, and entered with Jesus
 into the court of the high priest, but Peter stood at
 the door without. Went out therefore the ${ }^{\text {² disciple }}$ 'other who was
 known to the high priest, and spoke to the door-keeper and brought
 in Peter. 'Says ${ }^{\text {b }}$ therefore 'the "maid 'the *door-keeper
 to Peter, ${ }^{2}$ not ${ }^{\text {also }}{ }^{3}$ thon ${ }^{5}$ of ${ }^{\text {t }}$ the ${ }^{7}$ disciples ${ }^{\text {art }}$ art of ${ }^{2}$ man
 ${ }^{1}$ this? ${ }^{\text {Says }}{ }^{3}$ he, I am not. But were ${ }^{\text {ststanding }{ }^{\text {t the }} \text { hbondmen }}$
 ${ }^{3}$ sund ${ }^{4}$ the "ofticers, a fire of coals baving made, for cold it was,
 and were warming themselves; and ${ }^{2}$ was ${ }^{3}$ with ${ }^{\text {them }}{ }^{2}$ Peter ${ }^{\text {standing }}$
 and warming himself. The high priest therefore questioned Jeбoṽ $\pi \varepsilon \rho i \quad \tau \tilde{\nu} \nu-\mu \alpha \theta \eta \tau \tilde{\nu} \nu . a v ̉ \tau о \tilde{v}$, каi $\pi \varepsilon \rho i \quad \tau \tilde{\eta} S$ ò $\iota \partial \alpha \chi \tilde{\eta} S$ sus concerning his disciples, and concerning ${ }^{2}$ teaching



9 that the saying might be fulfilled, which he spake, Of them which thou gavest me have I lost none. 10 Then Simon Peter having a sword drew it, and smote the high priest's servant, and cut off his right ear. The servant's name was Malchus. 11 Theu said Jesus unto Peter, Put up thy sword into the sheath : the cup which my Father hath given me, shall I not drink it?

12 Theu the band and the captain and officors of the Jews took Jesus, and bound him, 13 and led him awry to Annas first; for he was father in law to Caiaphas, which was the high priest that same year. 14 Now Caiaphas was he, which gave counsel to the Jews, that it was expedient that one man should die for the people. 15 And Simon Peter followed Jesus, and so did another disciple: that disciple was known anto the high priest, and went in with Jesus into the palace of the high priest. 16 But Peter stood at the door without. Then went out that other disciple, which was known unto the high priest, and spake unto her that kept the door, and brought in Peter. 17 Then saith the damsel that kept the door unto Peter, Art not thou also one of this man's disciples? He saith, I am not. 18 And the servants and officers stood there, who had made a fire of coals; for it was cold: and they warmed themselves: and Peter stood with them, and warmed himself. 19 The high priest then asked Jesus of his disciples, and of his doctrine. $20 \mathrm{Je}-$ sus answered him, I spake openly to the




world; I ever taught I in the synagogue, and in the temple, whither the Jews always resort; and in seeret aave I said nothing. 21 Why askest thou me? ask them which hoard me, what I have said unto them: behold, they know what I said. 22 And when he had thus spoken, one of the officers which stood by struck Jesus with the palm of his hand, saying, Answerest thou the high pricst so? 23 Jesusanswered him, If I have spoken evil, bear witness of the evil: but if well, why smitest thou me? 24 Now Annas had sent him bound uato Caiaphas the nigh priest.

25 And Simon Peter stood and warmed himself. They said therefore unto him, Art not thou also one of his disciples? He donied it, and said. I am not. 26 One of the servants of the high priest, being his kinsman whose ear Peter cut off, saith, Did not I see thee in the garden with him ? ${ }_{27} 7$ l'eter then denied again: and immediately the cock crew.

28 Then led they Jesus from Caiaphas unto the hall of judgment: and it was early; and they themselves went not into the judgment hall, lest they should be defiled: but that they might eat the passover. 29 Pilate then went out unto them, and said, What accusation bring je against this man ? 30 They answered and said unto him, If he were not a malefactor, we would not have delivered him up unto thee. 31 Then said Pilate unto them, Take ye him, and judge him a cording to your law. The Jews therefore said unto him, It is not.

 gogue and in the temple, where always the Jews come to-
 gether, and in secret I spoke nothing. Why me dost thouquestion?
 question those who have heard what I spoke to them; lo, they
 know what "said ${ }^{1}$ I. But ${ }^{4}$ these ${ }^{5}$ things ${ }^{1}$ on ${ }^{2}$ his ${ }^{3}$ saying one of the $\dot{v} \pi \eta \rho \varepsilon \tau \tilde{\omega} \nu \quad \pi \alpha \rho \varepsilon \sigma \tau \eta \kappa \dot{\omega} \varsigma$ 光 $\delta \omega \kappa \varepsilon \nu \quad \rho ீ \alpha ́ \pi \iota \sigma \mu \alpha$ officers standing by gave a blow with the palm of the hand
 to Jesus, saying, Thus answerest thou the high priest? "Answered
 ${ }^{3} \mathrm{him}{ }^{1}$ Jesus, If evil I spoke, bear witness concerning the
 evil; but if well, why me strikest thou? ${ }^{2}$ Sent ${ }^{3} \mathrm{him}$

 Now ${ }^{3}$ was ${ }^{2}$ Simon ${ }^{2}$ Peter standing and warming himself.
 They said therefore to him, ${ }^{2}$ Not ${ }^{4}$ al-o ${ }^{3}$ thou ${ }^{5}$ of ${ }^{\text {h }}$ his ${ }^{7}$ disciples
 ${ }^{\text {a }}$ art? He denied, and said, I am not. Says one
 of the bondmen of the high priest, kinsman being [of him] of whom


 with him? Again therefore ${ }^{2}$ denied ${ }^{1}$ Peter, and immediately

a coek crew.
28 "Аүovoıv oũv $\tau \grave{\nu} \nu$ 'I $\eta \sigma o v ̃ \nu$ ảmò тoṽ Kä̈áqa عig тò They lead therefore Jesus from Caiaphas into the
 pretorinm, and it was enrly. And they entered not into the
 pretorinm, that they might not be defiled, but that they might eat the
 passover. ${ }^{3}$ Went ${ }^{4}$ forth "therefore ${ }^{1}$ Pilate to them, and
 said, What aceusation bring ye against this man?
 They answered and said to him, If ${ }^{2}$ were ${ }^{3}$ not ${ }^{1}$ he an evil
 doer, ${ }^{3}$ not ${ }^{\text {to }}{ }^{5}$ thee ${ }^{2}$ we ${ }^{2}$ would have delivered up him. ${ }^{3}$ Said
 ${ }^{2}$ therefore to ${ }^{5}$ them ${ }^{1}$ Pilate, Take him ye, and
 according to your law judge him. "Said ${ }^{3}$ therefore

[^184] ${ }^{5}$ to ${ }^{8}$ him ${ }^{1}$ the ${ }^{2} \mathrm{~J}$ aws, To us it is permitted to put ${ }^{3}$ to ${ }^{\text {a }}$ death ${ }^{1}$ no ${ }^{2}$ one;
 that the word of Jesu might be fulfil which he spoke signifying
 by what death he was about to die.
${ }^{2}$ Entered ${ }^{3}$ therefore


 Jesus, and said to him, ${ }^{2}$ Thou ${ }^{1}$ art the king of the Jews?
 ${ }^{2}$ Answered ${ }^{3}$ him ${ }^{1}$ Jesus, From thyself ${ }^{2}$ thou ${ }^{3}$ this
 ${ }^{1}$ slyest, ${ }^{\text {or }}{ }^{8}$ others ${ }^{7}$ to ${ }^{8}$ thee ${ }^{5}$ did say [it] concerning me? ${ }^{2}$ Answered
 ${ }^{2}$ Pilate, ${ }^{4} \mathrm{I}{ }^{5}{ }^{5}{ }^{5} \mathrm{Jew}{ }^{3}$ am ? ${ }^{8}$ Nation ${ }^{7}$ thy and
 the chief priests delivered up thee to me: what didst thou? ${ }^{2}$ Answered
 ${ }^{1}$ Jesus, ${ }^{4}$ kingdom ${ }^{3} \mathrm{my}$ is not of this world;
 if of this world were ${ }^{2}$ kingdom ${ }^{1} \mathrm{my}$, *attendants

my would fight that I might not be delivered up to the Jews;
 but now ${ }^{2}$ kingdom ${ }^{1} \mathrm{my}$ is not from hence. ${ }^{3}$ Said ${ }^{\text {"therefore }}$
 ${ }^{4}$ to ${ }^{5}$ him ${ }^{1}$ Pilate, Then a king art thou? ${ }^{2}$ Answered
 ${ }^{1}$ Jesus, Thou sagest [it], for a king ${ }^{2}$ am ${ }^{1} \mathrm{I}$. I for this
 hare been born, and for this I have come into the world, that
 I may bear witness to the truth. Everyone that is of the truth
 hears my voice. ${ }^{2}$ Says ${ }^{3}$ to ${ }^{*}$ him ${ }^{1}$ Pilate, What is
 truth? And this having said, again he went out to the
 Jews, and says to them, I not any fault find in
 him. But it is a custom with you that one to you I should release
 at the passover; will ye therefore to you I should release the king
 of the Jews? They ${ }^{3}$ cried "out ${ }^{2}$ therefore ${ }^{5}$ again ${ }^{1}$ all, say-
 ing, Not this one, but Barabbas. Now ${ }^{2}$ was ${ }^{1}$ Barab-
 bis a robber. Then therefore ${ }^{2}$ took ${ }^{1}$ Pilate Jesus
 and scourged [him]. And the soldiers having platted a crown any man to death: 32 that the saying of Jesus might be folfilled, which he spake, signifying what death he should die. 33 Then Pilate entered into the judgment hall again, and called Jesus, and said unto him, Art thou the King of the Jews? 34 Jesus answered him, Sayest thou this thing of thy. self, or did others tell it thee of me? $35 \mathrm{Pi}-$ late answered, AmI a Jew? Thine own nation and the chief priests have delivered thee unto me: what hast thou done? 36 Tesui answered, My kingdom is not of this world: if my kingdom were of this world, then would my servans fight, that I should not be delivered to the Jews: but now is my kingdom not from hence. 37 Pilate therefore said unto him, Art thou a king then ? Jesus answered, Thou sagest that I am a king. To this end was I born, and for this cause came I into the world, that I should bear witness unto the truth. Every one that is of the truth heareth my voice. 38 Pilate saith unto him, What is truth? And when he had said this, he went out again unto the Jews, and saith unto them, I find in him no fault at all. 39 But ye have a caustom, that I should release unto you one at the passover : will ye therefore that I release unto you the King of the Jews? 40 Then cried they all again, saying, Not this man, but Barabbas. Now Barabbas was a robber. XIX. Then Pilate therefore took Jesus, and scourged him. 2 And the solbiers platted a crown
$\qquad$
$\qquad$
$\qquad$

$\qquad$

of thorns, and put it on his head, and they put on him a purple robe, 3 and said, Hail, King of the Jews ! and they smote him with their hands. 4 Pilate therefore went forth again, and saith unto them, Behold, I bring him for th to you, that ye may know that I find no fault in him. 5 Then came Jesus forth, wearing the crown of thorns, and the purple robe. And Pilate saith unto them, Pehold the man! 6 When the chief priests therefore and officers saw him, they eried out, saying, Crucify him, crueify him. Pilate saith unto them, Take ye him, and erueify him: for I find no fault in him. 7 The Jews answered him, We have a law, and by our law he ought to die, because he made himself the Son of God. 8 When Pilate therefore heard that saying, he was the more afraid; 9 and went again into the judgment hall, and saith unto Jesns, Whence art thou? But Jesus gave him no answer. 10 Then saith Pilate unto him, Speakest thou not unto me? knowest thou not that I have power to crucify thee, and have power to release thee? 11 Jesus answered, Thou couldest have no power at all against me, except it were given thee from above: therefore he that delivered me unto thee hath the greater sin. I2 And from thenceforth Pilate sought'to release him: but the Jews eried out, saying, If thon let this man go, thou art
 of thorns put [it] on his head, and a ${ }^{2}$ cloak ${ }^{\text {ip pur- }}$
 ple cast around him, and said, Hail, king
 of the Jews : and they gave him blows with the palm of the hand.
 ${ }^{4}$ Went ${ }^{2}$ therefore ${ }^{3}$ again ${ }^{5}$ ont ${ }^{2}$ Pilate, ${ }^{2}$ and says tothem,
 Behold, I bring ${ }^{3}$ to ${ }^{4}$ you ${ }^{2}$ him ${ }^{2}$ out, that ye may know that in him
 not any fanlt Ifind. Went therefore Jesus out,
 wearing the thorny crown and the purple cloak;
 and hesays to them, Behold the man! When therefore saw
 him the chief priests and the officers they cried out saying,
 Crucify, crueify [him]. ${ }^{2}$ Says ${ }^{3}$ to ${ }^{\text {them }}{ }^{1}$ Pilate, Take
 him ye and crucify [him], for I find not in him
 a fault. ${ }^{3}$ Answered ${ }^{4}$ him ${ }^{1}$ the ${ }^{2}{ }^{2}$ Jews, ${ }^{2} \quad$ We ${ }^{2}$ law
 have, and according to our law he ought to die,
 because himself Son of God he made. When therefore "heard
 ${ }^{\text {Prilate }}$ this word [the] more he was afraid, and
 went into the protorium again, and says to Jesus, Whence
 art thou? But Jesus an answer did not give him. ${ }^{3}$ Says
 ${ }^{2}$ therefore "to "him ${ }^{1}$ Pilate, To me speakest thou not ? Knowest not thon
 that authority I have to cracify thee, and authority I have to re-
 lease thee? "Answered ${ }^{1}$ Jesus, Thou hadst ${ }^{3}$ authority
 ${ }^{1}$ not 'any against me if it were not to thee given from above.
 Outhis account he who delivers up me to thee greater sin
 has. From this sought Pilate to release him;
 but the Jews cried out, saying, If this [man] thoure-
 and LTra.


- èdióogav litta.
$x+\kappa \alpha \iota$ * TTrA. d íov T





 lease thon art not a friend of Cæsar. Everyone ${ }^{3}$ the ${ }^{4}$ king
 ${ }^{2}$ nimself ${ }^{3}$ making speaks against Cæsar. Pilate therefore

 sat down upon the judgment-seat, at a place called Pave-
 ment, but in Hebrew Gabbaths: (and it was [the] preparation
 of the passover, $\left[{ }^{2}\right.$ the] ${ }^{3}$ hour ${ }^{1}$ and about the sixth ;) and hesays to the Jews,
 Behold yourking 1 But they cried out, Away,
 awny, cracify him. ${ }^{2}$ Says ${ }^{3}$ to ${ }^{\text {th them }}{ }^{1}$ Pilate,
 Your king shall I crucify? "Answered ${ }^{2}$ the ${ }^{2}$ chief ${ }^{\text {popriests, }}{ }^{2}$ Not
 ${ }^{6}$ we have a king except Casar. Then therefore he delivered np
 him to them that he might be crucified. "They ${ }^{3}$ took ${ }^{2}$ and Je-
 sus and led [him]away. And bearing his cross
 he went out to the ${ }^{2}$ called ${ }^{3}$ of ${ }^{4}$ a ${ }^{5}$ skull ${ }^{1}$ place, which ${ }^{2}$ called 'Eßoaïбтi Гo入үo日à. 18 ö ö in Hebrew Golgotha: where him they crucified, and with

him ${ }^{2}$ others ${ }^{\text {'two }}$ on this side and on that side [one], and in the middle
 Jesns. And ${ }^{3}$ wrote ${ }^{\text {a also }}{ }^{4}$ a ${ }^{5}$ title ${ }^{\text {PPilate }}$ and
 put on the cross. And it was written, Jesus the
 Nazarean, the king of the Jews. This ${ }^{2}$ therefore
 ${ }^{1}$ title ${ }^{4}$ many ${ }^{{ }^{2} \text { read }}$ of the Jews, for near ${ }^{3}$ was
 ${ }^{1}$ the ${ }^{\text {chity }}$ the place, where was crucified Jesus; and it was
 written in Hebrew, in Greek, in Latin. ${ }^{\text {SSaid }}$


 The king of the Jews, but that he said, King
 I am of the Jews. ${ }^{2}$ Answered ${ }^{1}$ Pilate, What I have
 writton I have written. The ${ }^{2}$ therefore ${ }^{2}$ soldiers, when they crucified
 Jesus took kis garments, and made four
not Cæsar's friend: whosoever maketh himself a king speaketh against Cresar. 13 When Pilate therefore heard that saying, he brought Jesus forth, and sat down in the judgment seat in a place that is called the Parement, but in the Hebrew, Gabbaths, 14 And it was the preparation of the passover, and about the sixth hour: and he saith nnto the Jews, Behold your King 1 15 But they cricd out, Away with him. away with him, crucify him. Pilatessith unto them, Shall I crucify your King? The chief priests answered, We have no king but Cæsar. 16 Then delivered he him therefore anto them to be crucified. And they took Jesus, and led him away. 17 And he bearing his cross went forth into a placecalled the place of a skull, which is called in the Hebrew Golgotha: 18 where they crucified him, and two other with him,on either side one, and Jesus in the midst. 19 And Pilate wrote a title, and put it on the cross. And the writing was, JESUS OF NAZARETH,THEKING OF THE JEWS. 20 This title then read many of the Jews: for the place where Jesus was crucified was nigh to the city: and it was written in Hebrew, and Greek, and Latin. 21 Then said the chief priests of the Jews to Pilate, Write not, The King of the Jews; but that he said, I am King of the Jews. 22 Pilate answered, What I have written I have written. 23 Then the soldiers, when they had crucified Jesus, took his garments, and made four parts, to

[^185]every soldier a part; and also his coat: now the coat was without seam, woven from the top thronghout. 24 They said therefore among themselves, Let us not rend it, but cast lots for it, whose it shall be: that the scripture might be fulfilled, which saith, They parted my raiment among them, and for my vesture they did cast lots. These things therefore the soldiers did.

25 Now there stood by the cross of Jesus his mother, and his mother's sister, Mary the wife of Cleophas, and Mary Magdalene. 26 When Jesus therefore naw his mother, and the disciple standing by, whom he loved, be saith unto his mother, Woman, behold thy son 127 Then saith he to the disciple, Behold thy mother 1 And from that hour that disciple took her unto his own home. 28 After this, Jesus knowing that all things were now accomplished, that the scripture might be fulfilled, saith, I thirst. 29 Now there was set a vessel full of vinegar: and they filled a spunge with vinegar, and put it upon hyssop, and put it to his mouth. 30 When Jesus therefore had received the vinegar, be said, It is finished: and he bowed his head, and gave up the ghost. 31 The Jews therefore, because it was the preparation, that the bodies should not remain upon the cross on the sabbath day, (for that sabbath day was an high day, b besought Pilate that their legs might be broken, and that they might be taken away. 32 Theu came the soldiers, and brake the legs of the first, and of the other which was crucified with him. 33 Bat when they came to Je-
 parts, to each soldier a part, and the tunic; but ${ }^{3}$ was ${ }^{1}$ the
 2tunic seamless, from the top woven throughont. They $\pi o v$ oṽv $\pi \rho o ̀ s ~ \dot{\alpha} \lambda \lambda \hat{\eta} \lambda o v s, ~ М \grave{j}-\sigma \chi i \sigma \omega \mu \varepsilon \nu$ av̉róv, á入入̀̀ said therefore to one another, Let us not rend it, but
 let us cast lots for it whose it shall be ; that the scripture might be
 fulfilled which saỳs, They divided my garments among them,
 and for my vesture they cast a lot. The ${ }^{\text {th }}$ therefore $\sigma \tau \rho \alpha \tau \iota \tilde{\iota} \tau \alpha \iota \quad \tau \alpha \tilde{v} \tau \alpha$ ह̀ $\pi о i \eta \sigma \alpha \nu$.
${ }^{1}$ soldiers these things did.

 and the sister of his mother, Mary the [wife]
 of Clopas, and Mary the Magdalene. Jesus therefore seeing
 [his] mother, and the disciple standing by whom he loved, says
 to his mother, Woman, behold thy son. Then he says to the
 disciple, Behold thy mother. And from that bour
 ${ }^{3}$ took ${ }^{\text {ther }}{ }^{1}$ the ${ }^{\text {a disciple }}$ to his own [home]. After this,
 ${ }^{2}$ knowing ${ }^{1}$ Jesus that all things now Lave been finished, that might be fulfilled
 the scripture he says, I thirst. A vessel therefore was set ${ }^{2}$ of ${ }^{3}$ vinegar
 ${ }^{\text {'funl, and they having filled }} \mathbf{a}$ sponge with vinegar, and ${ }^{\text {shyssop }}$
 ${ }^{\text {'having }}{ }^{\text {a }}$ put $\left[{ }^{3} \mathrm{it}\right]$ ton they brought it to [his] mouth. When
 therefore ${ }^{2}$ took ${ }^{\text {a }}$ the ${ }^{\text {trinegar }}{ }^{1}$ Jesus hessid, It has been finished; and
 having bowed the head he yielded up [his] spirit. The
 "therefore 'Jews, that might not remain on the cross the
 bodies on the sabbath, because [the] preparation it was, (for was

 late that ${ }^{3}$ might ${ }^{4}$ be ${ }^{5}$ broken ${ }^{1}$ their ${ }^{2}$ legs, and taken away.
 Came therefore the soldiers, and of the first broke
 the legs and of the other who was crucified with him; but to

[^186] Jesus haring come, when they saw he already was dead,
 they did not break his legs, but one of the soldiers
 with a spear his side pierced, and immediately came ont
 blood and water. And he who has seen has borne witness, and

 he says, that $y e$ may believe. For ${ }^{3}$ took *place ${ }^{1}$ these ${ }^{2}$ things that
 the scripture might be fulfilled, Not a bone shall' be broken of him.
 And again another scripture says, They shall look on him whom દ̇ $\xi \varepsilon \kappa \varepsilon ́ \varepsilon \tau \eta \sigma \alpha \nu$.
they pierced.

 (from Arimathæa, being a disciple of Jesus, but concealed
 through fear of the Jews,) that he might take away the body
 of Jesus: and ${ }^{2}$ gave ${ }^{3}$ leave ${ }^{2}$ Pilate. He came therefore and
 took away the body of Jesus. And came also Nicodemus,
 who came to Jesus by night at first, bearing a mixture
 of myrrh and aloes abont ${ }^{3}$ pounds ${ }^{1}{ }^{2}{ }^{2}$ hnndred. They took therefore
 the body of Jesus, and bound it in linen cloths with the
 aromatics, as a custom is among the Jews to prepare for
 burial. Now there was in the place where he was crucified a garden,
 and in the garden $a^{2}$ tomb ${ }^{1}$ new, in which no one ever was laid.


There therefore on account of the preparation of the Jews, becanse
 near was the tomb, they laid Jesus.
 But on the first [day] of the week Mary the Magdalene
 comes early dark ${ }^{{ }^{3} \text { still }}{ }^{1}{ }^{\text {it }}{ }^{2}$ being to the tomb. and sees
 the stone taken away from the tomb. She runs therefore and

sus, and saw that he was dead already, they brake not his legs: 34 but one of the soldiers with a spear pierced his side, and forthwith came there ont blood and water. 35 And he that saw it bare record, and his record is trae: and he knoweth that he saith true, that ye might believe. 36 For these things were done, that the scripture should be fulfilled, A bone of him shall not be broken. 37 And again another scripture saith, They shall look on him whom they pierced.

38 And after this Joseph of Arimathæa, being a disciple of Jesus, but secretly for fear of the Jews, besought Pilate that he might take away the body of Jesus: and Pilate gave him leave. He came therefore, and took the body of Jesus. 39 And there came also Nicodemus, which at the first came to Jesus by night, and brought a mixture of myrrh and aloes, about an hundred pound weight. 40 Then took they the body of Jesus, and wound it in linen clothes with the spices, as the manner of the Jews is to bury. 41 Now in the place where he was crucified there was a garden; and in the garden a new sepulchre, wherein was never man yct laid. 42 There laid they Jesus therefore because of the Jews' preparation duy; for the sepulchre was nigh at hand.
XX. The first day of the week cometh Mary Magdaleneearly, when it was yet dark, unto the sepulchre, and seeth the stone taken away from the sepnlchre. 2 Then sherunneth, and cometh te Simon Peter, and to the other disciple,

[^187]whom Jesus loved, and paith unto them, They have taken away the Lord out of the sepulchre, and we know not where they have laid him. 3 Peter therefore went forth, and that other disciple, and came to the sepulchre. 4 So they ran both together: and the other disciple did outrun Peter, and came first to the sepnlchre. 5 And he stooping down, and looking in, saw the linen clothes lying; yet went he not in. 6 Then cometh Simon Peter following him, and went into the sepulchre, and seeth the linen clothes lie, 7 and the napkin, that was about his head, not lying with the linen clothes, but wrapped together in a place by itself. 8 Then went in also that other diseiple, which came first to the sepulchre, and he saw, and helieved. 9 For as yet they knew not the scripture, that he must rise again from the dead. 10 Then the disciples went away again unto their own home. 11 But Mary stood without at the sepulehre weeping: and as she wept, she stooped down, and looked into the sepulchre, 12 and seeth two angels in white sitting, the one at the head, and the other at the feet, where the body of Jesus had lain. 13 And they say unto her, Woman, why weepest thou? She saith unto them, Because they have taken away my Lord, and I know not where they have laid him. 14 And when she had thus said, she turned herself lack, and saw Jesus standing, and knew not that it was Jesus. 15 Jesus saith unto her, Woman, why weepest thou? whom seekest thou? She, supposing hint to be the gardener, saith unto him, Sir, if thou have borne him hence, tell me where thou hast laid him, and I will take him away. 16Jesussaith unto her, Mary. She turned her-
 whom ${ }^{2}$ loved ${ }^{2}$ Jesns, and bays to them, They took away the Lord
 ont of the tomb, and we know not where they laid him.
 ${ }^{2}$ Went ${ }^{\prime}$ forth ${ }^{2}$ therefore ${ }^{2}$ Peter and the other disciple, and came
 to the tomb. And ${ }^{\text {r }}$ ran ${ }^{\text {d }}$ the ${ }^{2}$ two together, and the other
 disciple ran forward faster than Peter, and came first
 to the tomb, and stooping down he sees lying the linen eloths;
 ${ }^{3}$ not howerer 'he ${ }^{2}$ entered. Comes then Simon Peter follow-
 ing him, and entered into the tomb, and sees the
 linen cloths lying, and the handkerchief which was upon ${ }^{\text {heead }}$
 'his, not with the linen cloths lying, but ${ }^{8} \chi$ by ${ }^{7}$ itself
 ${ }^{1}$ folded ${ }^{\text {up }}{ }^{3}$ in ${ }^{\text {in }}$ 'splace. Then therefore entered also the
 other disciple who came first to the tomb, and saw
 and helieved; for not yet knew they the seripture, that
 it behoves him from among [the] dead to rise. Went away
 therefore again to their Chome] the disciples. But Mary
 stood at the tomb ${ }^{2}$ weeping ${ }^{\text {a }}$ outside. As therefore
 she wept, she stooped down into the tomb, and beholds two an-
 gels in white sitting, one at the head and one
 at the feet, where was laid the body of Jesus. And
 ${ }^{3}$ say ${ }^{3}$ to 'her ${ }^{\text {they }}$ they, Woman, why weepest thon? She says to them,
 Because they took away my Lord, and I know not where they laid
 him. And these things having said sho turned backward, and
 hehoids Jesns standing, and knew not that Jesus it is.
 ${ }^{2}$ Says ${ }^{3}$ to "her 'Jesus, Woman, why weepest thou ? Whom scekest thou?
 She thinking that the gardener it is, says to him, Sir, if
 thou didst earry off him, tell me where him thou didst lay, and I
 him will take away. ${ }^{2}$ Says sto ther 'Jesus, Mary. Turn-

[^188] ing round she says to him, Rabboni, that is to say, Teacher.

${ }^{2}$ Says ${ }^{2}$ to ${ }^{4}$ her ${ }^{1}$ Jesus, ${ }^{7}$ Not ${ }^{6}$ me ${ }^{5}$ touch, for notyet have I
 ascended to my Father; but go to "brethren
 rmy, and say to them, $I$ ascend to my Father and
 your Father, and my dod and your God. *Comes
 ${ }^{1}$ Mary ${ }^{2}$ the ${ }^{3}$ Magdalene
bringing word to the disoiples
 she has seen the Lord, and these things he said to her. It being therefore
 trening on that day, the first [day] of the week, and the $\theta \cup \rho \omega ั \nu \kappa \kappa \kappa \lambda \varepsilon \iota \sigma \mu \varepsilon ์ \nu \omega \nu$ öто⿱ doors having been shat where ${ }^{\text {s were }}$ ' the ${ }^{2}$ disciples assembled, through
 fear of the Jews, ${ }^{\text {camme }}{ }^{1}$ 'Jesus and stood in the
 midst, and says tothem, Peace toyou. And this having said
 he shewed to them the hands and the side of himself. ${ }^{3}$ Rejoiced
 'therefore ${ }^{1}$ the ${ }^{2}$ disciples having seen the Lord.
 'to ${ }^{\text {s them }}{ }^{4}$ Jesus again, Peace to yon: as ${ }^{3}$ bas "sent ${ }^{\text {sforth }}$
 me ${ }^{1}$ the ${ }^{2}$ Father, I also send you. And this having said
 hebreathedinto [them], and says to them, Beceive [the] ${ }^{2}$ Spirit ${ }^{1}$ Holy:
 of whomsoever ye may remit the sins, they are remitted to them;
 of whomsoever ye may retain, they have been retained. But Thomas, one of
 the twelve called Didymus, was not with them when


 We haveseen the Lord. Buthe said to them, Unless I see in
 his hands the mark of the nails, and put
"finger
 ${ }^{\text {man }}$ into the mark of the nails, and put my hand
 into hisside, not at all will I believe. And after "days
 'eight again were ${ }^{3}$ within ${ }^{1}$ his ${ }^{\text {adisciples, }}$ and Thomas with
 them. Comes Jesus, the doors having been shut, and stood
self, and saith unto him, Rabboni ; which is to say, Master. $17 \mathrm{Je}-$ sus saith unto her, Touch menot; for I am not yet ascended to my Father: but go to my brethren, and say unto them, I ascend unto my Father, and your Father; and to my God,and your God. 18 Mary Magdalene came and told the disciples that she had seen the Lord, and that ho had spoken these things unto her. 19 Then the same day at evening, being the first day of the week, when the doors were shut where the disciples were assembled for fear of the Jews, came Jesus and stood in the midst, and saith unto them, Peace be unto you. 20 And when ho had so said, he shewed unto them his hands and his side. Then were the disciples glad, when they saw the Lord. 21 Then said Jesus to them again, Peace be unto you: as my Father hath sentme, $\epsilon$ ven so send I you, 22 And when he had said this, he breathed on them, and saith unto them, Receive ye the IIoly Ghost: 23 whose soever sins ye remit, they are remitted unto them; and whose socver sins ye retain, they are retained. 24 But'Thomas, one of the twelve, called Didymus, was not with them when Jesus came. 25 T'he other disciples therefore said unto him, We have seen the Lord. But he said unto them, Except I shall see in his hands the print of the nails, and put ny finger into the print of the nails, and thrust my hand into his side, I will not believe. 26 And after eight days again his disciples were within, and Thomas with them: then came Jesus, the doors being shut, and stood in the






308
midat, and mad, leates be unto you. 27 Then suith the to Thomme, Reach hither thy finger, and bohold my hands ; mad reach hither thy hand, and thringt it into my nide: aud be not faithless, but believing. 28 And 'Thomas answered and maid nuto him, My Lord and my God. 29 Jesus saith unto him, Thomas, becunse thou hast seen me, thon hast belleved: blessed are they that have not seen, and yet have believed.

30 And many other signs truly dil Jomas in the presence of his disciplen, which are not wrilten in this book: 31 lint theso are written, that yemight believe that dosus is the Chirist, the Son of God; nnd that believing ye might have life throngh his name.
XXI. After these things Jesus shewed bimself again to the disciples at the sea of Tiberins ; and on this wise shewod he himself. 2 'There were together Simon Poter, and Thomas called Didymus, and Nathanael of Cann in Gatileo, and the sons of Zebedee, and two other of his diнеіриен. 3 Simon Peter snith unto them, I go a fishing. They say unto him, We also gi) with ther. They went forth, and entered into a ship immediatoly; and that night they enmght nothing. I But when the morning was now come, fesus stood on the shore: but the dischples knew not that it whs lesns. 5 Then Jesnm suith nuto them, Chilitron, havo ye any ment? 'Thuy answered him, No. if Ant he said muto them, Cast the net on the right sitle of the ship, mod
 in the midst and sald, Peaco to you. Then hesays to Thomas,
 lring thy finger here, and see my hands and
 bring thy liand, und put [it] into myslde; and
 be not unbelieving, bat believing. And answered
 'Thomas und snid to him, My Lord and my God. ${ }^{2}$ Says
 ${ }^{\text {a }}$ to "limm 'Jesus, Becnuse thon hast seon me, Thomas, thou hast believed:
 blessed they who have not seen and have beliovod.

 sas in presence of his diseiples, which aro not written
 in this book; but these have been written that
 ye may hellieve that Jesus is the Christ the Son
 of God, and that belleving life ye may have in name aitoũ.
'his.

 to the dlsciples at the yen of Tiberins. And ho manifestod
 [himself] thus: There wero together Simon Peter, and Thomas
 called Didymas, und Nathnnaol from Cana of Gali-
 lee, and the [rons] of Yebellee, and athers "of sdiseiples
 this 'two. "Snys "to "then "Simon ${ }^{7}$ Peeter, Igo to fish.
 Theysny to him, "Cone "also we with thee. They went forth
 and wont up into the ship immediatety, and during that
 night they took nothing. And morning already being como ${ }^{2}$ atood
 1.Josus on the shore; "not "however "knew 'the "disciples that
 Josms it is. "Snys "theroforo ${ }^{\text {to }}$ ' ${ }^{\text {thom }}$ 'Josus, Little ehildron,
 uny food have ye? They unswered him, No. And he
 said to them, Cast to the right sido of the ship the net,
 and ye shall find. They cast therefore, and no longer it to draw
 were they able from the multitnde of the fishes. Sass therefore
 that disciple whom ${ }^{2}$ loved ${ }^{\text {J Jesus }}$ to Peter, The Lord
 it is. Simon ${ }^{2}$ therefore ${ }^{1}$ Peter, having heard that the Lord it is,
 [his] upper garment he girded on, for he was naked, and cast
 himself into the sea. And the other disciples in the
 small ship came, for not were they far from the land, but
 somewhere about ${ }^{3}$ cubits ${ }^{2}$ two ${ }^{2}$ handred, dragging the net
 of fishes. When therefore they went up on the land they see
 a fire of coals lying and fish lying on [it], and bread.
 ${ }^{2}$ Says to ${ }^{\text {th }}$ them ${ }^{2}$ Jesus, Bring of the fishes which
 ye took just now. Wentup Simon Peter, and drew the

net to the land, full of "fishes 'large a hundred [and]
 fifty three; and [though] so many there were was not rent the
 net. ${ }^{2}$ Sass ${ }^{3}$ to ${ }^{\text {them }}{ }^{1}$ Jesus, Come ge, dine.
 But none 'ventured ${ }^{1}$ of ${ }^{2}$ the ${ }^{3}$ disciples to ask him, ${ }^{3}$ Thon ${ }^{1}$ who
 ${ }^{2}$ art? knowing that the Lord it is. ${ }^{3}$ Cones ${ }^{2}$ therefore ${ }^{1}$ Jesus
 and takes the bread and gives tothem, and the fish
 in like manner. This [is] now the third time ${ }^{2}$ was ${ }^{3}$ manifested ${ }^{2}$ Jesus

 When therefore they had dined, ${ }^{2}$ says ${ }^{3}$ to ${ }^{\text {a Simon }}{ }^{\text {speter }}{ }^{2}$ Jesus,
 Simon [son] of Jonas, lovest thon me more than these? Hesays to him, Nai, кن́pıє $\sigma \dot{v}$ oĩ $\delta a c ̧$ öтt $\phi \iota \lambda \tilde{\omega} \quad \sigma \varepsilon$. $\Lambda \varepsilon ́ \gamma \varepsilon є ~ a v ่ \tau \tilde{\varphi}$, Yea, Lord; thon knowest that I have affection for thee. He says to him,
 Feed my lambs. He says to him again a second time, Simon
 [son] of Jonas, lovest thon me? He says to him, Yea, Lord; thou knowest
 that I have affection for thee. He says to him, Shepherd ${ }_{\text {asheep }}$
ye shall find. They cast therefore,and now they were not able to draw it for the multitude of fishes. 7 Therefore that disciple whom Jesus lored saith unto Peter. It is the Lord. Now wien Simon Peter heard that it was the Lord. he girt his fisher's cost unto him, (for he was naked, ) and did east himself into the sea. 8 And the other disciples came in a little ship; (for ther were not far from land, but as it were two hundred cubits. dragging the net with fishes. 9 As soon then as they were come to land, they saw a fire of coals there, and fish laid thereon, and bread. 10 Jesus saith unto them, Bring of the fish which ye have now caught. lisimon Peter went up, and drew the net to land full of great fishes, an hundred and fifty and three: and for all there were so many, ret was not the net broken. 12 Jesus saith unto them, Come and dine. And none of the disciples durst ask him, Who art thou? knowing that it was the Lord. 13 Jesus then cometh, and taketh bread, and giveth them, and fish likewise. 14 This is now the third time that Jesns shewed himself to his disciples, after that he was risen from the dead. 15 So when they had dined, Jesus saith to Simon Peter, Simon, son of Jonas, lovest thou me more than these? He saith unto him, Yea, Lord; thou knowest that I love thee. He saith unto him, Feed my lambs. 16 He saith to him again the second time, Simon, sen of Jonas, lovest thou me? He saith unto him, Yea, Lord ; thou knowest that I love thee. He saith unto him, Feed my sheep. 17 He saith

[^189] little sheep $T$.
unto him the third time, Simon, son of Jonas, lovest thou me? Peter was grieved because he said unto him the third time, Lovest thou me? And hesaid unto him, Lord, thon knowest all things; thou knowest that I love thee. Jesus saith mnto him, Feed my sheep. 18 Verily, verily, I say unto thee, When thou wast young, thou girdedst thyself, and walkedst whither thou wouldest: but when thou shalt be old, thou shalt stretch forth thy hands, and another shall gird thee, and carry thee whither thou wouldest not. 19 This spake he signifying by what death he should glorify God. And when he had spoken this, he saith unto him, Follow me. 20 Then Peter, turning about, seeth the disciple whom Jesus loved following; which also leaned on hisbreast at supper, and said,Lord, which is he that betrayeth thee? 21 Pe ter seeing him saith to Jesus, Lord, and what shall this man do? 22 Jesus saith unto him, If I will that he tarry till I come, what is that to thee? follow thou me. 23 Then went this saying abroad among the brethren, that that discipie should not die: yet Jesus said not unto him, He shall not die; but, If I will that he tarry till I come, what is that to thee?

24 This is the disciple which testifieth of these things, and wrote these things: and we know that his testimeny is true. 25 And there are also many other things which Jesus did, the which, if they shonld be written every one, I suppose that even the world itself could not contain the books that should be written. Amen.
 my. He says to him the third time, Simon [son] of Jonas, hast thou
 affection for me? ${ }^{2}$ Was ${ }^{3}$ grieved ${ }^{1}$ Peter becanse he said to him the
 third time, Hast thou affection for me? and said to him, Lord, thon $\pi a ́ \nu \tau \alpha^{\prime \prime}$ oīठas. $\sigma \dot{v} \gamma \iota \nu \dot{\omega} \sigma \kappa \varepsilon \iota \varsigma$ ö $\tau \iota \quad \phi \iota \lambda \tilde{\omega} \quad \sigma \varepsilon . \quad \Lambda \varepsilon ́ \gamma \varepsilon \iota$ all things knowest ; thou knowest that I have affection for thee. "Says
 ${ }^{3}$ to ${ }^{2}$ him ${ }^{1}$ Jesus, Feed my sheep. Verily verily
 I say to thee, When thou wast younger thon girdedst thyself, and
 walkedst where thou didst desire; but when thou shalt be old thou shalt
 stretch forth thy hands, and another thee shall gird, and bring [thee]
 where thou dost not desire. But this he said signifying by what
 death he should glorify God. And this having said he says to him,
 Follow me. Buthaving turned Peter sees the
 disciple whom "loved ${ }^{1}$ Jesus following, who also reclined
 at the supper on his breast and said, Lord, who is it
 who is delivering up thee? ${ }^{3} \mathrm{Him}{ }^{2}$ seeing ${ }^{1}$ Peter says to Je-
 sus, Lord, but of this one what; ${ }^{2}$ Says ${ }^{3}$ to "him ${ }^{1}$ Jesus, If
 ${ }^{3} \mathrm{him}{ }^{1} I^{2}$ desire to abide till I come, what[is it] to thee? ${ }^{3}$ Thou
 ${ }^{1}$ follow me. Went ont therefore this word among
 the brethren, That that disciple does not die. However
 ${ }^{3}$ not ${ }^{2}$ said ${ }^{\text {to }}{ }^{5} \mathrm{him}{ }^{1}$ Jesus, That he does notdie; but, If
 ${ }^{3}$ him ${ }^{1} I^{2}$ desire to abide till I come, what [is it] to thee?
 This is the disciple who bears witness concerning these things,
 and [who] wrote these things: and we know that true is
 his witness. And there are also ${ }^{2}$ other ${ }^{3}$ things ${ }^{2}$ many whatsoever
 ${ }^{2}$ did ${ }^{1}$ Jesus, which if they should be written one by one, ${ }^{3}$ not ${ }^{4}$ even
 ${ }^{7}$ itself ${ }^{1} I{ }^{2}$ suppose ${ }^{5}$ the ${ }^{6}$ world would contain the ${ }^{2}{ }^{2}$ written ${ }^{1}$ books. f'A $^{\prime} \dot{\eta} \nu .{ }^{1} \| \mathbf{g}$
Amen.

[^190]
# ПРА <br> ACTS OF THE HOLY APOSTLES. 

TON $\mu \grave{\nu} \nu \pi \rho \omega ̃ \tau o \nu ~ \lambda o ́ \gamma o \nu ~ \varepsilon ̇ \pi o \imath \eta \sigma a ́ \mu \eta \nu ~ \pi \varepsilon \rho i ~ \pi a ́ \nu \tau \omega \nu, ~ \check{\omega}$ The $z_{\text {indeed }}{ }_{\text {first }}$ a account Imade concerning all things, o
 Theophilus, which "began 'Jesus both to do and to teach,
 until the day in which, haring given command ${ }^{s}$ to ${ }^{\text {a }}$ the ${ }^{\text {appostles }}{ }^{1}{ }^{1}$ by
 [the] *Spirit ${ }^{3}$ Holy whom hechose, he wastaken up: to whom
 also he presented himself living after hehad suffered, with
 many proofs, during edays ${ }^{1}$ forty being seen
 by them, and speaking the things concerning the kingdom of God:
 and being assembled with [him] he charged them from Jeru$\sigma o \lambda v ́ \mu \omega \nu \quad \mu \dot{\eta} \chi \omega \rho i \zeta \varepsilon \sigma \theta a \iota, \dot{\alpha} \lambda \lambda \dot{\alpha} \pi \varepsilon \rho \mu \mu \varepsilon \nu \varepsilon \iota \nu \quad \tau \dot{\eta} \nu \quad \dot{\varepsilon} \pi \alpha \gamma \gamma \varepsilon \lambda i a \nu$ salem not to depart, but to await the promise
 of the Father, which [said he] ye heard of me. For John indeed
 baptized with water, but ye shall be baptized with [the] ${ }^{\text {sspirit }}$

${ }^{1}$ Holy tnot safter many days. They indeed therefore
 having come together asked him, saying, Lord, ${ }^{3}$ at

 And he said to them, ${ }^{3}$ Not *yours ${ }^{2}$ it ${ }^{\text {Nis }}$ to know $\chi$ times
 or seasons which the Father placed in his own authority; but
 ye will receive power, ${ }^{\text {thaving }}{ }^{\text {scome }}{ }^{\text {ithe }}$ htoly ${ }^{3}$ Spirit upon
 you, and ye shall be to me witnesses both in Jerusalem and in
 all Judxa and Samaria and to [the]uttermost part $\tau \tilde{\eta} \varsigma \quad \gamma \tilde{\eta} \varsigma .9 \mathrm{Kai} \tau \alpha \tilde{v} \tau \alpha \quad \varepsilon i \pi \omega \dot{\nu}, \beta \lambda \varepsilon \pi o ́ \nu \tau \omega \nu \quad a \dot{\tau} \tau \tilde{\omega} \nu$ of the earth. And these things having said, "beholding [ ${ }^{5 h} \mathrm{hm}$ ] ${ }^{\text {² }}$ they
 he was taken up, and a cloud withdrew him from zeyes à่т $\omega \nu$.
${ }^{1}$ their.
 And as ${ }^{3}$ looking ${ }^{\text {in }}$ intently ${ }^{2}$ they ${ }^{2}$ were into the heaven as ${ }^{2}$ was ${ }^{3}$ going

THE former treatise have I made, O Theo philus, of all that Jesus began both to do and teach, 2 until the day in which he was taken up, after that he through the Holy Ghost had given commandments unto the apostles whom be had chosen: 3 to whom also he shewed himself alive after his passion by many infallible proofs, being seen of them forty days, and speaking of the things pertaining to the kingdom of God: 4 and, being assem. bled together with them, commanded them that ther should not depart from Jerusalem, but wait for the promise of the Fa ther, which, saith he, ye have heard of me. 5 For John truly baytized with water ; but ye shall be baptized with the Holy Ghos: not many days hence. 6 When they therefore were come together, they asked of him, saying, Lord, wilt thou at this time restore again the king. dom to Israel? 7 And he said unto them, It is not for you to know the times or the seasons, which the Father hath put in his own power. 8 But yeshall receive power, after that the Holy Ghost is come upon you: and ye shall be wituesses unto me both in Jerusalem, and in all Judæa, and in Samaria, and unto the uttermost part of the earth. 9 And when he had spoken these things, while they beheld, he was taken up; and a cloud received him out of their sight.

10 And while they looked stedfastly toward heaven as he

[^191]went ap, behold, two men stood by them in white apparel; 11which also said, Ye men of Galilee, why stand ye gazing up into heaven? this same Jesus,which is taken up from you into hearen, shall so come in like manner as ye have seen him go into heaven. 12 Then returned they unto Jerusalem from the mount called Olivet, which is from Jerusalem a sabbath day's journey. 13 And when they were come in, they went up into an upper room, where abode both Peter, and James, and John, and Andrew, Philip, and Thomas, Bartholomew, and Matthew, James the son of Alpheus, and Simon Zelotes, and Judas the brother of James. 14 These all continued with one accord in prayer and supplication, with the women, and Mary the mother of Jesus, and with his brethren.

15 And in those days Peter stood up in the midst of the disciples, and said, (the number of names together were about an hundred and twenty, 16 Men and brethren, this scripture mast needs have been fulfilled, which the Holy Ghost by the mouth of David spake before concerning Judas, which was guide to them that took Jesus. 17 For he wasnumbered with ns, and had obtained part of this ministry. 18 Now this man purchased a field with the reward of iniquity; and falling headlong, he burst asunder in the midst, and all his bowels gushed out. 19 And it
 ${ }^{1}$ he, ${ }^{s}$ also ${ }^{6}$ behold ${ }^{7}$ men ${ }^{\text {m }}$ two stood by them in ${ }^{\text {apparel }}$
 ${ }^{1}$ white, who also said, Men Galileans, why do yestand look-
 ing into the heaven? This Jesus who was taken up
 from you into the heaven thas will come in the manner

ye beheld him going into the heaven. Then
 they returned to Jerusalem from [the] mount called
 of Olives, which is near Jerusalem, ${ }^{3}$ a sabbath's ' ${ }^{1}$ being ${ }^{2}$ distant
 journey. And when the y had entered they went up to the upper chamber,
 where were staying both Peter and James and John
 and Andrew,. Philip and Thomas, Bartholomew and
 Matthew, James [son] of Alphexus and Simon the Zealot,
 and Jude [brother] of James. These all were "steadfastly
 ${ }^{\text {scontinuing }}{ }^{\text {w with }}{ }^{2}$ one ${ }^{3}$ accord in prayer and supplication, with [the]
 women and Mary the mother of Jesus, and with

his brethren.
 And in those days ${ }^{2}$ baving ${ }^{3}$ stood ${ }^{4}$ up ${ }^{2}$ Peter in
 [the] midst of the disciples said, ( ${ }^{7}$ was ${ }^{1}$ and ${ }^{2}$ the] ${ }^{3}$ number ${ }^{2}$ of ${ }^{3}$ names

${ }^{\text {a }}$ together about a hundred and twenty, (Men brethren, it was neces$\pi \lambda \eta \rho \omega \theta \tilde{\eta} \nu \alpha \iota \quad \tau \dot{\eta} \nu-\gamma \rho \alpha \phi \dot{\eta} \nu{ }_{-}^{1} \tau \alpha \cup ́ \tau \eta \nu,{ }^{\prime \prime} \ddot{\eta} \nu \quad \pi \rho о \varepsilon \tilde{\varepsilon} \pi \varepsilon \nu \quad \tau \grave{o}$ sary "to "have ${ }^{\text {b been }}$ 'fulfilled this "scripture, which 'spoke ${ }^{\text {b }}$ efore ${ }^{\text {a the }}$
 ${ }^{2}$ Spirit ${ }^{3}$ the ${ }^{\text {H Holy }}$ by [the] month of David concerning Judas who
 became guide to those who took Jesus; for
 numbered he was with us, and obtained a part
 in this service. This [man] indeed then got a field
 out of the reward of unrighteonsness, and ${ }^{3}$ beadlong 'having 'fallen
 burst in [the] midst, and ${ }^{4}$ gnshed ${ }^{5}$ ont ${ }^{2}$ all ${ }^{2}$ his ${ }^{3}$ bowels.

[^192] And known it became to all those dwelling in Jerusalem,
 so that was called that field
in their own language
 Aceldama; that is, field of blood. For it has been written
 in [the] book of Psalms, Let ${ }^{3}$ become ${ }^{\text {'his }}{ }^{2}$ bomestead desolate,
 and let there not be [one] dwelling in it; and, ${ }^{5}$ Overseership
 'his ${ }^{1}$ let ${ }^{1}$ take ${ }^{2}$ another. It behoves therefore of those ${ }^{2}$ consorting
 ${ }^{3}$ with ${ }^{4}$ us 'men during all [the] time in which came in and
 went out among ns the Lord Jesus, beginning from the
 baptism of John until the day in which he wastaken up
 from us, ${ }_{a}{ }^{9}$ witness ${ }^{10}$ of ${ }^{11}$ his ${ }^{12}$ resurrection ${ }^{2}$ to ${ }^{3}$ become ${ }^{{ }^{5} \text { with }}$
 ${ }^{7}$ us 'one "of ${ }^{3}$ these. And they set forth two, Joseph call-
 ed Barsabas, who was surnamed Justus, and Matthins.
 And praying they said, Thon Lord, knower of the hearts
 of all, shew of these two ${ }^{2}$ one ${ }^{1}$ which thou didst choose
 to receive the part of this service and apostleship,
 from which ${ }^{2}$ transgressing ${ }^{3}$ fell ${ }^{\text {'Judas, }}$ to go to his ${ }^{2}$ place
 ${ }^{2}$ own. And they gave ${ }^{2}$ lots ${ }^{1}$ their, and ${ }^{3}$ fell ${ }^{1}$ the
 ${ }^{2}$ lot on Matthias, and he was nombered with the eleren i $\pi \sigma \sigma \tau o ́ \lambda \omega \nu$.
apostles.
 And during the accomplishing of the day of Pente-
 cost they were all with one accord in the same place. And

 'of ${ }^{2} \mathrm{a}$ "breath ${ }^{3}$ violent, and filled ${ }^{2}$ whole 'the house where they were
 sitting. And there appeared to them divided tongues

was known unto all the dwellers at Jerrsalem; insomuch as that field is called in their proper tongue, Aceldama. that is to say, The field of blood. 20 For it is written in the book of Psalms. Let his habitation be desolate, and let $n c$ man dwell therein and his bishoprick let another take. 21 Wherefore of these men which have com. panied with us all the time that the Lord Jesus went in and ont among us, 22 beginning from the baptism of John, unto that same day that he was taken up from us. must one be ordained to be a witness with us of his resurrection. 23 And they appointed two, Joseph called Barsabas, who was surnamed Justas, and Matthias. 24 And they prayed, and said, Thon. Lord, which knowest the hearts of all men. shew whether of these two thou hast chosen, 25 that he may take part of this ministry and apostleship, from which Judas by transgression fell, that he might go to his own place. 26 And they gave forth their lots; and the lot fell npon Matthias ; and he wos numbered with the eleven apostles.

[^193]filled with the Holy Ghost, and began to speak with other tongues, as the Spirit gave them utterance. 5 And there were dwelling at Jerusalem Jews, devout men, out of every nation under heaven. 6 Now when this was noised abroad, the maltitude came together, and were confounded, because that every man heard them speak in his own language. 7 And they were all amazed and marvelled, saying one to another, Behold, are not all these which speak Galilæans? 8 And how hear we every man in our own tongue, wherein we were born? 9 Parthians, and Medes, and Elamites, and the dwellers in Mesopotamia, and in Judæa, and Cappadocia, in Pontus, and Asia, 10 Phrygia, and Pamphylia, in Egspt, and in the parts of Libya about Cyrene, and strangers of Rome, Jews and proselytes, 11 Cretes and Arabians, we do hear them speak in our tongues the wonderful works of God. 12 And they were all amazed, and were in doubt, saying one to another, What meaneth this? 13 O thers mocking said, These men are full of new wine. 14 But Peter, standing up with the eleven, lifted up his voice, and said unto them, Ye men of Judæa, and all ye that dwell at Jerusalem, be this known unto you, and hearken to my words: 15 for these are-not drunken, as ye suppose, seeing it is but the third hour of the day. 16 But this is that which was spoken by the prophet Joel; 17 And it shall come to pass in the last days, saith God, I
 they were ${ }^{2}$ filled ${ }^{1}$ all with [the ${ }^{2}$ Spirit ${ }^{1}$ Holy, and hegan to speak
 withother tongues, as the Spirit gave to them to utter
 forth. Now ${ }^{3}$ were ${ }^{{ }^{1} \text { in }{ }^{2} \text { Jerusalem dwelling Jews, }}$
 ${ }^{\text {m men }}{ }^{1}$ plous from every nation of those under the heaven. $6 \gamma \varepsilon \nu \circ \mu \varepsilon ́ \nu \eta \varsigma . \delta \grave{\varepsilon} \tau \tilde{\eta} \varsigma \quad \phi \omega \nu \tilde{\eta} \varsigma \quad \tau \alpha v ́ \tau \eta \varsigma, \sigma \nu \nu \tilde{\eta} \lambda \theta \varepsilon \nu \quad \tau \grave{o} \pi \lambda \tilde{\eta} \theta o \varsigma$ But ${ }^{6}$ having ${ }^{6}$ arisen ${ }^{1}$ the ${ }^{2}$ rumour ${ }^{3}$ of ${ }^{4}$ this, ${ }^{\circ}$ came ${ }^{10}$ together ${ }^{7}$ the ${ }^{8}$ multitude
 and were confounded, because 'heard ${ }^{2}$ one 'each in his own language
 ${ }^{2}$ speaking ${ }^{\text {themeng }}$ thd ${ }^{2}$ were ${ }^{3}$ amazed ${ }^{1}$ all and wondered,
 saying to one another, ${ }^{3}$ Not ${ }^{1}$ lo ${ }^{4}$ all ${ }^{5}$ these ${ }^{2}$ are who
 are speaking Galileans? and how "we 'hear each
 in our own language in which we were born, Parthians and
 Medes and Elamites, and those who inhabit Mesopo-
 tamia, and Judæa and Cappadocia, Pontus and Asia,
 both Pbrygia and Pamphylia, Egypt and the parts
 of Libja which [is] about Cyrene, and the ${ }^{2}$ sojourning [here,
 ${ }^{1}$ Romans, both Jews and proselytes, Cretans and Arabians,
 we hear ${ }^{2}$ speaking 'them in our own tongues the
 great things of God? And ${ }^{2}$ were ${ }^{3}$ amazed ${ }^{\text {a }}$ all and were in perplexity,
 one to another saying, What would this be?

 ${ }^{1}$ they ${ }^{2}$ are. But ${ }^{2}$ standing ${ }^{3}$ up ${ }^{2}$ Peter with the eleven lifted np
 his voice and spokeforth to them, Men Jews,
 and "ye ${ }^{3}$ who ${ }^{\text {inhabit }}{ }^{\text {sj}}$
 ${ }^{3}$ known ${ }^{{ }^{8} \text { let }{ }^{8} \text { be, and give heed to my words: for not as }}$
 ye take it, ${ }^{\text {set these }}$ are drunken, for it is ${ }^{\prime}$ [the] "hour
 ${ }^{1}$ third of the day; but this is that which has been spoken
 by the prophet Joel, And it shall be in the last

[^194] days, says God, I will pour ont of my Spirit upon
 all flesh; and shall prophesy your sons and "daugh-
 ters 'your; and your young men visions shall see, and
 your elders dreams shall dream; and even
 npon my bondmen and upon my boudwomen in "days

'those will I pour out of my Spirit, and they shall pro-
 phesy; and I will give wonders in the heaven above and signs
 on the earth below, blood and fire and vapour of smoke. The
 sun shall beturned into darkness and the moon into blood,
 before come day ${ }^{8}$ of $\left[^{7}\right.$ the] ${ }^{\text {s LLord }}{ }^{\text {'the }}{ }^{2}$ great ${ }^{3}$ and
 ‘manifest. And it shall be, everyone whoever shall call upon the
 name of [the] Lord shall be saved. Men Lsraelites, hear
 these words: Jesus the Nazaræan, a man by
 God set forth to yon by works of power and wonders
 and signs, which ${ }^{2}$ wrought ${ }^{\text {b }}$ by ${ }^{4}$ him ${ }^{\text {'God }}$ in ${ }^{2}$ midst ${ }^{\text {'your, }}$
 as also yourselves know: him, ${ }^{3}$ by ${ }^{\text {the }}{ }^{\text {the }}$ determinate ${ }^{\text {b }}$ counsel
 'and ${ }^{\text {sforeknowledge }}$ 'of ${ }^{10}$ God ${ }^{\text {'given }}$ "up, having taken by "hands
 -lawless, having crucified ye pat to death. Whom God raised up,
 having loosed the throes of death, inasmuch as it was not possible
 jfor] 2to ${ }^{3}$ be theld ${ }^{\text {1him }}$ by it; for David says as to
 him, Iforesar the Lord before me continually,
 because at my right hand he is, that I may not be shaken. Therefore
 ${ }^{3}$ rejoiced ${ }^{1} \mathrm{my}{ }^{2}$ heart and ${ }^{3}$ exulted ${ }^{1} \mathrm{my}{ }^{2}$ tongue;
 yea more, also my fesh shall rest in hope, for ${ }^{3}$ not
 ${ }^{1}$ thon ${ }^{2}$ wilt leave my soul in hades, nor wilt thon give
will pour out of my Spirit upon all flesh: and your sonsand your daughters shall prophesy, and your young men shall see visions, and your old men shall dream dreams: 18and on my servants and on my handmaidens I will pour out in those days of my Spirit; and they shall prophesy : 19 and I will shew wonders in hearen above, and signs in the earth beneath; blood, and fire, and vapour of smoke: 20 the sun shall be turned into darkness, and the moun into blood, before that great and notable day of the Lord come: 21 and it shall eome to pass, thet whosoever shall call on the name of the Lord shall be saved. 22 Ye men of Isracl, hear these words; Jesus of Nazareth, a man approved of God among you by miracles and wonders and signs, which God did by him in the midst of you, as ye yourselves also know: 23 him, being delivered by the determinate counsel and foreknowledge of God, ye have taken, and by wicked hands have crucified and slain: 24 whom God hath raised up, having loosed the pains of death: because it was not possible that he should be holden of it. 25 For David speaketh concerning him, I foresaw the Lord always before my face, for he is un my right hand, that I should not be moved: 26 therefore did my heart rejoice, and my tongue was glad; moreover also my flesh shall rest in hope : 27 because thon wilt not leave my soul in hell, neither wilt


 [ones]) LTTta. q ảveídatє GLTTraw. r $\Delta a v \epsilon i \delta$ littra; $\Delta a v i \delta \mathrm{GW}$.


thou suffer thine Holy One to see corruption. 28 Thou hast made known to me the ways of life; thou shalt nake me full of joy with thy conntenance. 99 Men and brethren, let me freely speak anto you of the patriarch David, that he is both dead and buried, and his sepulchre is with us untothis day. 30 Therefore being a prophet, and knowing that God had sworn with an oath to him, that of the fruit of his loins, according to the flesh, he would raise up Christ to sit on his throne : 31 he soeing this before spake of the resurrection of Christ, that his sonl was not left in hell, neither his flesh did see corruption. 32 This Jesus hath God raised up, whereof we all are witnesses. 33 Therefore being by the right hand of God exalted, and having received of the Father the promise of the Holy Ghost, he hath shed forth this, which ye now see and hear. 34 For David is not ascended into the heavens: but he saith himself, The Lord said nuto my Lord, Sit thou on my right hand, 35 until I make thy foes thy footstool. 36 Therefore let all the house of Israel know assuredly, that God hath made that same Jesus, whom ye have cracified, both Lord and Christ.

37 Now when they heard this, they were pricked in their heart, and said unto Peter and to the rest of the spostles, Men and brethren, what shall we do ? 38 Then Peter said unto them, Repent, and be baptized every one of you in the name of Jesus Christ
 ${ }^{2}$ boly ${ }^{3}$ one ${ }^{1}$ thy to see corruption. Thou didst make known to me paths
 of life, thou wilt fill me with joy with thy countenance.
 Men brethren, it is permitted [me] to speak with freedom
 to you concerning the patriarch David, that both he died
 and was buried, and his tomb is amongst us unto
 this day. A prophet therefore being, and knowing
 that with an oath ${ }^{\text {s swore }}{ }^{\text {s }}$ to ${ }^{\text {him }}{ }^{1}$ God, of [the] fruit of ${ }^{1}$ loins
 ${ }^{\text {h his as concerning flesh to raise up the Christ, to sit upon }}$
 his throne, foreseeing he spoke concerning the resur-
 rection of the Christ, that was not left his soul in
 hades, nor his flesh saw corruption. This
 Jesus "raised ${ }^{3}$ up ${ }^{2}$ God whereof all we are witnesses.
 By the right hand therefore of God having been exalted, and the pro-
 mise of the Holy Spirit having received from the Father,
 he poured out this which now ye behold and hear. ${ }^{4}$ Not
 ${ }^{1}$ for ${ }^{2}$ David ${ }^{3}$ ascended into the heavens, but he says himself,
 Said the Lord to my Lord, Sit at my righthand, until
 I place thine enemies a footstool of thy feet. As-
 suredly therefore let know all [the] house of Israel, that both

 Jesus whom ye crucified.
 and having heard they were pricked in heart, and said to
 Peter and the other apostles, What shall we do,
 men brethreu? And Peter said to them, Repent,
 and be baptized each of you in the name of Jesus




 do tura.

-     - є̈ $\phi \eta$ littra.
${ }^{w}+\phi \eta \sigma^{i} \nu$ says $\mathrm{T} . \quad \times \epsilon \grave{\epsilon} \nu \mathrm{Lr}$.
 Christ, for remission

of the Holy Spirit.
 to your children, and to all those at a distance, as many as
 ${ }^{5}$ may ${ }^{6}$ eall $\quad{ }^{1}$ the] ${ }^{2}$ Lord ${ }^{3}$ our ${ }^{4}$ God. And with "other ${ }^{3}$ words
 ${ }^{1}$ many he earnestly testified and exhorted, saying, Be saved from
 ${ }^{3}$ generation ${ }^{1}$ this ${ }^{2}$ crooked. Those therefore who gladly
 had welcomed his word were baptized; and were added
 that day
${ }^{4}$ souls ${ }^{1}$ about ${ }^{2}$ three ${ }^{3}$ thousand.
And they were
 steadfastly continuing in the teaching of the apostles and in fellowship,
 and the breaking of bread and
 -and uponevery soul fear, and many wonders and signs through
 the apostles trook place. And all who believed were
 together and had all things common, and [their] possessions
 and goods they sold, and divided them to all,
 according as anyone need 'had. And every day stesdfastly
 continuing with one accord in the temple, and breaking ${ }^{2}$ in [3 ${ }^{3}$ their] *houses
 ${ }^{\text {ib bread, they partook of food with gladness and simplicity }}$
 of heart, praising God, and having tavour with "whole
 ${ }^{\text {t }}$ the people ; and the Lord added ${ }^{\text {a }}$ those ${ }^{3}$ who *were ${ }^{\text {s }}$ being ${ }^{\text {ssaved }}$


$$
{ }^{1} \text { daily to the assembly. }
$$

${ }^{5}$ Together ${ }^{1}$ and. ${ }^{2}$ Peter ${ }^{3}$ and ${ }^{4}$ John went up
 into the temple at the hour of prayer, the ninth;
 and a certain man ${ }^{\text {E lame }}{ }^{3}$ from ${ }^{6}$ womb ${ }^{5}$ mocther's this ${ }^{\text {i being }}$
 was being carried, whom they placed daily at the door of the
 temple called Beautiful, to ask alms from
for the remission of sins, and ye shall receive the gift of the Holy Ghost. 39 For the promise is unto you, and to your children and to all that are afar off, even as many as the Lord our God shall call. 40 And with many other words did he testify and exhort, saying, Saveyourselves from this untoward generation. 41 Then they that gladly received his word were baptized: and the same day there were added unto them about three thousand souls. 42 And they continued stedfastly in the apostlea' doctrine and fellowship, and in breaking of bread, and in prayers. 43 And fear came apon every soul: and many wonders and signs were done by the apostles. it And all that beliered were together, and had all things common; 45 and sold their possessions and goods, and parted thew to all men, as erery man had need. $46^{\circ}$ and they, continning daily with one accord in the temple, and breaking bread from house to house, did eat their meat with gladness and singleness of heart, 47 praising God, and having farour with all the people. And the Lord added to the church daily such as should be saved.
III. Now Peter and John went ap together into the temple at the hour of prayer, being the ninth hour. 2 And a certain man lame from his mother's womb was carried, whom they laid daily at the gate of the temple which is called Beautiful, to ask alms of them thst entered
${ }^{y} \tau \hat{\omega} \nu \dot{\alpha} \mu \alpha \rho \tau \iota \omega \bar{\nu} \nu \dot{\nu} \mu \hat{\omega} \nu$ of your sins LTTr. ${ }^{2} \lambda \eta \dot{\mu} \psi \epsilon \sigma \theta \in$ LTTrA. a oûs whom L. b $\delta \iota \epsilon \mu \rho \sim$

 $\dot{\eta} \nu \mu$ éyas є́mi тávtas. in Jerusalem, and great fear was upon all. T.


into the temple: 3 who seeing Peter and John about to go into the temple asked an alms. 4 And Peter, fastening his eyes npon him with John, said, Look on us. 5 And he gave heed unto them, expecting to receive something of them. 6 Then Peter said, Silver and gold have I none; but such as I have give I thee: In the name of Jesus Christ of Nazareth rise up and walk. 7 And he took him by the right hand, and lifted him up: and immediately his feet and ancle bones received strength. 8 And he leaping up stood, and walked, and entered with them into the temple, walking, and leaping, and praising God. 9 And all the people saw him walking and praising God : 10 and they knew that it was he which sat for alms at the Beautiful gate of the temple: and they were filled with wonder and amazement at that which had happened unto him. 11 And as the lame man which was healed held Peter and John, all the people ran together unto them in the porch that is called Solomon's, greatly wondering. 12 And when Peter saw it, he answered unto the people, Ye men of Israel, why marvel ye at this? or why look ye so earnestly on us, as though by our own power or holiness we had made this man to walk? 13 The God of Abraham, and of Isaac, and of Jacob, the God of our fathers, hath glorified his Son Jesus; whom ye delivered up, and denied him in the presence of Pilate, when he was determined to let him
 those who weregoing into the temple; who seeing Peter and


John being about to enter intothe temple, askei ${ }^{3}$ alms
 ${ }^{1}$ to ${ }^{2}$ receire. And ${ }^{2}$ looking ${ }^{3}$ intently ${ }^{1}$ Peter upon him with John
 said, Look on us. And hegave heed to them, expecting
 something from them to receive. But said Peter, Silver and
 gold there is not to me, but what I have, this to thee Igive:
 In the name of Jesus Christ the Nazarean rise up and
 walk. And having taken him by the right hand he raised up
 [him], and immediately were strengthened his feet and
 ankle bones. And leaping up he stood and walked, and entered
 with them into the temple, walking and leaping and
 praising God. And ${ }^{4}$ saw ${ }^{5}$ him ${ }^{2}{ }^{2}{ }^{5}{ }^{5}{ }^{2}$ the ${ }^{3}$ people walk-
 ing and praising God. And they recognized him
 that he it was who for alms [was] sitting at
 the Beaatiful gate of the temple, and they were filled with wonder and
 amazement at that which had happened to him. And as "held
 the ${ }^{4}$ who ${ }^{\text {b had }}{ }^{\text {b }}$ 解 ${ }^{7}$ healed ${ }^{2}$ lame [ $\left.{ }^{3} \mathrm{man}\right] \quad$ Peter and John,
 ran together to them all the people in the porch
 called Solonon's, greatly amazed. And seeing [it] Peter
 answered to the people, Men Israelites, why won-
 der ye at this? or on us why look intently as if by [our]own power
 or piety '[we] had made ${ }^{2}$ to ${ }^{3}$ walk ${ }^{\text {him? }}$ ? The God
 of Abraham and Isaac and Jacob, the God of our fathers,
 glorified his servant Jesus, whom ye delivered up,
 and denied him in the presence of Pilate, ${ }^{2}$ haring ${ }^{3}$ adjudged

[^195]III.

ACTS.
 'he to release [him]. But ye the holy and righteons one
 denied, and requested a man a murderer to be granted to you,
 but the Anthor of life yekilled, whom God raised np
 from among [the] dead, whereof we witnesses are: and by
 faith in his name this [man] whom ye behold and
 know ${ }^{3}$ made ${ }^{\text {ststrong }}{ }^{1}$ his ${ }^{2}$ name; and the faith which [is] by
 him gave to him this complete soundness before all
 of you. And now, brethren, Iknow that in ignorance se acted,
 as also your rulers; but ${ }^{2}$ God ${ }^{1}{ }^{1}$ what before announced
 by [the] mouth of all his prophets [that] ${ }^{\text {sh }}$ should ${ }^{\text {s suffer }}$
 ${ }_{\text {the }}{ }^{\text {the Christ, }}$ he fulfilled thus. Repent therefore and
 be converted, for the blotting out of your sins, so that
 may come times of refreshing from [the] presence of the Lord,
 and [that] he may send him who was before proclained to you, Jesus
 Christ, whom ${ }^{2}$ must ${ }^{1}$ heaven indeed receive till times
 of restoration of all things, of which "spoke 'God by [the]
 moath of all ${ }^{2}$ holy ${ }^{1}$ bis prophets from of old.
 ${ }^{2}$ Moses $3_{\text {indeed }}$ for to the fathers said,
 $A^{\prime}$ prophet to you will ${ }^{5}$ raise ${ }^{6}$ up [ ${ }^{1}$ the] ${ }^{2}$ Lord 'God ${ }^{3}$ your from among
 your brethren, like me: him shall ye hear in all things
 whatsoever he may say to you. And it shall be [that]every soul
 which may not hear that prophet shall be destroyed
 from among the people. And indeed all the prophets from
 Samuel and those subsequent, as many as spoke also before an-
 nounced thesedays. Ye are sons of the prophets
 and of the covenant which zappointed ${ }^{1}$ God to "fathers
go. 14 But ye denied the Holy One and the Just, and desired a murderer to be granted unto you; 15 and killed the Prince of life, whom God hath raised from the dead; whereof we are witnesses. 16 And his name through faith iu his name hath made this man strong, whom ye see and know: jea, the faith which is by him hath given him this perfect soundness in the presence of you all. 17 And now, brethren, I wot that through ignorance ye did it, as did also your rulers. 18 But those things, which God before had shewed by the mouth of all his prophets, that Christ should suffer, he hath so fulfilled. 19 Repent ye therefore, and be converted, that your sins may be blotted out, when the times of refreshing shall come from the presence of the Lord; 20 and he shall send Jesus Christ, which before was preached unto you: 21 whom the heaven must receive until the times of restitution of all things, which God hath spoken by the month of all his holy prophets since the world began. 22 For Moses truly said unto the fathers, A prophet shall the Lord your God raise up unto you of your brethren, like unto me; hin shall ye hear in all things whatsoever he shall say unto you. 23 Aud it shall come to pass, that every soul, which will not hear that prophet, shall be destroyed from among the people. 24 Yea, and all the prophets from Samuel and those that follow after, as many as have spoken, have likewise foretold of these days. 25 Ye are the children of the prophets, and of the covenant which God made with our fathers, saying unto

[^196]Abraham, And in thy seed shall all the kindreds of the earth be blessed. 26 Unto you first God, having raised up his Son Jesus, sent him to bless you, in turning away every one of you from his iniquities.
IV. And as they spake unto the people, the priests, and the captain of the temple, and the Sadducees, came upon them, 2 being grieved that they taught the people, and preached throngh Jesus the resurrection from the dead. 3 And they laid hands on them, and put them in hold unto the next day : for it was now eventide. 4 Howbeit many of them which heard the word believed; and the number of the men was about five thousand.

5 And it came to pass on the morrow, that their rulers, and elders, and scribes, 6 and Annas the high priest, and Caiaphas, and John, and Alexander, and as many as were of the kindred of the high priest, were gathered together at Jerusalem. 7 And when they had set them in the midst, they asked, By what power, or by what name, have ye done this? 8 Then Peter, filled with the Holy Ghost, said unto them, Ye rulers of the people, and elders of Israel, 9 if we this day be examined of the good deed done to the impotent man, by what means he is made whole; 10 be it known uuto you all, and to all the people of Israel, that by the name of Jesus Christ of Nazareth, whom ye mucified, whom God raised from the dead, even by him doth this
 our, saying to Abraham, And inthy seed shall be
 blessed all the families of the earth. Toyou first
 God, having raised np his servant Jesus, sent
 him, blessing you in turning each from
 ${ }^{2}$ wickedness ${ }^{1}$ your.
 And as ${ }^{2}$ were ${ }^{3}$ speaking ${ }^{1}$ they to the people, came uponthem
 the priests and captain of the temple and the Sadduces,
 being distressed because ${ }^{2}$ teach ${ }^{1}$ they the people, and
 announce in Jesus the resurrection which [is] from among
 [the] dead; and they laid ${ }^{2}$ on ${ }^{3}$ them ${ }^{3}$ hands and put

 But many of those who hadheard the word beliered,
 and ${ }^{6}$ beeame ${ }^{1}$ the ${ }^{2}$ number ${ }^{3}$ of ${ }^{4}$ the ${ }^{5}$ men abont ${ }^{2}$ thousand ${ }^{1}$ five.
 And it came to pass on the morrow were gathered together their

 rusalem, and Annas the high priest and Caiaphas and
 John and Alexander, and as many as were of "family
 thigh-priestly. And having placed them in the midst they
 inquired, In what power or in what name did
 ${ }^{2}$ this ${ }^{\text {'y }}$ ye? Then Peter, filled with [the] 'Spirit 'Holy,
 said to them, Rulers of the people and elders
 of Israel, If we this day are examined as to a good work
 [to the] infirm man, by what he has been cured, ${ }^{3}$ known
 ${ }^{1}$ be ${ }^{2}$ it to all you and to all the people of Israel, that in the
 name of Jesus Christ the Nazarean, whom ye eruci-
 fied, whom God raised from among [the] dead, by him

[^197][^198] this [man] stands before you sound. This is the
 stone which has been set at nought by yon the builders,
 which is become
head of [the] corner.
 in ${ }^{2}$ other ${ }^{1}$ no one salvation, for neitber ${ }^{n}$ name ${ }^{1}$ is ${ }^{2}$ there ${ }^{3}$ another
 ander the heaven which has been given among men, by which

${ }^{2}$ must ${ }^{3}$ be ${ }^{\text {s saved }}{ }^{1}$ we.
 But seeing the ${ }^{2}$ of ${ }^{3}$ Peter ${ }^{2}$ boldness and of John,
 and having perceived that ${ }^{3}$ men ${ }^{\text {anlettered }}{ }^{1}$ they ${ }^{2}$ are
 and uninstructed, they wondered, and they recognized them that with
 Jesus they were. But ${ }^{\text {th }}$ the
${ }^{3}$ man ${ }^{1}$ beholding ${ }^{5}$ with ${ }^{\text {them }}$
 "standing who had beeu healed, nothing they had to gainsay. ${ }^{2}$ Having
 ${ }^{3}$ commanded ${ }^{\text {'but }}$ them outside the sanhedrim to go they conferred
 with one another, saying, What shall we do to men
 ${ }^{\text {'these? }}$ for that indeed a known sign has come to pass


 and weare unable to deny [it]. But that not further
 it may spread among the people, with a threat let us threaten them
 no longer to speak in this name to any man. (lit. to no)
 And having called them they charged them ${ }^{a_{\text {at }}}{ }^{3}$ all
 not to speak nor to teach in the name of Jesss.
 But Peter and John avsworing to them
 said, Whether right it is before God ${ }^{3}$ to ${ }^{4}$ yon ${ }^{2}$ to ${ }^{2}$ listen
 rather than God, judgeye; ${ }^{3}$ cannot ${ }^{\prime}$ for ${ }^{2}$ we ${ }^{6}$ what
 ${ }^{7}$ we ${ }^{\text {saw }}{ }^{\text {s and }}{ }^{10}$ heard ${ }^{4}$ but ${ }^{\text {sspeak. }}$ But they having further
 threatened let ${ }^{2}$ go ${ }^{\text {i them, nothing finding as to how they might }}$
 punish them on account of the people, because all were glorifying
man stand here before you whole. 11 This is the stone which was set at nonght of you builders, which is become the head of the corner. 12 Neither is there salvation in any other: for there is none other name under heavengiven among men, whereby we mast be saved.

13 Now when they saw the boldness of Peter and John, and perceived that they were unlearned and ignorant men, they marvelled; and they took knowledge of them, that they had been with Jesus. 14 And beholding the man which was healed standing with them, they could say nothing against it. 15 But when they had commandel them to go aside out of the council, they conferred among themselves, 16 saying, What shall we do to these men? for that indeed a notable miracle hath been done by them is manifest to all them that dwell in Jerusalem; and we cannot deny it. 17 But that it spread no further among the people, let us straitly threaten them, that they speak henceforth to no man in this name. 18 And they called them, and commanded them not to speak at all nor teach in the name of Jesus. 19 But Peter and John answered andsaid unto them, Whether it be right in the sight of God to hearken nnto you more than unto God, judge ye. 20 For we cannot but speak the things which we aave seen and heard. 21 So when they had further threatened them, they let them go, finding nothing how they might punish them, because of the people: for all men glorified God for that

[^199]which was done. 22 For the man was above forty years old, on whom this miracle of healing was shewed.

23 And being let go, they weut to their own company, and reported all that the chief priests and elders had said unto them. 24 And when they heard that, they lifted up their roice to God with one accord, and said, Lord, thou art God, which hast made heaven, and carth, and the sea, and all that in them is: 25 who by the mouth of thy servant David hast said, Why did the heathen rage, and the people imagine vain things? 26 The kings of the earth stood up, and the rulers were gathered together against the Lord, and against his Christ. 27 For of a truth against thy holy child Jesus, whom thou hast anointed, both Herod, and Pontius Pilate, with the Gentiles, and the people of Israel, were gathered together, 28 for to do whatsoever thy hand and thy counsel determined before to be dune. 29 And now, Lord, behold their threatenings: and grant nnto thy servants, that with all boldness they may speak thy word, 30 by stretching forth thine hand to heal; and that signs and wonders may be done by the name of thy holy child Jesus. 31 And when they had prayed, the place was shaken where they were assembled together; and they were all filled with the Holy Ghost, and they spake the word of God with bolduess.

32 And the multitude of them that believed were of one

God for that which has taken place;
 ${ }^{6}$ above ${ }^{5}$ forty ${ }^{1}$ the ${ }^{2}$ man on whom hadtaken place
 this sign of healing.
 And having been let go they came to their own [company], and
 reported whatever to them the ohief priests and the el-
 ders said. And they having heard, with one accord lifted np
 [their] roice to God, and said, $O$ master, thou [art] the
 God who made the heaven and the earth and the sea
 and all that[are] in them, who by [the] mouth of David
 thy servant didst say, Why did rage ${ }^{\text {banaughtily }}$ 'nations, and
 ${ }^{2}$ peoples ${ }^{1}$ did meditate vain things? Stood up the kings of the
 earth, and the rulers were gathered together against the
 Lord and against his Christ. For were gathered together
 of a truth against ${ }^{\text {holy }}{ }^{3}$ servant ${ }^{\text {ithy }}$ thy Jesus, whom
 thou didst anoint, both Herod and Pontius Pilate, with nations
 and peoples of Israel, to do whatever thy hand and ${ }^{2}$ counsel
 ${ }^{2}$ thy predetermined to come to pass. And now, Lord, look
 upon their threatenings, and give to thy bondmen with sbold-
 ness ${ }^{\text {alll }}$ to speak thy word, in that thy hand
 ${ }^{2}$ stretchest ${ }^{3}$ out 'thon for healing, and signs and wonders take place
 through the name ${ }^{\text {sholy }}$ 'servant 'of thy Jesus. And
 ${ }^{2}$ having ${ }^{3}$ prayed ${ }^{\text {t they }}{ }^{6}$ was ${ }^{\text {' }}$ shaken the ${ }^{5}$ place in which thes were assem-
 bled, and thcy were ${ }^{2}$ filled ${ }^{1}$ all with [the] ${ }^{2}$ Spirit ${ }^{2} \mathrm{Holy}$, and
 spoke the word of God with boldness.
 And of the multitude of those that believed ${ }^{6}$ were ${ }^{\text {t }}$ the ${ }^{\text {h heart }}$




 LTTEAW. $\quad$ - $\dot{\boldsymbol{\eta}}$ LTTRA.
 ${ }^{2}$ and the ${ }^{5}$ soul one, and not one ${ }^{2}$ anything ${ }^{3}$ of ${ }^{4}$ that ${ }^{5}$ which ${ }^{\text {p pos- }}$
 sessed ${ }^{6}$ he ${ }^{1}$ said ${ }^{9}$ his ${ }^{10}{ }^{10}$ own ${ }^{8}$ was, ${ }^{14}$ but ${ }^{14}$ were ${ }^{25}$ to ${ }^{18}$ them ${ }^{12}{ }^{12}$ all ${ }^{13}$ things
 common. And with great power sgave ttestimony
 ${ }^{\text {'the }}{ }^{2}$ apo-tles of the resurrection of the Lord Jesus, and "grace

${ }^{1}$ great was upon all them. For neither in want ${ }^{\text {anyyone }}$
 ${ }^{\text {w was }}$ among them; for as manyas owners of estates or houses
 were, selling [them] brought the valucs of those sold,
 and laid [them] at the feet of the apos-
 tles; and distribution was made to each according as anyone need $\varepsilon โ \chi \varepsilon 1$.
'had.
and Joses who was surnamed Barnabas by the apos- $\sigma \tau o ́ \lambda \omega \nu$, "̋ ह̇ $\sigma \tau \iota \nu \quad \mu \varepsilon \theta \varepsilon \rho \mu \eta \nu \varepsilon v o ́ \mu \varepsilon \nu \circ \nu$, viòs $\pi \alpha \rho \alpha \kappa \lambda \eta \sigma \varepsilon \omega \varsigma$, tles (which is, being interpreted, Son of consolation),
 a Levite, a Cypriot by birth, having land,
 having sold [it] brought the money and laid [it] at the feet
 of the apostles. But ${ }^{3}$ man ${ }^{1}{ }^{2}{ }^{\text {chertain, Ananias }}$ by name,
 with Sapphira his wife, sold a possession, and
 kept back from the value, being aware of [it] also $\quad{ }^{2}$ wife
 ${ }^{1}$ his, and haring brought a certain part ${ }^{3}$ at the ${ }^{\text {sfeet }}$ of ${ }^{7}$ the
 *apostles ${ }^{1}$ laid $\left[{ }^{2} \mathrm{it}\right]$. But said Peter, Ananias why
 did ${ }^{2}$ fill ${ }^{\text {'Satan }}$ thy heart, ${ }^{3}$ to "lie 'to ['for] "thee the
 Spirit the Holy, and to keep back from the value of the
 estate? ${ }^{\text {Not }}$ 'remaining "to ${ }^{\text {thee }}$ "did ' ${ }^{\text {it remain? and having been sold, }}$
 in thine own authority was it [not]? why didst thou purpose in
 thy heart this thing? Thou didst not lie to men, but
 to God. And ${ }^{2}$ hearing ${ }^{\text {Annanias }}$ these words, falling down
heart and of one soul : neither said any of them that ought of the things which he possessed was his own; but they had all things common. 33 And with great power gave the apostles witness of the resurrection of the Lord Jesus: and great grace was upon them all. 34 Neither was there any among them that lacked: for as many as were possessors of lands or houses sold them, and brought the prices of the things that were sold, 35 and laid them down at the apostles' feet: and distribution was made unto every man according as he had need.

36 And Joses, who by the apostles was surnamed Barnabas, (which is, being interpreted, The s of consolation,) a Levite, and of the country of Cyprus, 37 having land, sold it, and bronght the money, and laid it at the apostles' feet. V. But a certain man named Auanias, with Sapphira his wife, sold a possession, 2 and kept back part of the price, his wife also being privy to it, and brought a certain part, and laid it at the apostles' feet. 3 But Peter said, Ananias, why hath Satan filled thine heart to lie to the Holy Ghost, and to keep back part of the price of the land? 4 Whiles it remained, was it not thine own? and after it was sold, was it not in thine own power? why hast thou conceived this thing in thine heart? thou hast not lied unto men, but unto God. 5 And Ananias hearing these words fell down, and gave up the



 (read [his]) LTTTA.
$q+$ ò ltTTA.
r $\delta \iota \grave{a} \tau i ́ l$ LTra.
${ }^{3}+[\sigma e]$ thoe (to keep back) A.
${ }^{\imath}+\dot{o}$ gltTraw.
ghost: and great fear came on all them that heard these things. 6 And the young men arose, wollnd him up, and carried him out, and buried him. 7 And it was about the space of three hours after, when his wife, not knowing what was done, came in. 8 And Peter answered unto her, Tell me whether ye sold the land for so much ? And she said, Yea, for so much. 9 Then Peter said unto her, How is it that ye hare agreed together to tempt the Spirit of the Lord? behold, the feet of them which have buried thy husband are at the door, and shall carry thee out. 10 Thenfell she down straightway at his feet, and yielded up the ghost : and the young men came in, and found her dead, and, carrying her forth, buried her by her husband. 11 And great fear came upon all the church, and upon as many as heard these things. 12 And by the hands of the apostles were many signs and wouders wrought among the people; (and they were all with one accord in Solomon's porch. 13 And of the est durst no man join himself to them: but the people magnified hem. 14 And believers were the more added to the Lord, multitudes both of men and women.) 15 Insomuch that they brought forth the sick into the streets, and laid them on beds and couches, that at the least the shadow of Peter passing by might overshadow some of them. 16 There came also a multitude out of the cities round about unto Jerusalem, bringing sick folks, and them which were vexed with unclean spirits : and they were heated avery one.
 expired.

 heard these things. And having risen the younger [men] swathed
 him, and having carried oat buried [him]. And it came to pass
 about "honrs 'three afterwards also his wife, not knowing what
 had come to pass, came in. And answered her Peter,
 Tell me if for so minch the estate yesold? Andshe said,

Yes, for so much. And Petér said to her, Why [is it]
 that yeagreed together to tempt the Spirit of [the] Lord? Lo, the
 feet of those who buried thy husband [are] at the door, and
 they shall carry out thee. And she fell down immediately at

his feet and expired. And having come in the young [men]
 found her dead; and having carried out they buried [her] by
 her husband. And ${ }^{3}$ came ${ }^{2}$ fear ${ }^{1}$ great upon ${ }^{2}$ whole ${ }^{1}$ the
 assembly, and upon all who heard these things. And by
 the hands of the apostles came to pass ${ }^{\text {signs }}$ "and "wonders
 ${ }^{5}$ among ${ }^{6}$ the ${ }^{7}$ people ${ }^{1}$ many; (and they were ${ }^{\text {w }}$ with ${ }^{3}$ one ${ }^{4}$ accord ${ }^{1}$ all
 in the porch of Solomon, bat of the rest noone durst
 join them, but ${ }^{3}$ magnified ${ }^{\text {them }}{ }^{1}$ the ${ }^{2}$ people; ${ }^{\text {'the }}{ }^{3}$ more
 ${ }^{5}$ and ${ }^{7}$ were ${ }^{10}$ added ${ }^{6}$ believers to the Lord, multitudes both of men
 and women ;) so as in the streets to bring ont the
 sick, and put [them] on beds and coxiches, that
 coming ${ }^{5}$ of ${ }^{\text {G }}$ Peter ${ }^{1}$ at "least ${ }^{3}$ the *shadow might overshadow some one
 of them. And came together also the multitude of the "round "about

 $\ddot{\pi} \pi \alpha \nu \tau \varepsilon$. ${ }^{1}$ all.




 And having risen upthe high priest and all those with him,
 which is [the] sect of the Sadduces, were filled with anger,
 and laid ${ }^{\text {-hands }}{ }^{\text {t their on the apostles and }}$
 put them in [the] "hold ${ }^{2}$ public. But an angel of [the] Lord
 during the night opened the doors of the prison,
 and having brought "out 'them said, Goye, and standing
 speak in the temple to the people all the words of "life
 ${ }^{\text {th }}$ this. And having heard they entered at the ditwn into the
 temple, and were tenching. But having come the high priest and those
 with him, they called together the sanhedr:m and all the elder-
 hood of the sons of Isracl, and sent to the prison

 ${ }^{\text {d }}$ did find them in the prison; and having returned they reported,

 with all security," and the keepers withont standing
 before the doors; but having opened, within no one we found.
 And when they heard these words both the priest and
 the captain of the temple and the chief priests were perplexed concerning
 them, what "might '3be 'this. But having come a certain one
 reported to them, saying, Lo, the men whom yeput
 in the prison are in the temple standing and teaching the
 people. Then sharing "gone the "captain with the officers
 bronght them, not with violence, for they feared the people,
 that they might not be stoned. And having brought them they set
 [them] in the sanhedrim. And tasked ${ }^{\text {sthem }}$ 'the "high ${ }^{3}$ priest,



17 Then the high priest rose up, and all they that were with him, (which is the sect of the Sadducees,) and were filled with indignation, 18 and laid their hands on the apostles, and put them in the common prison. 19 But the angel of the Lord by night opened the prison doors, and brought them forth, and said, 20 Go, stand and speak in the temple to the people all the words of this life. 21 And when they heard that, they entered into the temple early in the morning, and taught. But the high priest came, and they that were with him, and called the councii together, and all the senate of the children of Israel, and sent to the prison to have them brought. 22 But when the off: cers carne, and fonnd them not in the prison, they returned, and told, 23 saying, The prison truly found twe shut with all safety, and the keepers standing without before the doors: but when we had opened, we found no man witl:in. 24 Now when the inigh priest and the captain of the temp.e and the chief priests heard these things, they doubted of them whereunto this would grow. 25 Then came one and told then:, saying, Behold, the mea whom ye plit in prison are standing in the temple, and teaching the people. 26 Then went the caltain with the officer:, and brought them without violence: for they feared the people, lest they should have been stoned. 27 Anj when they had brought them, they set them before the council: and the higb priest asked them, 28 saring, Did not we straitly command you that ye should not teach in
${ }^{1}-\alpha \dot{v} \tau \hat{\omega} \nu$ LTTrAW. m - $\boldsymbol{\tau} \hat{\eta} \mathrm{S}$ LTTTA. ข่тŋрє́таᄂ LTTrA. $\quad \mathrm{P}-\mu$ - $\nu$ LTTrAW. каi ó LTTTA. t - $\lambda \in ́ \gamma \omega \nu$ GLTTraw. stoned) LTTr[A]. $\quad$ - $\mathrm{O} \dot{v}$ (read We did charge you by a charge, \&c.) ltTra.
this name? and, behold, ye have filled Jerusalem with your doctrine, and intend to bring this man's blood upon ns. 29 Then Peter and the other apostles answered and said, We ought to obey God rather than men. 30 The God of our fathers raised up Jesus, whom ye slew and hanged on a tree. 31 Him hath God exalted with his right hand to be a Prince and a Saviour, for to give repentance to Israel, and forgiveness of sins. 32 And we are his witnesses of these things; and so is also the Holy Ghost, whom God hath given to them that obey him. 33 When they heard that, they were cut to the heart, and took counsel to slay them. 34 Then stood there up one in the council, a Pharisee, named Gamaliel, a doctor of the law, had in reputation among all the people, and commanded to put the apostles forth a little space; 35 and said unto them, Ye men of Israel, take heed to yourselves what ye intend to do as touching these men. 36 For before these days rose up Theudas, boasting himself to be somebody; to whom a number of men, about four hundred, joined themselves: who was slain; and all, as many as obeyed him, were scattered, and brought to nought. 37 After this man rose up Judas of Grlilee in the days of the taxing, and drew away mnch people after him: he also perished; and all, even as many asobeyed him, were dispersed. 38 And now I say unto you, Refrain from these men, and let them alone: for if this counsel or this
 in this name? and lo, ye have filled Je-
 rusalem with your teaching, and purpose to bring apon
 us the blood of this man. But sanswering



 raised up Jesus, whom ye killed, having hanged on
 a tree. Him God a chief and Saviour exalted by the
 right hand of him, to give repentance to Israel and remission
 of sins. And we are of him witnesses of ${ }^{\text {th }}$ things
 ${ }^{\text {these, }}$ and ${ }^{\text {the }}{ }^{3}$ Spirit ${ }^{2}$ also the Holy, which 2gave ${ }^{1}$ God
 to those that obey him. But they having heard were cut
 [to the heart], and took counsel to put to death them. ${ }^{5}$ Having ${ }^{8}$ risen ${ }^{7}$ up
 ${ }^{2}$ but ${ }^{2}{ }^{3}$ certain [4man] in the sanhedrim a Pharisee, by name Ga-
 maliel, a teacher of the law, honoured by all the people, commanded


 to them, Men Israelites, take heed to yourselves
 as regards these men what ye are about to do ; ${ }^{2}$ before
 ${ }_{\text {for }}$ these days rose up Thendas, affirming ${ }^{2}$ to ${ }^{3}$ be ${ }^{\text {s }}$ somebody
 ${ }^{2}$ himself, to whom were joined a number of men, about four
 hundred; who was put to death, and all asmany as were persuaded by him
 were dispersed and came to nothing. After this one rose up
 Judas the Galilean in the days of the registration, and
 drew away ${ }^{2}$ people ${ }^{1}$ much after him; and he perished,
 and all as many as were persuaded by him were scattered abroad. And
 now I say to you, Withdraw from these men, and



то̀. ह้คүov-тоข̃то, $\kappa а \tau \alpha \lambda \cup \theta i ́ \sigma \varepsilon \tau \alpha \iota \cdot$
 this ${ }^{5}$ work, it will be overthrown; bat if from God it be,
 se are not able to overthrow it, lest also fighters against God
 ye be found. And they were persuaded by him; and having called to
 [them] the apostles, having beaten they enjoined [them] not to speak
 in the name of Jesus, and released them. They
 therefore departed rejoicing from [the] presence of the
 sanhedrim that for the name of him they were accounted worthy
 to be dishonoured. And every day in the temple and in the houses
 they ceased not teaching and announcing the glad tidings- Jesus тòv $\chi \rho \iota \sigma \tau о ́ \nu$.
the Christ.
 But in those days ${ }^{3}$ multiplying ${ }^{2}$ the ${ }^{2}$ disciples
 there arose a murmuring of the Hellenists against the Hebrews,
 because were overlooked in the ${ }^{2}$ ministration ${ }^{2}$ daily

their widows. And ${ }^{3}$ having "called ${ }^{5}$ to [ ${ }^{8}$ them] ' the "twelve the multitude
 of the disciples, said, Not seemly it is [for] us, leaving
 the word of God, to attend tables. Look out
 therefore, brethren, ${ }^{2}$ men ${ }^{3}$ from ${ }^{*}$ among ${ }^{5}$ yourselves, ${ }^{8}$ borne ${ }^{7}$ wimess ${ }^{8}$ to
 'seven, fuil of [the] "Spirit ${ }^{1}$ Holy and wisdom, whom we will
 appoint over this business; but we to prayer
 and the ministry of the word will steadfastly continue.

 they chose Stephen, a man full of faith and [the] ${ }^{2}$ Spi-
 rit ${ }^{1}$ Holy, and Philip, and Prochorus, and Nicanor, and
 Timon, and Parmenas, and Nicolas a proselyte of Antioch,
 whom they set before the apostles; and having prayed

VI. And in those days, when the number of the disciples was multiplied, there arose a murmuring of the Grecians against the Hebrews, because their widows were neglected in the daily ministration. 2 Then the twelve called the multitude of the disciples unto them, aud said, It is not reasun that we should leave the word of God, and serve tables. 3 Wherefore, brethren, look ye out among you seven men of honest report, full of the Holy Ghost and wisdom, whom we may nppoint over this busincss. 4 But we will give ourselves continually to prayer, and to the ministry of the word. 5 And the saying pleased the whole multitude: and they ciose Stephen, a man full of faith and of the Holy Ghost, and Philip, and Prochorus, and Nicanor, and Timon, and Parmenas, and Nicolas a proselyte of Antioch: 6 whom they set before the ayostles: and when they had prayed, they laid their handa on them. 7 And the word of God increased;
${ }^{1}$ oủ $\delta v \nu \eta \dot{\sigma} \epsilon \sigma \theta \epsilon$ ye will not be able litrr. $\quad \mathrm{m}$ au̇toús them olttra. ${ }^{\mathrm{n}}$ - aủzoús (read



and the number of the disciples multiplied in Jerusalem greatly; and a great company of the priests were obedient to the faith.

8 And Stephen, full of faith and power, did great wonders and miracles anoug the people. 9 Then there arose certain of the synagogue, which is called the synagogue of the Libertines, and Cyrenians, and Alexandrians, and of them of Cilicia and of Asia, disputing with Stephen. 10 And they were not able to resist the wisdom and the spirit by which he spake. 11 Then they suborned men, which said, We have heard him speak blasphemous words agatinst Moses, and against God. 12 And they stirred up the people, and the elder:, and the scribes, and came npon him, and enught him, and brought him to the council, 13 and set up false witnesses, which said, This man ceascth not to speak blasphemous words against this holy place, and the law: 14 for we have heard him say, that this Jesus of Nazareth shall destroy thisplace, and shall change the customs which Moses delivered us. 15 And all that sat in the council, looking stedfastly on him, saw his face as it had been the face of an angel.
VII. Then said the high priest, Are these things so? 2 and he said, Men, brethren, and fathers, hearken; The God of glory appeared unto our father Abraham, when he was in Mesopotamia, before he dwelt in Charran, 3 and said nnto him, Get thee out of thy country, and from thy kindred, and
 increased, and ${ }^{6}$ was ${ }^{7}$ multiplied ${ }^{2}$ the ${ }^{2}$ number ${ }^{3}$ of ${ }^{4}$ the ${ }^{5}$ disciples in Je-
 rusalem exceedingly, and a great multitude of the priests were obedient
$\tau \tilde{\eta} \pi i \sigma \tau \varepsilon \iota$.
to the faith.
 And Stephen, full of faith and power, wronght
 wonders and ${ }^{\text {sigigns }}$ Igreat among the people. And arose
 certain of those of the synagogue called Libertines,
 and of Cyrenians, and of Alexandrians, and of those from Cilicia
 and Asia, disputing with Stephen. And they were not able
 to resist the wisdom and the spirit by which he spoke. Then
 they suborned men, saying, We have heard him speaking

 ${ }^{\text {stsirred }}$ *up ' ${ }^{\text {'and }}$ the people and the elders and the
 seribes, and coming upon they seized him, and brought
 [him] to the sanhedrim, And they set ${ }^{2}$ witnesses ${ }^{1}$ false,
 raying, This man does not cease ${ }^{{ }^{3} \text { words }}$ "blasphenous


 for we have heard him saying, That "Jesus ${ }^{3}$ the ${ }^{\text {N: }}$ :za-
 ræan 'this will destroy this place, and will change the
 customs whieh ${ }^{2}$ delirered ${ }^{3}$ to *us ${ }^{\text {™oses. And looking intently on }}$
 him all who sat in the sanhedrim baw
 his face as [the] face of an angel.

 And he said, Men brethren and fathers, hearken. The God
 of glory appeared to our father Abraham being in Maso-
 potamia, before ${ }^{\text {d }}$ welt ${ }^{\text {he }}$ in Charran, and said
 to him, Go out fron thy land and from "kindred

[^200] ${ }^{\text {' }}$ thy and come into land which to thee I will shew. Then going out
 from [the] land of Chaldeans, he dwelt in Charran, and thence
 after ${ }^{3}$ died his ${ }^{2}$ father, he removed him into
 this land in which ye now dwell. And "not
 'he "did give to him an inheritance in it, not even a foot's trend;
 and promised to him to give for $s_{a}$ apossession ${ }^{i}$ it, and
 to his seed
after him, there not being to him a child.


 a sojourner in a land ${ }^{2}$ strange, and they will enslave it and

ill-treat [it] ${ }^{3}$ years ${ }^{1}$ four ${ }^{2}$ hundred; and the nation to which
 they may be in bondage will ${ }^{2}$ judge $I$, said God; and after
 these things they shall come forth and serve $m e$ in place
 ${ }^{\text {'this. }}$ And hegave to him a oovenant of circumcision; and thus
 he begat Isaac, and cireumcised bim the "day
 ${ }^{2}$ eighth; and Isaac [begnt] Jacob, and Jacob the
 twelve patriarchs.

And the patriarchs,
envying
 Jo eph, sold [him] inte Egypt. And "was 'God with
 him, and delivered him out of all histribulations,
 and gave him favour and wisdom before Pharaoh king
 of Egypt, and he appointed him ruler over Egypt
 and ${ }^{2}$ whole ${ }^{1}$ bis house.

But "came 'a ${ }^{2}$ famine apon ${ }^{2}$ whole
 ${ }^{\text {h }}$ the land of Egypt and Canaan, and ${ }^{\text {Tribulation }}{ }^{\text {'ggreat, and }}$
 $s_{\text {did }}{ }^{\text {not }}$ ffind ${ }^{\text {ssustenance }}{ }^{\text {iour }}$ 'fathers. But ${ }^{2}$ having ${ }^{3}$ heard
 ${ }^{1}$ Jacob ${ }^{\text {swas }}$ *corn in Egypt, sent forth ${ }^{\text {fathers }}$
come into the land which I shall shew thee. 4 Then came he out of the land of the Chaldæans, and dwolt in Charran: and from thence, when his father was dead, he remover bim into this land, wherein ye now dwell. 5 And he gave him none inheritance in it, no, not so much as to set his foot on: yet he promised that he would give it to him for a possession, aud to his seed after him. when as yet he had no chili. 6 And God spake on this wise, That his seed should sojourn in a strange land; and that they should bring theminto bondage, and ontreat them evil four hundred years. 7 And the nation to whom they shall be in bondage will I judge, said God: and after that shall they come forth, and serve me in this place. 8 And he gave him the covenant of circumcision: and so Abraliam begat Isaac, and circumcised him the eighth day ; and Isaac legat Jacob; and Jacob begat the twelve patriarchs. 9 And the patriarchs, moved with envy, sold Joseph into Egypt: but God was with him, 10 and delivered him out of all his afflictions, and gave him favour and wisdom in the sight of Pharaoh king of Egypt; and he made him governor over Egypt and all his house. 11 Now there came a dearth over all the land of Egypt and Chanaan, and great affliction : and our fathers found no sustenance. 12 But when Jacob heard that there was coru in Egypt, he sent out our fathers first. 13 And at the second time Joseph was made known to his brethren ; and Joseph's kindred was made known nnto Pha-

 to his brethren, and ${ }^{2}$ known 'became to Pharaoh the family

[^201]raoh. 14 Then sent Joseph, and called his father Jacob to him, and all his kindred, threescore and fifteen souls. 15 So Jacob went down into Egypt, and died, he, and our fathers, 16 and were carried over into Sychem, and laid in the sepulchre that Abraham bought for a sum of money of the sons of Emmor the father of Sychems 17 But when the time of the promise drew nigh, which God had sworn to Abraham, the people grew and multiplied in Egypt, 18 till another king arose, which knew not Joseph. 19 The same dealt subtilly with our kindred, and evil entreated our fathers, so that they cast out their young children, to the end they might not live. 20 In which time Moses was born. and was exceeding fair, and nourished up in his father's house three months : 21 and when he was cast out, Pharaoh's daughter took him up, and nourished him for her own son. 22 And Moses was learned in all the wisdom of the Eqyptians, and was mighty in words and in deeds. 23 And when he was full forts years old, it came into his heart to visit his brethren the children of Israel. 24 And seeing one of them suffer wrong, he defended him, and avenged him that was oppressed, and smote the Egyptian : 25 for he supposed his brethren would have understood how that God by his hand would deliver them: but they anderstood not. 26 And the
 of Joseph. And having sent Joseph he called for
 his father Jacob, and all his kindred, in
 ${ }_{3}$ souls ${ }^{1}$ seventy ${ }^{2}$ five. And went down Jacob into Egypt
 and died, be and onr fathers, and
 were carried over to Sychem, and were placed in the tomb which (戶) ${ }^{2}$ bought ${ }^{1}$ Abraham for a sum of money from the sons of Emmor
 of Sychem. But as drew near the time of the pro-
 mise which ${ }^{\text {s swore }}{ }^{2}$ God to Abraham, sincreased ${ }^{1}$ the ${ }^{2}$ people and

 ${ }^{\text {'another, who knew not Joseph. He having dealt subtilly with }}$
 our race, ill-treated our fathers, making
 ${ }^{3}$ exposed ${ }^{1}$ their ${ }^{2}$ babes that they might not live. In which
 time was born Moses, and was beautiful to God; who was
 brought up ${ }^{2}$ months ${ }^{2}$ three in the house of his father.
 And ${ }^{2}$ being ${ }^{3}$ exposed ${ }^{2}$ ho, took up him the daughter of Pharaoh,
 and brought ap him forherself for a son. And ${ }^{2}$ was ${ }^{3}$ instructed
 ${ }^{1}$ Moses in all [the] wisdom of [the] Egsptians, and he was mighty in
 words and in deeds. And when was fulfilled to him ${ }^{3}$ of
 *forty ${ }^{5}$ years ${ }^{1}{ }^{2}$ period, it came into hisheart to $\sigma \kappa \varepsilon ́ \psi a \sigma \theta a \iota ~ \tau o v ̀ \varsigma . a ́ \delta \varepsilon \lambda \phi o v ̀ s . a v ่ \tau o \tilde{v}$ тov̀s viov̀s 'I $\sigma \rho a \eta{ }^{\prime} \lambda .24 \kappa \alpha i$ look upon hisbrethren the sons of Israel; and
 seeing a certain one being wronged, he defended [him] and avenged
 him being oppressed, having smitten the Egyptian. For he thought
 ${ }^{3}$ would *understand ${ }^{1}$ his ${ }^{2}$ brethren that God by "hand
 ${ }^{1}$ his is giving them salvation. But they understood not




 aùtoû LTTrA. ráveí̀ato GLTTrAW. $\varepsilon+\dot{\epsilon} \nu$ in (read máon all) tTrAW.

${ }^{\mathrm{t}}$ - $\boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{\boldsymbol{\epsilon}} \boldsymbol{\nu}$ LTTta.

-     + aùtoû (read his deeds) olttraw.
x - av̉zoṽ (read
 And on the following day heappeared to those who were contending, and
 urged them to peace, saying, Men ${ }^{3}$ brethren ${ }^{\text {arare }}$

'ye, why wrong ye one another? Bnt he who was wronging [his]
 neighbour thrust awry him, saying, Who ${ }^{2}$ thee ${ }^{1}$ appointed

 ${ }^{2}$ thon ${ }^{2}$ wishest, in the way thou puttest to death yesterday the Egyptian?
 And ${ }^{2 f f e d}$ 'Moses at this saying, and became
 a sojourner in [the] land of Madiam, where be begat son sis 'two.
 And ${ }^{3}$ being 'fulfilled ${ }^{2}$ years 'forty appeared to him in
 the desert of the Mount Sina anangel of [the] Lord in aflame
 of fire of a bush. And Moses seeing [it] wondered at the
 vision; and ${ }^{2}$ coming ${ }^{3}$ near ${ }^{\text {h }}$ he to consider [it], there was a voice
 of [the] Lord to him, $\quad 1$ [am] the God of thy fathers,
 the God of Abraham and the God of Isaac and the God of Jacob.
 And ${ }^{2}$ trembling ${ }^{2}$ having ${ }^{3}$ become ${ }^{1}$ Moses hedurst not consider [it].
 And ${ }^{3}$ said "to ${ }^{\text {shim }}{ }^{1}$ the ${ }^{2}$ Lord, Loose the sandal of ${ }^{2}$ feet
 ${ }^{\text {'thy }}$, for the place on which thou standest, ${ }^{3}$ ground ${ }^{2}$ holy ${ }^{1}$ is. Seeing,
 I sam the ill-treatment of my people in Egypt, and
 their groaning heard, and came down to take ${ }^{2}$ out 'them ;
 and now come, I will send thee to Egypt. This

Muses, whom they refuscd, saying, Who "thee 'appointed ru-
 ler and judge? him God [ªs] ${ }^{3}$ ruler ${ }^{\text {and }}$ and deliverer
 ${ }^{1}$ sent by [the] hand of [the] angel who appeared to him in the
 bnsh. This one led out them, having wrought wonders and signs in [the] land of Egrpt and in [the] Red Sea,
next day he shewed himself unto them as they strove, and would have set them at one again, saying, Sirs, ye are brethren; why do ye wrong one to another? 27 But he that did his neighbour wrong thrust him away. saying, Whomade thee a ruler and a judge overus? 28 Wilt thou kill me, as thou diddest the Egyptian yesterday? 29 Then fled Moses at this saying, and was a stranger in the land of Madian, where he begat two sons. 30 And when forty years were expired, there appeared to him in the wilderness of mount Sina an angel of the Lord in a flame of fire in a bush. 31 When Moses saw it, he wondered at the sight : and as he drew near to behold it, the voice of the Lord came unto him, 32 saying, I am the God of thy fathers, the God of Abraham, and the God of Isaac, and the God of Jacob. Then Moses trembled, and durst not behold. 33 Then said the Lord to him, Put off thy shoes from thy feet : for the place where thou standest is holy ground. 34 I have seen, I have seen the affliction of my people which is in Egypt, and I hare heard their groaning, rnd ain come down to deliver them. And now come, I will send thee into Egypt. 35 This Moses whom they refused, saying, Who made thee aruler anda judge? the same did God send to be a ruler and a deliverer by the hand of the angel which appeared to him in the bush. 36 He brought them out, after that he had shewed wonders and signs in the land of Egypt, and in the Red sea, and in the wil-

[^202]${ }^{r} \tau \hat{\eta}($ read in Egypt) LTr
${ }^{3}$ Aiүú $\pi \tau \varphi$ Olttra.
derness forty years. 37 This is that Moses, which said unto the children of lsraei, A prophet shall the Lord your God raise upunto you of your brethren, like unto me; him shall ye hear. 38 This is he, that was in the church in the wilderness with the angel which spake to him in the mount Sina, and with our fathers: who received the lively oracles to give nato us: 39 to whom our fathers would not obey, but thrust him from them, and in their hearts turned back again into Egypt, 40 saying unto Aaron. Make us gods to go before us: for as for this Moses, which brought us out of the land of Egypt, we wot not what is become of him. 41 And they made a calf in those days, and offered sacrifice unto the idol, and rejoiced in the works of their own hands. 42 Then God turned, and gave them up to worship the host of heaven; as it is written in the book of the prophets, $O$ ye house of Lsrael, have ye offered to me slain beasts and sacrifices by the space of forty years in the wilderness? 43 Yea, ye took np the tabernacle of Moloch, and the star of your god Remphan, figures which ye made to worship them: and I will carry you away beyond Pabylon. 44 Our fathers had the tabernacle of witness in the wilderness, a he had appointed, speaking unto Moses, that he should make it according to the fashion that he had scen. 45 Which also our fathers that came after bronght in with Jesus into the possession of the Gentiles, whom God drave out before the face of our fathers,
 and in the wilderness ${ }^{2}$ years ${ }^{1}$ forty. This is the
 Moses who said to the sons of İsrael, A prophet to you
 ${ }^{3}$ will ${ }^{6}$ raise ${ }^{7}$ up ['the] ${ }^{4}$ Lord ${ }^{4}$ God ${ }^{3}$ yonr from among ${ }^{2}$ brethren
 'your like me, him ye shall hear. This is he who was
 in the assembly in the widerness with the angel who
 spoke to him in the mount Sina, and with our fathers;
 who received ${ }^{2}$ oracles ${ }^{1}$ tiving togive to us: to whom ${ }^{3}$ would ${ }^{+}$not
 ${ }^{\text {s subject }}{ }^{{ }^{6} \text { be }} \quad{ }^{\text {b }}$ our ${ }^{\text {tfathers, }}$ but thrust [him] away, and
 tarnou back their hearts to Egypt, saying
 to Aáron, Make us gods who shall go before ns ;
 for ${ }^{2}$ Moses ${ }^{\text {that }}$ who brought ${ }^{2}$ out us from [the] land of Esypt,
 we know not what has happened to him.

And they made a calf
 in those days, and offered sacrifice to the idol,
 aud rejoiced in the works of their hands. ${ }^{3}$ Turned
 ${ }^{2}$ bnt ${ }^{2}$ God and delivered up them to serve the host of the
 heaven; as it has been written in [the] book of the prophets,
 'Slain ${ }^{\text {b }}$ beasts ${ }^{6}$ and ${ }^{7}$ sacrificess ${ }^{1}{ }^{\text {did }}{ }^{2}{ }^{2}{ }^{2}{ }^{2}$ offer to me ${ }^{2}$ years ${ }^{\text {a }}$ 'forty
 in the wilderuess, O house of fsrael? And ye took up the
 tabernacle of Moloch. and the star of your god Remphan,
 the models which ye made to worship then; and I will remove
 you beyond Babylon. The tabernacle of the testimony wan
 among our fathers in the wilderness, as commanded
 he who spoke to Moses, to make it according to the model
 which he had seen; which also ${ }^{7}$ brought ${ }^{\text {b }}$ in ${ }^{3}$ having ${ }^{\text {'rececived }{ }^{\text {b }} \text { by }{ }^{6} \text { snccession }}$
 ${ }^{2}$ our ${ }^{\text {fathers }}$ with Joshua in the taking possession of the natious,
 whom ${ }^{2}$ drove ${ }^{\text {sont }}$ 'God from [the] face of our fathers,

|  | * eitas littra. ${ }^{\text {a }}$ - кúplos litial. | . v-ijû̀ glttra. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| av̇ชov̀ ảкои́vє $\sigma \theta$ |  | ${ }^{\text {c M M }}$ Müońs glttraw. |
|  | $\dot{\nu} \mu \hat{\omega} \nu$ (read the God) LTTra. f' | f 'Peфáv Rephan ltraw : $^{\text {d }}$ |
| 'Pompar Romphan 7. | ad to our) LtTra. ${ }^{\text {n }}$ M $\omega \ddot{\partial} \sigma \underline{\square}$ |  |

 antil the days of David;

 who found favour before $\sigma \kappa \dot{\eta} \nu \omega \mu a \quad \tau \bar{\psi}{ }^{\mathrm{m}} \theta \varepsilon \hat{\psi} \hat{\psi}^{\prime \prime} \mathrm{I} \alpha \kappa \omega \dot{\beta} \beta$. a tabernacle for the God of Jacob;
 but Solomon built him a house. But 'not ${ }^{1}$ the
 ${ }^{2}$ Most ${ }^{3}$ High in hand-made temples dwells; as the pro-
 Nhet says, The heaven [is] to me a throne and the earth a foot-
 stool of my feet: what honse will ye baild me? says
 [the] Lord, or what [the] place of my rest? n not $^{\text {n }}$
 ${ }^{3}$ my ${ }^{4}$ hand ${ }^{1}$ made ${ }^{6}$ these ${ }^{7}$ things ${ }^{3}$ all? 0 stiffnecked and
 uncircumcised in heart and ears, ye always the Spirit
 the Holy resist ; as your fathers, also ye. Which
 of the prophets did not ${ }^{3}$ persecate ${ }^{\text {y }}$ your ${ }^{2}$ fathers? and they
 killed those who before announced concerning the coming of the
 Just One, of whom now ye betrayers and murderers have become !
 who received the law by [the] disposition of angels, and

kept $[i t]$ not.

#  And hearing these things they were cat to their hearts, 

 and gnashed the teeth at him. But being full
 of [the] "Spirit 'Holy, having looked intently into heaven, he saw
 [the] glory of God, and Jesus standing at the right hand of God,
 and said, Lo, I behold the hearens opened, and
 the Son of man ${ }^{2}$ at ${ }^{3}$ the ${ }^{4}$ right ${ }^{5}$ hand ${ }^{\text {'standing } \text { of God. }}$
 And crying out with a ${ }^{\text {r }}$ voice ${ }^{1}$ loud they held their ears
 and rushed with one accord upon him, and having cast [him]
 out of the eity they stoned [him]. And the witnesses laid aside
 their garments at the feet of a young man called
 Saul. And they stoned Stephen, invoking
 end saying, Lord Jesus, receive my spirit. Andharing bowed
anto the days of D \% vid; 46 who found $f$. vour before God, and desired to find a tabernacle for the God of Jacob. 47 But Solomon built him an house. 48 Howbeit the most High dwelleth not in temples made with hands; as saith the prophet, 49 Heaven is my throne, and earth is my footstool: what house will ye build me? saith the Lord: or what is the place of my rest? 50 Hath not my hand made all these thing ? 51 Ye stiffnecked and uncircumcised in heart and ears, ye do always resist the Holy Ghost : as your fathers did, so do ye. 52 Which of the prophets have not your fathers persecuted? aud they have slain them which shewed before of the coming of the Just One; of whom ye have been now the betrayers and murderers: 53 who have received the law by the disposition of angels, and have not kept it.

54 When they heard these things, they were cut to the heart, and they gnashed on him with their teeth. 55 Bat he, being full of the Holy Ghost, looked up stedfastly into heaven, and saw the glory of God, and Jesus standing on the right hand of God, 56 and said, Behold, I see the heavens opened, and the Son of man standing on the right hand of God. 57 Then ther cried ont with a lond voice, and stopped their ears, and ran upon him with one accord, 58 and cast him out of the city, and stoned him: and the witnesses laid down their clothes at a young man's feet whose name was Saul. 59 And they stoned Stephen, calling upon God, and saying, Lord Jesus, receive my spi-

[^203]down, and cried with a loud roice, Lord, lay not this $\sin$ to their charge. And when he had said this, he fell asleep. VIII. And Saul was consenting unto his death.

And at that time there was a great persecution against the church which was at Jerusalem; and they were all scattered abroad throughont the regions of Judæa and Samaria, except the apostles. 2 And devout men carried Stephen to his burial, and made great lamentation over him. 3 As for Snul, he made harock of the church, entering into every house, and haling men and women committed them to prison.

4 Therefore they that were scattered abroad went every where preaching the word. 5 Then Philip went down to the city of Samaria, and preached Christ unto them. 6 And the people with one accord gave heed unto those things which Philip spake, hearing and seeing the miracles which he did. 7 For unclean spirits, crying with loud voice, came ont of many that were possessed with them: and many taken with palsies, and that were lame, were healed. 8 And there was great joy in that city.

9 Put there was a certaln man, called Simon, which beforetime in the same city nsod sorcery, and bewitched the people of Samaria, giving out that himself was some great one: 10 to whom they all gave hced, from the least to the greatest, saying, This man is the great power of God. 11 A nd to him they had regard, because that of long time he had bewitched them with sorocries. 12 But when they believed Philip preaching the things concerning the
 the knees he cried with a "voice loud, Lord, lay not to them
 this sin.
and this having said he fell asleep.
 And Saul was consenting to the killing of him.
 And took place on that day " $n$ persecution "great against the
 assembly which[was] in Jerusalem, and all were scattered
 throughout the countries of Judæa and Samaria except the
 apostles. And ${ }^{3}$ buried ${ }^{\text {S Stephen }{ }^{2} \text { men }{ }^{1} \text { pious, }, ~}$
 and made ${ }^{\text {a lamentation }}{ }^{\text {'tgreat }}$ over him. But Saul
 was ravaging the assembly, "house ${ }^{\text {3ny }}$ 'house 'entering,
 and dragging men and women delivered [them] up to prison.

They who therefore had been scattered passed through, announcing the
 glad tidings- the word. And Philip, going down to a city
 of Samaria, proclaimed to them the Christ ; tgave sheed
 ${ }^{1}$ and ${ }^{2}$ the ${ }^{3}$ crowds to the things spoken by Philip with
 one accord, when they heard and saw the signs which
 he did. For of many of those who had spirits un-
 clean, ${ }^{\text {ctrying }}{ }^{5}$ with ${ }^{6}{ }^{2}{ }^{7}$ lond voice ${ }^{1}$ they ${ }^{2}$ went ${ }^{3}$ out; and many
 having been paralysed and lame were healed. And ${ }^{3}$ was

 Buta certain man, by name Simon, was formerly in the city
 using magic arts and amazing the nation of Samaria, saying
 ${ }^{2} \mathrm{co}^{\text {3 }}$ be ${ }^{\text {tsome }}$ 'himself great one. To whom ${ }^{2}$ were ${ }^{3}$ giving theed ${ }^{\text {a }}$ all
 from small to great, saying, This one is the power
 of God which [is] great. And they were giving heed to him, because
 that for a long time with the magic arts [he] had amazed them.
 But when they believed Philip announcing the glad tidings-

[^204][^205] the things concerning the kingdom of God and the name
 of Jesus Christ, they were baptized both men and women.
 And Simon also himself believed, and having been baptized was
$\pi \rho о \sigma к а \rho \tau \varepsilon \rho \tilde{\omega} \nu \tau \varphi \bar{j} \Phi \iota \lambda i \pi \pi \varphi^{\cdot} \quad \theta \varepsilon \omega \rho \tilde{\omega} \nu \quad \tau \varepsilon{ }^{\mathbf{k}} \sigma \eta \mu \varepsilon \check{ }$ steadfastly continuing with Philip; ${ }^{2}$ beholding 'and signs and ${ }^{2}$ works ${ }^{3}$ of
 power 'great being done, was amazed. And 'haring 'heard 'the
 ${ }^{{ }^{2} \text { in }}{ }^{\text {'Jerusalem }}{ }^{2}$ apostles that ${ }^{2}$ had ${ }^{3}$ received ${ }^{2}$ Samaria the
 word of God, they sent to them Peter and
 John; who haring come down prayed for
 them, that they might receive [the] ${ }^{2}$ Spirit ${ }^{1} \mathrm{H} 01 \mathrm{y}$; for not yet

 tized ${ }^{\text {t the }}{ }^{2}{ }^{\text {w were }}$ to the name of the Lord Jesus. Then
 they laid hands apon them, and they received [the] ${ }^{2}$ Spirit
 ${ }^{\text {Holy }}$ Holy. But ${ }^{2}$ haring ${ }^{3}$ seen ${ }^{\text {isimon that }}$ by the laying on
 of the hands of the apostles was given the Spirit the Holy,
 he offered to them riches, saying, Give also to me
 this authority, that on whomsoever I may lay hands, he may re-
 eeive [the] ${ }^{\text {sSpirit }}{ }^{\text {Holy. But Peter said to him, }}$
 Thy money
 gift of God thou didst think by riches to be obtained. ${ }^{3}$ Not
 ${ }^{1}$ there ${ }^{2}$ is to thee part nor lot in this matter; for the
 heart of thee is not right before God. Repent
 therefore of ${ }^{\text {thy }}{ }^{3}{ }^{3}$ wickedness ${ }^{\text {a }}$ this, and supplicate God,


 to be. And ${ }^{2}$ answering 'Simon said, Supplicate ye on behalf
 of me to the Lord, so that nothing may eome upon me of which

Christ, they were baptized, both men and women. 13 Then Simon bimself believed also : and when he was baptized, he continued with Philip, and wondered, beholding the miracles and signs which were done. 14 Now when the apostles which were at Jerusalem heard that Samaria harl reeeived the word of God, they sent unto them Peter and John: 15 who, when they were come down, prayed for them, that they might receire the Hcly Ghost : 16 (for as jet he was fallen upon none of them: only they were baptized in the name of the Lord Jesus.) 17 Then laid they their hands on them, and they received the Holy Ghost. 18 And when Simon saw that through laying on of the apostles' hands the Holy Ghost was given, he offered them money, 19 saying, Give me also this power, that on whomsoever I lay hands, he may receive the Holy Ghost. 20 But Peter said unto him, Thy money perish with thee, because thou hast thought that the gift of God may be purchased with money. 21 Thou hast neither part nor lot in this matter: for thy heart is not right in the sight of God. 22 Repent therefore of this thy wickedness, and pray God, if perhaps the thought of thine heart may be forgiven thee. 23 For 1 perceive that thou art in the gall of bitterness, and in the bond of iniquity. 24 Then answered Simon, and said, Pray ye to the Lord for me, that none of these things which ye have spoken come upon me.

[^206]25 And they, when they had testified and preached the word of the Lord, retarned to Jerusalem, and preached the gospel in many villages of the Samaritans.

26 And the angel of the Lord spake unto Philip, saying, Arise, and go toward the south unto the way that goeth down from Jerusalem unto Gaza, which is desert. 27 And he arose and went : and, behold, a man of Ethiopia, an eunuch of greatauthority under Candace queen of the Ethiopians, who had the charge of all her treasure, and had come to Jerusalem for to worship, 28 was returning, and sitting in his chariot read Esaias the prophet. 29 Then the Spirit said unto Plilip, Go near, and join thyself to this chariot. 30 And Philip ran thither to him, and heard him read the prophet Esaias, and said, Understandest thou what thou readest? 31 And he said, How can 1, except some man shonld guide me? And he desired Philip that he would come up and sit with him. 32 The place of the scripture which he read was this, He was led as a sheep to the slaughter; and like a lamb dumb before his shearer, so opened he not hismouth: 33 in his humiliation his judgment was taken away: and who shall declare his generation? for his life is taken from the earth. 34 And the ennuch answered Philip, and said, I pray thee, of whom speaketh the prophet this? of himself, or of some other man? 35 Then Philip opened his month, and began at the same
 ye have spoken. They therefore having earnestly testified and having
 spokeu the word of the Lord, returned to Jerusalem,

and [to] many villages of the Samaritans announced the glad tidings.
 But an angel of [the] Lord spoke to Philip, saying,
 Rise up and go towards [the] south, on the way
 which goes down from Jerusalem to Gaza: the same
 is desert. And having risen up hewent. And lo, a man
 an Ethiopian, a ennnch, one in power under Candace the queen
 of [the] Ethiopians, who was over all her treasure, who
 had come ${ }^{3}$ to ${ }^{4}$ worship ${ }^{1}$ to ${ }^{~}$ Jerusalem, and was returning
 and sitting in hischariot, and he was reading тò $\nu \pi \rho \circ \phi \dot{\eta} \tau \eta \nu$ 'H $\sigma \alpha i \alpha \nu . \quad 29 \varepsilon i ̃ \pi \varepsilon \nu . \delta \dot{\varepsilon}$ тò $\pi \nu \varepsilon \tilde{v} \mu \alpha \tau \tilde{\varphi} \Phi \iota \lambda i \pi \pi \mu$, the prophet Esaias And said the Spirit to Philip,
 Go near and join thyself to this chariot. And running up
 Philip heard him reading the prophet
 Esaias, and said, ${ }^{3}$ Then ${ }^{2}$ dost ${ }^{2}$ thou know what thou readest?
 Buthe said, [No,] for how should Ibeable nnless some one should
 guide me? And he besought Philip having come np to sit
 with him. And the passage of the scripture which he was reading
 was this, As a sheep to slaughter he was led, and as a lamb
 before him who shears him [is] dumb, thus he opens not
 his mouth.

In
his humiliation
his judgment
 wastakenaway, and the generation of him who shall declare? for
 is taken from the earth his life. And answering the eunuch
 ${ }^{2}$ to ${ }^{3}$ Philip ${ }^{1}$ said, I pray thee, concerning whom ${ }^{2}$ the ${ }^{3}$ prophet
 ${ }^{2}$ says this? concerning himself, or concerning some other?
 And ${ }^{2}$ having ${ }^{3}$ opened ${ }^{1}$ Philip hismouth, and having began
 from this scripture, announced to him the glad tidings- Jo-
 sus. And as they were going along the way, they came upon
 a certain water, and says ${ }^{3}$ the ${ }^{2}$ eunuch, Behold water; what hinders
 me to be baptized? And ${ }^{2}$ said ${ }^{1}$ Philip, If thou believest from
 ${ }^{2}$ whole ${ }^{1}$ the heart, it is lawful. And answering he said, I believe
 ${ }^{5}$ the ${ }^{6}$ Son ${ }^{7}$ of ${ }^{8}$ God ${ }^{3}$ to ${ }^{4}$ be ${ }^{1}$ Jesus ${ }^{2}$ Christ. And he com-
 manded ${ }^{3}$ to ${ }^{\text {sts }}$ stand ${ }^{\text {s still }}$ 'the ${ }^{2}$ chariot. And they went down both to
 the water, both Philip and the eunuch, and he haptized him.
 But when they came up out of the water [the] Spirit of [the] Lord
 caaghtaway Philip, and ${ }^{3}$ saw ${ }^{4}$ him ${ }^{\text {Eno }}$ 'longer 'the
 2eunnch, for he went his way rejoicing. "Philip
 ${ }^{2}$ but was fonnd at Azotus, and passing through he announced the
 glad tidings [to] ${ }^{2}$ the ${ }^{3}$ cities ${ }^{\text {a }}$ all, till be came to ${ }^{0} K a \iota \sigma a ́ \rho \varepsilon \iota a \nu . "$

Cæsarea.
 But Saul, still breathing out threatenings and slaughter towards
 the disciples of the Lord, having come to the high priest asked
 from him letters to Damascus, to the synagogues,
 so that if any he found ${ }^{2}$ of ${ }^{3}$ the "way ${ }^{\text {'being both men and }}$
 women, having bound he might bring [them] to Jerusalem. But in
 proceeding it came to pass he drew near to Damascus, and
 suddenly shone round about him a light from the hearen,
 and having fallen on the earth he heard a voice saying to him,
 Saul, Sanl, why me do.t thou persecute? And he said, Who art thou,
 Lord? And the Lord said, I am Jesus whom thou
 persecutest. [It is] bard for thee against [the] goads to kick.
 And trembling and astonished he said, Lord, What me desirest thou
scripture, and preached unto him Jesus. 36 And as they went on their way, they came unto a cercain water: and the eunnch said, Set, here is water; what doth hinder me to be baptized? 37 And Philip said, If thou belierest with all thine herrt, thou mayest. And he answered and said, I believe that Jesus Christ is the Son of God. 38 And he commanded the chariot to stand still: and they went down both into the water, both Philip and the eunuch: and he baptized him. 39 And when they were come up out of the water, the Spirit of the Lord caught away Philip, that the eunuch saw him no more : and he went on his way rejoicing. 40 But Philip was found at Azotus: and passing through he preached in all the cities, till he came to Cæsaren.
IX. And Saul, yet breathing out threatenings and slaughter against the disciples of the Lord, went unto the high priest, 2 and desired of him letters to Damascas to the synagogues, that if he found any of this wry, whether they were men or women, he might bring them bound uato Jerusalem. 3 And̉ as he journeyed, he came near Damascus : and suddenir there shined round about him a light from heaven : 4 and he fell to the earth, and heard a voice saying unto him, Saul, Saul, why persecutest thou me? 5 And he said, Who art thou, Lord? And the Lord said, I am Jesus whom thou persecutest: it is hard for thee to kick against the pricks. 6 And he trembing and astonished said, Lord, what wilt thon have me to

[^207]do? And the Lord said unto him, Arise, and go into the city, and it shall be told thee what thou must do. 7 And the men which journeyed with him stood speechless, hearing a voice, but seeing no man. 8 And Saul arose from the earth ; and when his eyes were opened, he saw no man : but they led him by the hand, and brought him into Damascns. 9 And he was three days withont sight, and neither did eat nor drink. 10 And there was a certain disciple at Damascus, named Ananias; and to him said the Lord in a vision, Ananias. And he said, Behold, I am here, Lord. 11 And the Lord said unto him, Arise, and go into the street which is called Straight, and inquire in the house of Judas for one called Saul, of Tarsas: for, behold, he prayeth, 12 and bath seen in a vision a man named Ananias coming in, and putting his hand on him, that he might receive his sight. 13 Then Ananias answered, Lord, 1 have heard by many of this man, how much eril he hath done to thy saints at Jerusalem: 14 and here he hath authority from the chief priests to bind all that call on thy name. 15 But the Lord said unto him, Qo thy way: for he is a chosen vessel unto me, to bear my name before the Gentiles, and kings, and the children of Israel : 16 for I will shew him how great things he must suffer for my name's sake. 17 And Ananias went his way, and entered into the house; and putting his hands on him said, Brother Saul, the Lord,
 to do? And the Lord [said] to him, Rise up and
 enter into the city, and it shall be told thee what thee it behoves
 to do. Bnt the men who were travelling with him stood
 speechless, hearing indeed the voice but no one seeing.
 And rose up Saul from the earth, and having been opened
 lis eyes no one he saw. But leading "by "the thand 'him
 they brought [him] to Damascus. And he was 'days ${ }^{1}$ three not see-
 ing, and did not eat nor drink. And there was a certain disciple
 in Damascus by name Ananias. And ${ }^{3}$ said ${ }^{\text {to }}$ to ${ }^{5}$ him ${ }^{\text {t }}$ the ${ }^{2}$ Lord
 in a vision, Ananias. And he said, Behold [here am] I, Lord.
 And the Lord to him [said], Having risen up go into
 the street which is called Straight, and ssek in [the] house
 of Judas [one] Saul by name, of Tarsas: for lo he prays,
 and hesaw in a tision a man by name Ananias coming
 and putting on him a hand, so that he should receive sight. "An-
 swered ${ }^{1}$ and Ananias, Lord, I have heard from many concerning
 this man, how many evils he did to thy saints in
 Jerusalem; and here he has authority from the chief priests
 to bind all who call on thy name. And said
 ${ }^{\text {to }}{ }^{5}$ him ${ }^{1}$ the ${ }^{2}$ Lord, Go, for a vessel of election to me
 is this [man], to bear my name before Gentiles

 to him how much it behoves him for my name to suffer.
 And ${ }^{2}$ went ${ }^{3}$ away ${ }^{2}$ Ananias and entered into the house; and
 having laid upon him [his] hands he said, ${ }^{2}$ Saul ${ }^{\text {Ib }}$ brother, the

[^208] Lord hassent me, Jesus who appeared to thee in the way
 in which thon camest, that thou mightest receive sight and be filled with [the]
 ${ }^{5}$ Spirit ${ }^{1}$ Holy. And immediately fell from
"ejes

${ }^{\text {this }}$ as it were scales, and ie received sight instantly, and
 having risen up was baptized; and having taken food he wasstrengthened. 'Еүध́vย $\frac{10}{}$ And ${ }^{2}$ was ${ }^{\text {a }}$ Saul with the ${ }^{2}$ in ${ }^{3}$ Damascus ${ }^{1}$ disciples ${ }^{\text {d days }}$
 -certain. And immediately in the synagogues he was proclaiming
 Christ, that he is the Son of God. And ${ }^{2}$ were ${ }^{3}$ amazed
 ${ }^{{ }^{2}}$ all who heard, ${ }^{2}$ and said, ${ }^{2}$ Not ${ }^{3}$ this ${ }^{1}$ is hewho destroyed
 in Jerusalem those who called on this name, and
 here for this had come that sbound 'them ${ }^{1}$ he ${ }^{2}$ might ${ }^{\text {b }}$ bring
 to the chief priests? But Saul more increascd in power, and
 confounded the Jews who dwelt in Damascus,

proving that this is the Christ. Now when were fulalled
 ${ }^{\text {dayss }}{ }^{2}$ many, ${ }^{\text {s consulted }}{ }^{\text {etogether }}{ }^{\text {a }}$ the ${ }^{4}$ Jews to put to denth him.
 But became known to Saul their plot. ${ }^{2}$ They ${ }^{3}$ were
 -watching 'and the gates bothday and night, that him
 they might put to death; but taking him the disciples by night екаӨ let down ${ }^{2}$ through ${ }^{3}$ the ${ }^{\text {wall }}$ ['him], lowering [him] in a basket.

 tempted to join himself to the disciples, and all were afraid of
 him, not beliering that heis a disciple. But Barnabas
 haring taken him, brought [him] to the apostles, and
 related to them how in the way he saw the Lord, and that
 he spoke to him, and how in Damascus
 name of Jesus. And he was with them coming in
even Jesus, that ap peared unto thee in the way as thou camest, hath sent me, that thou mightest receive thy sight, and be filled with the Holy Ghost. 18 And immediately there fell from his eyes as it had been scales: and he received sight forthwith, and arose, and was baptized. 19 And when he had received meat, hewas strengthened. Then was Saul certain days with the disciples which were nt Damascus. 20 And straightway he preached Christ in the synagogues, that he is the son of God. 21 But all that heard him were amazed, and said; Is not this he that destroyed them which called on this name in Jerusalem, and camo hither for that intent, that he might bring them bound unto the chief priests? 22 But Saulincreased the more in strength, and confounded the Jews which dwelt at Damascus, proving that this is very Christ. 23 And after that many days were fulfilled, the Jew : took counsel to kill him: 24 but their laying await was known of Saul. And they watched the gates day and night to kill him. 25 Then the disciples took him by night, and let him down by the wall in a basket.

26 And when Saul was come to Jerusalem, he assayed to join himself to the disciples: but they were all afraid of him, and believed not that he was a disciple. 27 But Barnabas took him, and brought him to the apostles, and declared unto them how he had seen the Lord in the way, and that he had spoken to him, and how he had preached boldly at Damsscus in the name of Jesus. 28 And hewas with them coming in and going out

[^209]at Jerusalem. 29 And he spake boldly in the name of the Lord Jesus, and disputed against the Grecians: but they went about to slay him. 30 Which when the brethren knew, they brought him down to Cæsarea, and sent him forth to Tarsus. 31 Then had the churches rest throughout all Judæa and Galilee and Samaria, and were edified; and walking in the fear of the Lord, and in the comfort of the Holy Ghost, were multiplied.

32 And it came to pass, as Peter passed throughout all quarters, he came down also to the saints which dwelt at Lydda. 33 And there he found a certaiu man named Eneas, which had kept his bed eight years, and was sick of the palsy. 34 And Peter said unto him, Eneas, Jesus Christ maketh thee whole: arise, and make thy bed. And he arose immediately. 35 And all that dwelt at Lydda and Saron saw him, and turned to the Lord.

36 Now there was at Joppa a certain discipio named Tabitha, which by interpretation is called Dorcas: this woman was full of good works and almsdeeds which she did. 3 . And it came to pass in those days, that she was sick, and died: whom when they had washed, they laid her in au upper chamber. 38 And forasmuch as Lydda was nigh to Joppa, and the disciples had heard that Peter was there, they sent unto him two men, desiring him that he
 and going ont in Jerusalem, and speaking boldly
 in the name of the Lord Jesus. And he spoke and discussed
 with the Hellenists; but they took in hand ${ }^{3} \mathrm{him}{ }^{1}$ to ${ }^{2}$ put to
 death. Bat having known [it] the brethren hrought down him to
 Cæsarea, and sentaway him to Tarsus. The
 ${ }^{2}$ indeed ${ }^{3}$ then ${ }^{1}$ assemblies throughout ${ }^{2}$ whole ${ }^{\text {'the }}$ the of Judæa and Gali-
 lee and Samaria had peace, being built up and
 going on in the fear of the Lord, and in the comfort of the
 Holy Spirit were increased.

 [quarters], weut down also to the saints that inhabited
 Lydda, And he found there a certain man, Eneas by name,
 for ${ }^{2}$ years ${ }^{\text {e }}$ eight lying on a couch, who was para-
 lysed. And ${ }^{2}$ said ${ }^{3}$ to ${ }^{4}$ him ${ }^{2}$ Peter, Eneas, "heals ${ }^{5}$ thee
 ${ }^{2}$ Jesus ${ }^{2}$ the ${ }^{3}$ Christ ; rise up, and spread [a couch] for thyself.
 And immediately he rose up. And saw him all those
 inhabiting Lydda and the Saron, who turned

to the Lord.
 and in Joppa ${ }^{2}{ }^{3}$ certain ${ }^{2}$ was disciple, by name Tabitha,
 which being interpreted is called Doreas, She was full of good
 works and of alms which she did. And it came to pass in
 those days [that] having sickened she died; ${ }^{\text {h haviug }}$
 ${ }^{3}$ washed ${ }^{{ }^{2}}$ and her they put [her] in an upper room. And ${ }^{3}$ near
 ${ }^{2}$ being ${ }^{2}$ Lydda to Joppa, the disciples having heard that Peter
 is in it sent two men to him, beseech-

[^210] ing [him] not to delay to come to them. ${ }^{2}$ Having ${ }^{3}$ risen ${ }^{\text {a }}$ up
 ${ }^{\prime}$ and Peter went with then, whom, haring arrived they brought
 into the upper room, and stood by him all the widows
 weeping and showing tanics and garments which "was



 to the body he said, Tabitha, Arise. And she opened
 ber eyes,
 And having given her [his] hand he raised up her, and having called
 the saints and the widows he presented her living. "Known
 ${ }^{1}$ and $z_{i t}{ }^{3}$ beoame thronghout ${ }^{2}$ whole ${ }^{1}$ the of Joppa, and many
 believed on the Lord. And it came to pass [that] ©days
 *many ${ }^{\text {a abode }}{ }^{\text {'he }}$ he ${ }^{2}$ Joppa with a certain Simon a tanner.
 Buta certain man was in Cæsarea by name Cornelius,
 a centurion of a band which is called Italic, pions
 and fearing God with all his house,
 both doing alms ${ }^{{ }^{2} \text { much }}$ to the poople, and supplicating
 God continually.
 shour ${ }^{2}$ the "ninth of the day, an angel of God coming
 to him, and saying to him, Cornelius. But he having looked
 intently on him and ${ }^{\text {affraid }}$ 'becoming said, What is it, Lord?
 And he said to him, Thy prayers and thine alms
 are gone up for a memorial before God. And now
 send ${ }^{\text {th }}$ o ${ }^{3}$ Joppa ${ }^{{ }^{\text {memen, }} \text {, and sond for }}$ Simon who
 is surnamed Peter. He lodges with a certain Simon
 a tanner, whose ${ }^{2}$ is 'house by [the] sea; he shall tell thee
would not delay to come to them. 39 Then Peter arose and went with them. When he was corne, they brought him into the appar chamber: and all the widows stood by him weeping, and shewing the coats and garments which Dorcas made, while she was with them. 40 But Peter put them all fortin, and kneeled down, and prayed; and turning him to the body said, Tabitha, arise. And she opened her eyes: and when she saw Pe . ter, she sat np. 41 And he gave her his hand, and lifted her up, and when he had called the saints and widows, presented her alive. 42 And it was known throughont all Joppa : and many believed in the Lord. 43 And it came to pess, that he tarried many days in Joppa with one Simon a tanner.
X. There was a certain man in Cæsarea called Cornelins, a centarion of the band called the Italian band 2 a devout man, and one that feared God with all his house, which gavemnch alms to the people, and prayed to God alway. 3 He saw in a vision evidently about the ninth hour of the day an angel of God coming in to him, and saying nnto him, Cornelius. 4 And when ho looked on him, he was afraid, and said, What is it, Lord? And he said unto him, Thy prayers and thine alms are come np for a memorial before God. 5 And now send men to Joppa, and call for one Simon, whose surname is Peter: 6 he lodgethwithoneSimon a tanner, whose house is by the seaside: he shall tell thee what

[^211]thou oughtest to do. 7 And when the angel which spake unto Cornelius was departed, he called two of his household servants, and a devout soldier of them that waited on him continually; 8 and when he had deolared all these things unto them, he sent them to Joppa. 9 On the morrow, as they went on their journey, and drew nigh unto the city, Peter went up apon the housetop to pray about the sixth hour: 10 and he became very hangry, and would have eaten : but while they madeready, he fell into a trance, 11 and saw heaven opened, and a certain ressel descending unto him, as it had been a great sheet knit at the four corners, and let down to the earth: 12 wherein were all manner of fourfooted beasts of the earth, and wild beasts, and creeping things, and fowls of the air. 13 And there came a voice to him, Rise, Peter; kill, and eat. 14 But Peter said, Not so, Lord ; for I have never eaten any thing that is common or unclean. 15 And the voice spake unto him again the second time, What God hath cleans: ed, that call not thou common. 16 This was done thrice: and the ressel was received up again into heaven. 17 Now while Peter doubted in himself what this vision which he had seen should mean, behold, the men which were sent from Cornelius had made inquiry for Simon's house, and stood before the gate, 18 and called, and asked whether Simon, which was surnamed Peter, were lodged there. 19 While Peter thought on the vision, the Spirit said unto him, Be-
 what ${ }^{3}$ thee ${ }^{1}$ it ${ }^{2}$ behoves to do. $\lambda a \lambda \tilde{\omega} \nu{ }^{\text {a }} \tau \tilde{\varphi}$ Kор $\nu \eta \lambda i \varphi,{ }^{\prime \prime}$ spoke to Cornelius, кai $\sigma \tau \rho a \tau \iota \omega ́ \tau \eta \nu$ є $\dot{v} \sigma \varepsilon \beta \tilde{\eta}$ and ${ }^{\text {pions }} \tau \omega \nu \quad \pi \rho о \sigma \kappa \alpha \rho \tau \varepsilon \rho 0 v \nu \tau \omega \nu$ 人 $\alpha \tau \psi, 8 \kappa \alpha i$
 having related to them all things hesent them to

 to the oity drawing near, "went ${ }^{3}$ ap ${ }^{\text {PPeter }}$ on the housetop to
 pray, abont ${ }^{3}$ hour ${ }^{1}$ the ${ }^{2}$ sisth. And he became very hungry,
 and wished to eat. But as were making ready,
 'apon "him 's atrance, and he beholds the beaven opened,
 and descending upon him $a^{3}$ ressel ${ }^{1}$ certain, as $a^{2}$ gheet
 ${ }^{2}$ great, by four corners bound, and let down upon
 the earth; in which were all the quadrupeds of the earth
 and the wild beasts and the creeping things and the birds of the hea-
 ren. And came a voice to him, Having risen up, Peter,
 kill and eat. But Peter said, In nowise, Lord; for
 never did 1 eat anything common or unclean. And a roice
 [came] again the second time to him, What God cleansed,
 ${ }^{3}$ thou ${ }^{2}$ not ${ }^{2}$ makecommon. And this took place thrice, and again
 was taken up the vessel into the heaven. And as in 'him -elf
 ${ }^{2}$ was ${ }^{3}$ perplexed ${ }^{1}$ Peter what might be the vision which he saw, ${ }^{2}$ also
 ${ }^{\text {b }}$ behold, the men who were sent from Cornelius, having
 inquired for the house of Simon, stood at the porch;
 and having called out they asked if Simon who [is] surnamed
 Peter ${ }^{2}$ here ${ }^{\text {lod lodges. But as Peter was think- }}$
 ing over the vision, ${ }^{3}$ said ${ }^{\text {to }}$ ' him ${ }^{1}$ the ${ }^{2}$ Spirit, Behold,

[^212]
 á $\underset{\text { have }}{ }$
 men who weresent from Cornelius to him,
 said, Behold, I am whom yeseek; what [is] the cause for which
 je are come? And they sald, Cornelius a centurion, a ${ }^{3}$ man סíкаlos каi фоßои́ $\mu \varepsilon \nu 0 \varsigma ~ \tau o ̀ \nu ~ \theta \varepsilon o ́ v, ~ \mu \alpha \rho \tau v \rho о v ́ \mu \varepsilon \nu o ́ s . \tau \varepsilon ~ v ̇ \pi o ̀ ~ o ̋ \lambda о v ~$ ${ }^{1}$ righteous and fearing God, and borne witness to by ${ }^{2}$ whole
 the nation of the Jews, was divinely instructed by angel
 ${ }^{1}$ a ${ }^{2}$ boly, to send for thee to hishouse, and to hear
 words from thee. Having called ${ }^{2}$ in ${ }^{3}$ therefore ${ }^{2}$ them he lodged
 [them]. And on the morrow Peter went forth with them, and
 oertain of the brethren those from Joppa went with him.
 And on the morrow they eutered into Cæsarea.
 And Cornelius was expecting them, having called together
 his kinsmen and intimate friends. And as

 haring fallen at [his] feet did homage. But Peter
 ${ }^{2}$ him ${ }^{1}$ raised, saying, Rise up: I also myself a man
 am. And talking with him he went in, and finds gathered to-
 gether many. And he said to them, Ye know
 how anlawful it is for a man a Jew to unite himself or come

 *common ${ }^{6}$ or ${ }^{7}$ unclean ${ }^{1}$ to "call ${ }^{\text {tman. Wherefore also without }}$ $\tau \iota \rho ’ \rho ீ \eta ́ \tau \omega \varsigma ~ \tilde{\eta} \lambda \theta о \nu \quad \mu \varepsilon \tau a \pi \varepsilon \mu \phi \theta \varepsilon i \varsigma . \quad \pi v \nu \theta a ́ \nu о \mu a \iota$ оข̃v, $\quad \tau i v \iota$ geinsaying I came, having been sent for. I inqnire therefore, for what
 reason didyesend for me? And Cornelins said, ${ }^{3}$ Ago

hold, three men seek thee. 20 Arise therefore, and get theo down, and go with them, doubting nothing: for I have sent them. 21 Then Peter went down to the men which were sent unto him from Cornelius; and said, Behold, I am he whom ye seek: what is the cause wherefore ye are come? 22 And they said, Cornelius the centurion, a just man, and one that feareth God, and of good report among all the nation of the Jews, was warned from God by an holy angel to send for thee into his house, and to hear words of thee. 23 Then called he them in, and lodged them. And on the morrow Peter went away with them, and certain brethren from Joppa accompanied him. 24 And the morrow after they entered into Cæsarea. And Cornelius waited for them, and had called together his kinsmen and near friends. 25 And as Peter was coming in, Cornelius met him, and fell down at his feet, and worshipped him. 26 But Peter took him up, saying, Stand up; 1 myself also am a man. 27 And as he talked with him, he went in, and found many that were come together. 28 And he said unto them, Ye know how that it is an unlaw. ful thing for a man that is a Jew to keep company, or come unto one of another nation ; but God hath shcwed me that I should not call any man common or unclean. 29 Therefore came I unto you without gainsaying, as soon as I was sent for: I ask therefore for what intent ye have sent for me? 30 And Cornelius said, Four days agol was fasting until this hour ; and at the ninth hour I prayed in E y




house，and，behold，a man stood before me in bright clothing， 31 and said，Cornelius， thy prayer is heard， and thinealms are had in remembrance in the sight of God． 32 Send therefore to Joppa，and call hither Simon， whose surname is Pe － ter；he is lodged in the house of one Simon a tanner by the sea side： who，when he cometh， shall speak unto thee． 33 Immediately there－ fore I sent to thee； and thou hast well done that thou art come．Now therefore are we all here present before God，to hear all things that are com－ manded thee of God． ${ }^{34}$ Then Peter opencd his mouth，and said， Of a truth I perceive that God is no respect－ er of persons： 35 but in every nation he that feareth him，and work－ eth righteousness，is accepted with him． 36 The word which God sent unto the children of Israel， preaching peace by Jesus Christ：（he is Lord of all：） 37 that word，I say，ye know， which was published throughout all Judæa， and began from Gali－ lec，after the baptism which John preached； 38 how God anointed Jesus of Nazareth with the Holy Ghost and with power ：who went about doing good，and healing all that were oppressed of the devil； for God was with him． 39 And we are wit－ nesses of all things which he did both in the land of the Jews， and in Jerusalem； whom they slew and hanged on a tree ： 40 him God raised up the third day，and shewed him openly； 41 not to all the peo－ ple，but unto witnesses
 the ninth hour praying in my honse；and behold，
 a man stood before me in a apparel＇bright，${ }^{2}$ and said，
 Cornelius，${ }^{3}$ was theard ${ }^{1}$ thy ${ }^{2}$ prayer ana thine alms
 were remembered－before God．Send therefore to Joppa，
 and call for Simon who is surnamed Peter；he lodges
 in［the］honse of Simon a tanner by［the］sea；who
 having come will speak to thee．At once therefore I sent
 to thee ；and thou＂well ${ }^{\text {d didst }}$ having come．Now therefore
 all we before God are present to hear all thinge that
 have been ordered thee by God．And ${ }^{\text {oppening }}{ }^{\text {Peeter }}$
 ［his］mouth said，Of a truth I perceive that ${ }^{3}$ not



fears bim and works righteousness，acceptable to him
 is．The word which he sent to the sons of Israel，
 announcing the glad tidings－peace by Jesus christ，（he is
 ${ }^{2}$ of ${ }^{3}$ all ${ }^{1}$ Lord），ye know；the ${ }^{2}$ which ${ }^{3}$ came ${ }^{\text {＇declaration }}$
 through＂${ }^{\text {whole }}{ }^{\text {T}}$ the of Judxa，beginning from Galiee，
 after the baptism which＂proclaimed＇John：Jesus who
 ［was］from Nazareth，how＂anointed ${ }^{\text {an }}$ him ${ }^{1}$＇God with［the］${ }^{\text {SSpirit }}$
 ${ }^{2}$ Holy and with power，who went through，doing good and healing
 all that were being oppressed by the devil，because
 God was with him．And we are witnesses of all things
 which he did both in the country of the Jews and in Je－
 rusalem；whom they put to death having hanged［him］on a tree．
 This one God raised up on the third day，and gave hin
 ${ }^{2}$ manifest ${ }^{2}$ to ${ }^{2}$ become，not to all the people，but to witnesses who

[^213] had basn chosen before by God, to us, who dideat with
 and did drink with him after he had risen from among [the]
 dead. And he charged us to proclaim to the people, and
 to testify fully that he it is who has been appointed by
 God judge of living and dead. To him all the prophets
 bear witness, [that] 'remission ${ }^{5}$ of ${ }^{10}$ sins ${ }^{\text {'receives }}{ }^{11}$ throngh ${ }^{13}$ name $\alpha u ̉ \tau o v ̃ ~ \pi a ́ \nu \tau \alpha ~ \tau o ̀ v ~ \pi \iota \sigma \tau \varepsilon v ́ o \nu \tau \alpha ~ \varepsilon i ̧ ~ a u ̉ \tau o ́ \nu . ~$
"his 'eerery" one "that "believes son ${ }^{6}$ him.

 'the ${ }^{2}$ Spirit ${ }^{3}$ the "Holy upon all those hearing the word.
 And were amazed the ${ }^{2}$ of ${ }^{3}$ the "circamcision ${ }^{2}$ believers as many as came
 with Peter, that also apon the Gentiles the gift of the Holy
 Spirit had been poured out; for they heard them speak-
 ing with tongues and magnifying God. Then answered
 Peter, ${ }^{5}$ The ${ }^{\text {6 }}$ water ${ }^{\text {forbid }}$ 'can ${ }^{3}$ any ${ }^{3}$ one
 that shoald not be baptized these, who the Spirit the Holy
 received as also we? And he ordered them to be
 baptized in the name of the Lord. Then they begged him

to remain ${ }^{2}$ days ${ }^{1}$ some.
 And 'heard ${ }^{\text {th }}$ the ${ }^{2}$ apostles and the brethren who were in
 Judea, that also the Gentiles received the word of God;
 and when ${ }^{2}$ went ${ }^{3}$ up ${ }^{2}$ Peter to Jerusalem, ${ }^{5}$ contended ${ }^{5}$ with
 ${ }^{7}$ him 'those ${ }^{2}$ of ${ }^{3}$ the ${ }^{\text {*circumcision, saying, To men }}$
 uncircumcised thou wentest in, and didst eat with them.

But thaving ${ }^{\text {b begun }}{ }^{2}$ Peter he set [it] forth to them in order say-
 ing, I was in [the] city of Joppa praying, and
 I saw in a trance a rision, "descending $i_{s}{ }^{3}$ vessel ${ }^{2}$ certain like a ${ }^{2}$ sheet
chosen before of God, even to us, who did eat and drink with him after he rose from the dead. 42 And he commanded us to preach anto the people, and to testify that it is he which was ordnined of God to be the Judge of quick and dead. 43 To him give all the prophets witness, that through his namewhosoover believeth in him shall receive remission of sins.

44 While Peter ye: spake these words, the Holy Ghost fell on all them which heard the word. 45 And they of the circumaision which believed were astonished, as many as came with Peter, because that on the Gentiles also was poured out the gift of the Holy Ghost. 46 For they heard them speak with tongues, and magnify God. Then answered Peter, 47 Can any man forbid water, that these should not be baptized, which have received the Holy Ghost as well as we? 48 And he commanded them to be baptized in the name of the Lord. Then prayed they him to tarry certain day=.
XI. And the apostles and brethren that were in Judæa heard that the Gentiles had also received the word of God. 2 And when Peter was come up to Jerusalem, they that were of the circumcision contended with him, 3 saying, Thon wentest in to men uncircumcised, and didst eat with them. 4 But Peter rehearsed the matter from the beginning, and expounded it by order unto them, saying, 5 I was in the city of Joppa praying : and in a trance I saw a vision, A certain ressel descend, as it had been a great sheet, let down

[^214]from heaven by four corners; and it came even to me: 6 apon the which when I had fastened mine eyes, I considered, and saw fourfooted beasts of the earth, and wild beasts, and creeping things, and fowls of the air. 7 And I heard a voice saying unto me, Arise, Peter ; slay and eat. 8 Bnt I said, Not so, Lord: for nothing common or nn clean hath at any time entered into my mouth. 9 But the voice answered me again from heaven, What God hath cleansed, that call not thou common. 10 And this was done three times: and all were drawnup again into heaven. 11 And, behold, immediately there were three men already come unto the house where I was, sent from Cæsares unto me. 12 And the spirit bade me go with them, nothing doubting. Moreover these six brethren accompanied me, and we entered into the man's house: 13 and heshew. ed us how he had seen an angel in his house, which stood and said unto him, Send men to Joppa, and call for Simon, whose surname is Peter; 14 who shall tell thee words, whereby thou and all thy house shall be saved. 15 And as I began to speak, the Holy Ghost fell on them, as on us at the beginning. 16 Then remembered I the word of the Lord, how that he said, John indeed baptized with water; but ye shall be baptized with the Holy Ghost. 17 Forasmuch then as God gave them the like gift as he did unto us, who beliered on the Lord Jesus Christ; what was I, that I conld withstand God? 18 When they heard these things, they held their peace, and
 'great, by four corners let down ont of the heaven, and
 it came as far as me: on which having looked intently I considered,
 and saw the quadrupeds of the earth and the wild beasts and the crocping
 things and the birds of the heaven. And I heard a voice sayүov́oŋऽ $\mu \circ \iota$, 'Аข ing to me, Having risen up, Peter, kill and eat. But I said,
 In no wise, Lord, for anything common or unclean never
 entered into my mouth. Bnt ${ }^{3}$ answered ${ }^{\prime}{ }^{\prime}{ }^{1}{ }^{1}{ }^{2}{ }^{2}$ voice the second
 time ont of the heaven, What God cleansed, ${ }^{\text {a }}$ thon ${ }^{2}$ not
 ${ }^{2}$ make common. And this took place thrice, and again was
 drawn ap all into the heaven. And lo, at once three
 men stood at the house in which Iwas, sent
 from Cæsarea to me. And ${ }^{3}$ baid to ${ }^{8}$ me 'the ${ }^{2}$ Spirit,
 to go with them, nothing doubting. And went with me
 also ${ }^{2}$ six ${ }^{3}$ brethren ${ }^{1}$ these, and we entered into the honse of the
 man, and he related to us how hesaw the angel in
 hishouse standing and saying to him, Send ${ }^{2}$ to
 ${ }^{3}$ Joppa 'men, and send for Simon who is surnamed
 Peter, who shall speak words to thee wherebs shalt be saved
 thou and all thy house. And in my beginning to speak
 ${ }^{\text {sfell }}{ }^{1}$ the ${ }^{\text {asppirit }}{ }^{3}$ the "Holy upon them, even as also upon
 us in [the] beginning. And I remembered the word of [the] Lord,
 how he said, John indeed baptized with water, but ye
 shall be baptized with [the] ${ }^{2}$ Spirit ${ }^{1}$ Holy. If then the like
 gift ${ }^{\text {g gave }}{ }^{3}$ to ${ }^{\text {them }}$ 'God as also to as, having believed on
 the Lord Jesas Christ, and I, who was I, [to be] able
 to forbid God? And having heard these things thes were silent,

[^215] and glorified God, saying, Then indeed also to the Gentiles


God reopentance ${ }^{\text {r gave unto life. }}$
 They indeed therefore who were scattered by the tribulation that
 took place upon Stephen, passed through to Phernicia and Cyprus
 and Antiooh, to no one speaking the word except ${ }^{3}$ only
 ${ }^{1}$ to ${ }^{2}$ Jews. Bat were certain ${ }^{2}$ of ${ }^{\text {sthem }}{ }^{1}$ men Cypriots and
 Cyrenians, who haring come into Antioch, spoke
 to the Helienists, snnonncing the glad tidings- the Lord
 Jesus. And ${ }^{0}$ was $\left[^{1} \text { the }\right]^{2}$ hand ${ }^{\text {of }}$ [ ${ }^{4}$ the $]^{5}$ Lord with them, and a great
 number having believed turned to the Lord. "Was 'heard
 ${ }^{1}$ and ${ }^{3}$ the 'report in the ears of the assembly which [was] in Jeru-
 salem concerning them; and they sent forth Barnabas to go
 through as far as Antioch: who haring come and having seen
 the grace of God rejoiced, and exhorted all with parpose
 of heart to abide with the Lord; for he was a ${ }^{\text {man }}$ man
 and full of [the] 'Spirit ${ }^{1}$ Holy and of faith. And was added
 $a^{2}$ crowd ${ }^{1}$ large to the Lord. And ${ }^{2}$ went ${ }^{3}$ forth ${ }^{4}$ to ${ }^{3}$ Tarsus ${ }^{1}$ Bar-
 nabas to se $k$ Saul; and having found him he brought

him to anticel.
And it came to pass
they
$a$ "yeaz
 ${ }^{2}$ whole were gathered together in the assembly, and taught $a^{2}$ crowd
 Xpıariavoúg.
‘Christians.
 And in these days came down from Jerusalem


 them, by name Agabas, hesignified by the Spirit,
 $\Delta^{2}$ famine ' ${ }^{\text {great }}$ is abont to be over ${ }^{2}$ whole ${ }^{\text {th }}$ the habitable world;
glorified God, saying, Then hath God also to the Gentiles granted repentance unto life.

19 Now they whick were scattered abroad upon the persecution that arose abont Stephen travelled as far as Phenice, and Cyprus, and Antioch, preaching the word to none bat nnto the Jews only. 20 And some of them were men of $\mathrm{C} \overline{5}$ prus and Cyrene, which, when they were come to Antioch, spake unto the Grecians, preaching the Lord Jesus. 21 And the hand of the Lord was with them: and a great number believed, and turned ninto the Lord. 22 Then tidings of these things came unto the ears of the church which was in Jernsalem: and they sent forth Barnabas, that he should go as far as Antioch. 23 Who, when he came, and had seen the grace of God, was glad, and exhorted them all, that with purpose of heart they would cleave unto the Lord. 24 For he was a good man, and full of the Holy Ghost and of faith: and much people was added unto the Lord. 25 Then departed Barnabas to Tarsus, for to seek Saul : 26 and when he had fonnd him, he krought him nato Antioch. And it came to pass, that a whole year they assembled themselves with the charch, and taught much people. And the disciples were called Christians first in Antioch.

[^216]which came to pass in the days of Claudius Cresar. 29 Then the disciples, every man sccording to his ability, determined to send relief unto the brethren which dwelt in Judea: 30 which also they did, and sent it to the elders by the hands of Barnabas and Saul.
XII. Now about that time Herod the king stretched forth his hands to vex certain of the church. 2 And he killed James the brother of John with the sword. 3 And because he saw it pleased the Jews, he proceeded further to take Peter also. (Then were the days of unleavened bread.) 4 And when he had apprehended him, bo put him in prison, and delivered him to four quaternions of soldiers to keep him ; intending after Easter to bring him forth to the people. 5 Peter therefore was kept in prison: but prayer was made without ceasing of the church unto God for him. 6 And when Herod would have brought him forth, the same night Peter was slepping between two soldiers, bound with two chains: and the keepers before the door kept the prison. 7 And, behold, the angel of the Lord came upon him, and a light shined in the prison : and he smote Peter on the side, and raised him up, saying, Arise up quickly. And his chains fell off from his hands. 8 And the angel said unto him, Gird thyself, and bind on thy sandals. And so he did. And he saith unto him, Cast thy garment about thee, and follow me. 9 And he went out, and followed him ; and wist not that it was true which was done by the nugel ; but thought he saw a vision.
 which also came to pass ander Claudius Cwenr. And the
 disciples according as ${ }^{3}$ was ${ }^{4}$ prospered ${ }^{2}$ any ${ }^{2}$ one, determined, each of
 them, for ministration to send to the ${ }^{2}$ dwelling ${ }^{3}$ in ${ }^{4}$ Jndæa
 ${ }^{\text {b brethren; which also they did, sending }[i t] \text { to the }}$ $\pi \rho \varepsilon \sigma \beta u \tau \varepsilon ́ \rho o v s \delta_{\iota \alpha ̀}^{\alpha} \quad \chi \varepsilon \rho o ̀ s ~ B \alpha \rho \nu \alpha ́ \beta a ~ к а i ~ \Sigma a v ́ \lambda o v . ~$ elders by [the] hand of Barnabas and Sanl.
 And at that
time ${ }^{\text {pht }}$ 'forth
'Herod ${ }^{2}$ the ${ }^{3}$ king
 [his] hands to ill-treat some of those of the assembly;
 and he put to death James the brother of John with a sword.
 And having seen that pleasing it is to the Jews he added
 to take also Poter: (and they were days of nnleavened bread:)
 whom also having seized he put in prison, having delivered to four
 sets of four soldiers to guard him, purposing after
 the passover to bring out him to the people. Peter therefore indeed
 waskept in the prison; but ${ }^{\text {praser }}{ }^{3}{ }^{3}$ was ${ }^{1}$ farvent made
 by the assembly to God concerning him. But when
 ${ }^{2}$ was ${ }^{3}$ about ${ }^{\text {ebhim }}$ to ${ }^{3}$ bring ${ }^{7}$ forth ${ }^{2}$ Herod, in that night " was
 Peter sleeping between two soldiers, bound with
 ${ }^{\text {chehains }}{ }^{1}$ two, guards also before the door kept the prison.
 And behold, an angel of [the] Lord stood by, and a light shone in
 the building. And having smitten the side of Peter heronsed up
 him, saying, Rise up in haste. And fell off of him the
 chains from [his] hands. And ssaid ${ }^{1}$ the ${ }^{\text {angel }}$ to
 him, Gird thy self abont, and bind on thy sandals. ${ }^{2} \mathrm{He}{ }^{3}$ did
 ${ }^{1}$ and so. And he says to him, Cast about [thee] thy garment,
 and follow me. And going forth he followed him, and
 did not know that real it is which is happening by means of the an-

[^217] gel, but thought a rision he saw. And having passed through a first
 guard and a second, they came to the ${ }^{2}$ gate ${ }^{\text {irron }}$
 that leads into the city, which of itself opened to them;
 and having gone out they went on through ${ }^{2}$ street ${ }^{2}$ one, and immediately
 departed the angel from him. And Peter having come
 to himself said, Now I know of a truth that ${ }^{3}$ sent ${ }^{\text {f forth }}$ [ ${ }^{1}$ the]
 ${ }^{2}$ Lord his angel, and delivered me ont of [the] hand
 of Herod and all the expectation of the people of the Jews.
 And considering [it] be came to the house of Mary the mother
 of John who is surnamed Mark, where were many
 gathered together and praying. And having ${ }^{3}$ knocked
 ${ }^{1}$ Peter [at] the door of the porch, ${ }^{3}$ came ${ }^{1}{ }^{1}{ }^{2}$ damsel to
 listen, by name Rhoda; and having recognized the voice
 of Peter, from joy she opened not the porch, "having
 $S_{\text {run }}$ in ${ }^{\text {th }}$ but she reported ${ }^{2}$ to ${ }^{3}$ be ${ }^{\text {ststanding }}{ }^{1}$ Teter before the
 porch. But they to her said, Thou art mad. But she
 strongiy affirmed thns it was. And they said, The angel of
 him it is. But Peter continued knocking: and having opened
 they saw him, and were amazed. And having made a sign to them
 with the hand to be silent he related to them how the Lord him
 brought ont of the prison. And he said, Report to James
 and to the brethren these things. And having gone out he went to another
 place. And ${ }^{2}$ having ${ }^{3}$ come 'day there was ${ }^{3}$ distarbance ${ }^{2}$ no ${ }^{\text {" }}$ small
 among the soldiers, what then $\left[{ }^{3}\right.$ of $]{ }^{4}$ Peter ${ }^{1}{ }^{1}$ was ${ }^{2}$ become. ${ }^{5}$ Herod
 ${ }^{5}$ and having sought after ${ }^{5}$ him ${ }^{1}$ and ${ }^{2}$ not ${ }^{3}$ having ${ }^{4}$ found, having examined the
 guards he commanded [them] to be led away [to death]. And having gone down

10 When they wers past the first and the second ward, they came unto the iron gate that leadeth unto the city; which opened to them of his own accord: and they went out, and passed on through one street; and forthwith the angel departed from him. 11 And when Peter was come to himself, he said, Now I know of a surety, that the Lord hath sent his angel, and hath delivered me out of the hand of Herod, and from all the expectation of the people of the Jews. 12 And when he had considered the thing, he came to the house of Mary the mother of John, whose surname was Mark; where many were gathered together praying. 13 And as Peter knocked at the door of the gate, a damsel came to hearken, named Rhoda. 14 And when she knew Peter's roice, she opened not the gate for gladness, but ran in, and told how Peter stood before the gate. 15 And they said unto her, Thon art mad. But she constantly affirmed that it was even so. Then said they, It is his angel. 16 But Peter continued knocking: and when they had opened the door, and saw him, they were astonished. 17 But he, beckoning unto them with the hand to hold their peace, declared unto them how the Lord had brought him out of the prison. And he said, Go shew these things unto James, and to the brethren. And he departed, and went into another place. 18 Now as soon as it was day, there was no small stir among the soldiers, what was become of Peter. 19 And when Herod had sought for him, and found him not, he ex. amined the keepers, and commanded that they should be put to

[^218]death. And he went down from Judea to Cæarea, and there abode. 20 And Herod was highly displeased with them of Tyre and Sidon : but they came with one accord to him, and, having made Blastns the king's chamberlain their friena, desired peace ; because their country was nourished by the king's country. 21 And upon a set day Herod, arrayed in royal apparel, sat upon his throne, and made an oration unto them. 22 And the people gave a shout, saying, It is the voice of a god, and not of a man. 23 And immediately the angel of the Lord smote him, because he gave not God the glory : and he was eaten of worms, and gave up the ghost. 24 But the word of God grew and multiplied. 25 And Barnabas and Saul returned from Jerusalem, when they had fulfilled their ministry, and took with them John, whosesurname was Mark.
XIII. Now there were in the church that was at Antioch certain prophets and teachers; as Barnabas, and'simeon that was called Niger, and Lucius of Cyrene, and Manaen, which had been brought up with Herod the tetrarch, and Saul. 2 As they ministered to the Lord, and fasted, the Holy Ghost said, Separate me Barnabas anilSaul for the work whereunto I have called them. 3 And when they had fasted and prayed, and laid their hands on them, they sent them away. 4 So they, being sent forth by the Holy Ghost, departed unto Seleucia; and from thence they sailed to Cyprus. 5 And when they were at Salamis, they preached the word of God in the synagogues of the
 from Judea to Cesarea he stayed [there]. ${ }^{3}$ Was
 ${ }^{1}$ and ${ }^{2}$ Herod in bitter hostility with [thé] Tyrians and Sidonians;
 but with oue accord they came to him, and having gained Blastus
 who[was]over the bedchamber of the king, sought peace,
 because was nourished their country by the king's.
 And onaset day Herod having put on "apparel ${ }^{1}$ royal,
 and having sat on the tribunal, was making an oration to them.
 And the people were crying out, ${ }^{3}$ Of ${ }^{4}{ }^{a}{ }^{\circ}$ god $[1 \text { the }]^{2}$ voice and not
 of a man! And immediately ${ }_{6}$ smote ${ }^{7}$ him ${ }^{1}$ an ${ }^{2}$ angel ${ }^{3}$ of [ ${ }^{\text {the }}$ the
 ${ }^{6}$ Lord, because he gave not the glory to God, and having been
 eaten of worms he expired. But the word of God grew
 and multiplied. And Barnabas and Saul returned from
 Jerusalem, having fulfilled the ministration, having taken with
 [them] also John who was surnamed Mark.
 Now there were certain in Antioch in the ${ }^{2}$ which ${ }^{3}$ was ${ }^{4}$ there $]$
 ${ }^{1}$ assembly prophets and teachers, both Barnabas and Simeon
 who was called Niger, and Lucius the (yrenian, and Manaen,
 of Herod the tetrarch a foster-brother, and Saul. ${ }^{2}$ As ${ }^{4}$ were ${ }^{5}$ min-
 istering ${ }^{{ }^{1} \text { and }}{ }^{3}$ they to the Lord and fasting, ${ }^{s_{s a i d}{ }^{1} \text { the }}$
 ${ }^{2}$ Spirit ${ }^{\text {sthe }}$ thely, Separate indeed tome both Barnabas and
 Saul for the work to which I have called them. Then
 having fasted and prayed, and having laid hands
 on them, they let [them] go. They indeed therefore having been sent forth
 by the Spirit the Holy, went down to Selen-
 cia, and thence sailed away to Cyprus. And having
 come into Salamis they announced the word of God in the




 synagogues of the Jews.
$\dot{v} \pi \eta \rho \varepsilon ́ \tau \eta \nu . \quad 6 \delta \iota \varepsilon \lambda \theta o ́ \nu \tau \varepsilon s . \delta \varepsilon{ }^{\text {i }} \tau \dot{\eta} \nu \nu \quad \nu \tilde{\eta} \sigma 0 \nu \quad$ a̋ $\chi \rho \iota ~ \Pi a ́ \phi o v ~$ an attendant. And having passed through the island as far as Paphos
 they fonnd a certain magician, a false prophet a Jew, whose name
 [was] Barjesus, who was with the proconsul Sergius Panlus,
 ${ }^{3}$ man ${ }^{1}{ }^{2}{ }^{2}{ }^{2}$ intelligent. He having called to [him] Barnabas and
 Saul desired to hear the word of God. But there withstood
 them Elymas themagician, (for so is interpreted ${ }^{2}$ name
 ${ }^{1}$ his), seeking to pervert the proconsul from the faith.
 But Saul, who also [is] Paul, being filled with [the] ${ }^{\text {S Spirit }}{ }^{1}$ Holy,
 and having looked steadfastly upon him said, 0 full of
 all guile and all craft, son of [the] devil, enemy of all
 righteousness, wilt thou not cease perverting the ${ }^{2}$ ways ${ }^{3}$ of [ ${ }^{4}$ the] ${ }^{5}$ Lord
 ${ }^{1}$ straight? And now lo, [the] hand of the Lord [is] upon thee,
 and thoushalt be blind, not seeing the sun for a season.
 Andimmediately fell upon him a mist and darkness, and
 going about he sought some to lead [him] by the hand. Then ${ }^{3}$ having sseen
 ${ }^{1}$ the "proconsul what had happened believed, being astonished at

the teaching of the Lord.
 And having sailed from Paphos ["with] ${ }^{3}$ those "about[5him]
 ${ }^{2}$ Paul came to Perga of Pamphylia; and John
 haring departed from them returned to Jerusalem. ${ }^{2}$ They
 ${ }^{1}$ but, haring passed through from Perga, came to An-
 tioch of Pisidia, and having gone into the synagogue
 on the -day ${ }^{\text {s sabbath they sat down. And after the read- }}$
 ing of the law and of the prophets ${ }^{6}$ sent ${ }^{1}$ the ${ }^{2}$ rulers ${ }^{3}$ of


Jews: and they had also John to their minister. 6 Aud when thes had gone through the isle unto Paphos, they found a certain sorcerer, a false prophet, a Jew, whose name was Bar-jesus: 7 which was with the deputy of the country, Sergius Paulus, a prudent man; who called for Barnabas and Saul, and desired to hear the word of God. 8 But Elymas the sorcerer (for so is his name by interpretation) withstood them, seeking to turn away the deputy from the faith. 9 Then Saul (who also is called Paul,) filled with the Holy Ghost, set his eyes on him, 10 and said, O full of all subtilty and all mischief, thou child of the devil, thou enemy of all righteou*ness, wilt thou not cease to pervert the right ways of the Lord? 11 And now, behold, the hand of the Lord is upon thee, and thou shalt bf blind, not seeing the sun for a season. And immediately there fell on him a mist and a darkness ; and he went about seeking some to lead him by the hand. 12 Then the deputy, when he saw what was done, believed, being astonished at the doctrine of the Lord.

13 Niow when Paul and his company loosed from Paphos, they came to Perga in Pamphylia: and John departing from them returned to Jerusalem. 14 But when they departed from Perga, they came to Antioch in Pisidia, and went into the synagogue on the sabbath day, and sat down. 15 And after the reading of the law and the prophets the rulers of the synagogue sent unto them, saying, Ye men and breth: on, if ye have

[^219]any word of exhortation for the people, say on. 16 Then l'anl stood up, and beckoning with his hand said, Men of Israel, and ye that fear God, give audience. 17 The God of this people of Israel chose our fathers, and exalted the people when they dwelt as strangers in the land of Egypt, and with an high arm brought he them out of it. 18 And abont the time of iorty years suffered he their manners in the wilderness. 19 And when he had destroyed seven nations in the land of Chazaan, he divided their land to them by lot. 20 And after that he gave unto them judges about the spacs of four hundred and fifty years, until Samuel the prophet. 21 And afterward they desired a king: and God gave unto them Saul the son of Cis, a man of the tribe of Benjamin, by the space of forty vears. 22 And when he had removed him, he raised up unto them David to be their king; to whom also he gave tettimony, and said, I have found David the son of Jesse, a man after mine own heart, which shall fulfil all my will. 23 of this man's seed hath God according to his promise raised unto Israel a Saviour, Jesur : 24 when John had first preached before his coming the baptism of repentauce to all the people of Israel. 25 And as John fulfilled his course, he said, Whom think ye that I am? I am not he. But, behold, there cometh one after me, whose shoes of his feet 1 am not worthy to loose. 26 Men and brethren, children of the stock of Abraham, and whosoever among you feareth God, to
 a word among you of exhortation to the people, speak.
 And "haring ${ }^{3}$ risen "up ${ }^{1}$ Paul, and making a sign with the hand, said,
 Men Israelites, and those fearing God, hearken.
 The God of this people Israel chose ${ }^{2}$ fathers
 ${ }^{2}$ our, and ${ }^{2}$ the ${ }^{3}$ people ${ }^{1}$ exalted in the sojourning in [the] land
 of Egypt, and with ${ }^{3}$ arm ${ }^{2}{ }_{a}{ }^{2}$ high brought them out of
 it, and about ${ }^{3}$ forty ${ }^{4}$ years [1the] ${ }^{\text {witime }}$ he bore
 manners ${ }^{1}$ their in the desert. Asd having destroyed 'nations ${ }^{\text {iseven }}$
 in [the] land of Canaan, he gave by lot to them their land.
 And after these things about ${ }^{5}$ years ${ }^{1}$ four "hundred ${ }^{3}$ and
 ${ }^{4}$ fifty hegave judges until Samuel the prophet.
 And then they asked for a king, and "gave ${ }^{3}$ to them ${ }^{1}$ God
 Saul son of Cis, a man of [the] tribe of Benjamin, "years
 ${ }^{2}$ forty. And having remored him he raised up to them
 David for king, to whom also ${ }^{4}$ he ${ }^{5}$ said ${ }^{4}$ having ${ }^{2}$ borne ${ }^{3}$ witness,
 I found David the[son] of Jesse, a man according to ${ }^{2}$ heart
 ${ }^{1}$ my, who willdo all mywill. ${ }^{4}$ Of ${ }^{\text {st this [ }{ }^{6} \text { man.] }}$
 ${ }^{7}$ God ${ }^{2}$ of ${ }^{2}$ the ${ }^{3}$ seed according to promise raised up
 to Israel a Saviour Jesus, "hatving ${ }^{3}$ before ${ }^{2}$ proclaimed ${ }^{2}$ John $\pi \rho o ̀ \quad \pi \rho o \sigma \omega ́ \pi o v ~ \tau \eta ̃ \varsigma . \varepsilon i \sigma o ́ d o v . a v ̉ \tau о \tilde{v} \quad \beta a ́ \pi \tau \iota \sigma \mu \alpha \quad \mu \varepsilon \tau \alpha \nu о i ́ a s$ before [the] face of his entrance a baptism of repentance $\pi a \nu \tau i ̀ \tau \tilde{\psi} \lambda \alpha \tilde{\psi}{ }^{\prime} \mathrm{I} \sigma \rho \alpha \dot{\eta} \lambda . \quad 25 \dot{\omega} g . \delta \dot{\varepsilon} \quad \dot{\varepsilon} \pi \lambda \dot{\eta} \rho o v \quad{ }^{\circ} \dot{o}^{\|} p^{\prime} \mathrm{I} \omega a ́ \nu \nu \eta S^{\prime \prime}$ to all the people of Israel. And as "was ${ }^{3}$ fulfilling ${ }^{1}$ John
 [his] course, he said, Whom me do ye suppose to be? ${ }^{3}$ Not "am
 ${ }^{\prime}$ I the], but lo, he comes after me, of whom I am not worthy the san-
 dal of the feet to loose. Men brethren, sons of [the] race

of Abraham, and those among you fearing God, to you the

[^220] word of this salvation was sent: for those dwelling
 in Jerusalem and their rulers, him not having known
 and the voies of the prophets who on every sabbath
 read, "hating *judged [5him] 'they "fulfilled. And no one
 cause of death haring found they begged Pilate to pat "to ${ }^{3}$ तeath
 ${ }^{1}$ him. And when they finished all things that concerning him had
 been written. having taken [him] down from the tree, ther put Thim? in

 who appeared for ${ }^{\text {da days }}{ }^{{ }^{1} \text { many to those who came up with him }}$
 from Galilee. to Jerusalem, who are winnesses

${ }^{1}$ his to the people. And we to you announce the glad tidings-
 the ${ }^{3}$ to ${ }^{\text {the }}$ 'sfathers ${ }^{1}$ promise ${ }^{2}$ made, that this
 God has fulfilled thildren ${ }^{3}$ their ${ }^{\text {t }}$ to ${ }^{\text {a }}$ as, baring raised up
 Jesus; as also in the ${ }^{2}$ psaimi ${ }^{\text {s second }}$ it has been writen,
 - Son ${ }^{3} \mathrm{my}$ 'thou ${ }^{2}$ art, I to-day have begotten thee. And that
 he raied him from anong [the] dead, no more to be about to
 return to corruption, thns he spoke: I will give to yon the
 ${ }^{2}$ mercies ${ }^{3}$ of © David ${ }^{\text {ffaithful. Wherefore also in another he sass, }}$
 Thou witt not suffer thy Holy One to see eorruption. "David
 ${ }^{3}$ indeed ${ }^{i}$ for to his own generation haring ministered by the ${ }^{2}$ of ${ }^{3}$ God ${ }^{1}$ counsel
 fell asleep, and was added to his fathers. and saty
 corraption. Buthewhom God raised up did not see corruption.
 ${ }^{\text {'K K }}$ nown ${ }^{3}$ therefore ${ }^{\text {b }}$ be ${ }^{2}$ it to you, men brethren, that through this
 one to you remission of sins is announeed, and from

 justified, in him everyone that believes is justified. Take
you is the word of this salration sent. ${ }^{2} 7$ For they that dwell at Jerusalem, and their ralers, because ther knew him not. nor yet the voices of the prophets which are read every sabbath day. ther have falfilled thiem in condemning him. 2a And though thes found no canse of deuth in him. yet desired they Pilate that he should be slain. 29 And when they had fulfilled all that wrs writtes of him ther took him down frum the tree, and l:en him in a sepuichre. 30 But God raised him from the dead: 31 and he was seen many days of them which came up with him from Galilee to Jerusalem. who ar: his witnesses unto the puople. 32 And we ie. clare unto you glad tidings. how that the promise which was made unto the fathers, 33 God hath fulfilled the same unto us their children, in that lie hath raised up Jesus again; as it is also written in the second psalm, Thou art my Son, this day have I begotten thee. 34 And as concerning that he raised him np from the dead, now no more to return to corraption, he said on this wise, I will give yon the sure mercies of David. 3.5 Wherefore he saith also in another psalm. Thou shalt not suffer thine Holy One to see corruption. 36 Eor Datid. after he had served his own generation by the will of God, fell on sleep, and was laid unto his fathers and saw corruption: 37 but he. whom Gol raised again, saw no corrup. tion. 38 Be it known unto yon therefore. men and brethren that throngh this mar is preached unto you the forgivenes of sins: 39 and br him all that belipt. are justified from all things, from which ya could not be justifierl by the law of Moses.





40 Beware therefore, lest that come upon you, which is spoken of in the prophets; 41 Be hold, yedespisers, and wonder, and perish : for I work a work in your days, a work which ye shall in no wise believe, though a man declare it unto you. 42 And when the Jews were gone out of the synagogue. the Gentiles besought that these words might be preached to them the next sabbath. 43 Now when the congregation was broken up, many of the Jews and religious proselytes followed Paul and Barnabas: who, speaking to them, persuaded them to continue in the grace of God.

44 Aud the nextsabbath day came almost the whole city together to hear the word of God. 45 But when the Jews saw the multitudes, they were filled with enry, and spake against those things which were spoken by Paul, contradicting and blaspheming. 46 Then Paul and Barnabas waxed bold, and said, It was necessary that the word of God should first have been spoken to you : but seeing re put it from you, and judge yourselves unworthy of everlasting life, lo, we turn to the Gentiles. 47 For so hath the Lord commanded us, saying, I have set thee to be a light of the Gentiles, that thou shouldest be for salvation unto the ends of the earth. 48 And when the Gentiles heard this, they were glad, and glorified the word of the Lord: and as many as were ordained to eternal life believed. 49 And the word of the Lord was published throughout all the region. 50 But the Jews stirred up the devout and honourable women, and the chief
 heed therefore that it may not come upon you that which has been said in
 the prophets, Behold, yedespisers, and wonder
 and perish; for a work $I$ work in ${ }_{\text {a days }}$
 'your, a work whieh in no wise ye would believe if one should declare it
 to you. But ${ }^{3}$ having ${ }^{4}$ departed sfrom ${ }^{\text {ct }}$ the ${ }^{1}$ synagogue ${ }^{\text {the }}$ "Jews,


 ${ }^{5}$ to ${ }^{7}$ them ${ }^{1}$ these ${ }^{2}$ words. And ${ }^{3}$ having ${ }^{\text {b broken }}$ sup ${ }^{1}$ the "synagogue,
 ${ }^{15}$ followed ${ }^{9}$ many ${ }^{7}$ of ${ }^{9}$ the ${ }^{9}$ Jews ${ }^{10}$ and ${ }^{12}$ of ${ }^{12}$ the ${ }^{13}$ worshipping
 ${ }^{1}$ tproselytes Paul and Barnabas, who speak-
 ing to them persnaded them to continue in the grace $\theta \varepsilon \circ$ ṽ. of God.
 And on the coming sabbath almost all the city
 was gathercd together to hear the word of God. But ${ }^{3}$ having ${ }^{\text {s seen }}$
 ${ }^{1}$ the "Jews the crowds, were filled with envy, and contradicted
 the things "by ${ }^{3}$ Paul ${ }^{2}$ spoken, eontradicting and
 blaspheming. But ${ }^{\text {speaking }}{ }^{\text {b boldy }}{ }^{2}$ Paul ${ }^{2}$ and ${ }^{3}$ Bar-
 nabas said, To you was necessary first to be spoken the
 word of God; but sinee ye thrust away it, and not worthy
 ye judge yourselves of eternal life, lo, we turn to the
 Gentiles; for thus has enjoined us the Lord, I have set thee घic ф $\omega \mathrm{c}$ for a light of [the] Gentiles, that thou be for salvation to [the] attermost
 part of the earth. And hearing [it] the Gentiles rejoiced, and glori-
 fied the word of the Lord, and believed as many as were
 appointed to life eternal. And was carried the word of the
 Lord through ${ }^{2}$ whole ${ }^{\text {t }}$ the country. But the Jews excited
 the worshipping ${ }^{\text {a w w }}$ wen ${ }^{1}$ and "honourable and the principal

[^221] men of the city, and stirred up a persecution against Panl
 and Barnabas, and cast out them from their borders.
 Bat they having shaken off the dust of their feet
 against them, came to Iconium. And the disciples were
 filled with jos and [the] "Spirit ${ }^{1}$ Holy.
 And it came to pass in Iconium ${ }^{2}$ together ${ }^{3}$ entered ${ }^{1}$ they
 into the synagogue of the Jews. and spoke so that
 ${ }^{\text {b believed }}{ }^{1}$ both ${ }^{2}$ of ${ }^{3}$ Jews ${ }^{\text {tand }}{ }^{5}$ Greeks ${ }^{6}{ }^{2}$ 'great ${ }^{\text {s number. But the }}$
 disobering Jews stirred up and made evil-affected the souls
 of the Gentiles against the brethren. A long "therefore ${ }^{1}$ time
 they stayed, speaking boldly. [confling] in the Lord. who bore wit-
 ness to the word of his grace, and giving signs and
 wonders to be done throngh their hands. And was divided the
 multitude of the city, and some were with the Jews
 and some with the apostles. And when there was a rush ${ }^{2}$ of ${ }^{3}$ the
 ${ }^{*}$ Gentiles ${ }^{\text {b }}$ both and Jews with their rulers, to insult
 and to stone them. being aware they fled to the
 cities of Lycaonia, Lystra, and Derbe, and the country $\chi \omega \rho о \nu, 7$ ка̉кะ亢 ร
around. and there they were announcing the glad tidings.
 And a certain man in Lystra. impotent in the feet, sat,
 lame from [the] womb of his mother being, who
 never had walked. This [man] heard Paul
 speaking, who, having looked intently on him, and seeing that faith
 he has to be healed, said with a loud voice, Stand up
 on thy feet upright. And he sprang up and walked.
men of the city, and raised persecution against Paul and Barnabas, and expelled them out of their coasts. 51 But they shook off the dust of their feet against them, and came unto Iconium. 52 And the disciples were filled with joy, and with the Holy Ghost.
XIV. And it came to pass in Iconium, that they went both together into the synagogue of the Jews, and so spake, that a great multitnde both of the Jews and also of the Greeks believed. 2 But the unbeliering Jews stirred up the Gentiles, and made their minds evil affected against the brethren. 3 Long time therefore abode they speaking boldly in the Lord, which gave testimony unto the word of his grace, and granted signs and wonders to be doue by their hands. 4 But the multitude of the city was divided: and part held with the Jews, and part with the apostles. 5 And when there was an assault made both of the Gentiles, and also of the Jews with their rulers, to use them despitefully, and to stone them, 6 they were ware of it, and fled unto Lystra and Derbe, cities of Lycaonia, and unto the region that lieth round about : 7 and there they preached the gospel.

8 And there sat a certain man at Lystra, impotent in his feet, being a cripple from his mother's womb, who never had walked: 9 the same heard Paul speak: who stedfastly beholding him, and perceiving that he had faith to be healed. 10 said with a loud voice, Stand upright on thy feet. And he leaped and walked.




 name of the Lord Jesus Christ $L$.
p

11 And when the peo－ plessw what Panliad done，they lifted up their roices，saring in thespech of Lyeacnis， The sods sre come down to us in the like－ bess of men． 12 And ther called Barnabas， Jupiter：and Panl， Mercurius，because he Was the chief spesker． 13 Then the priest of Jupiter，which was be fore theircity brelight oxen and garmuds anto the gates，and would hare done sacri－ fice with the people． 14 Which when the apostics，Barmabas and Panl．beard of．ther rent their clothes，and Prn in among the peo－ ple crying ont， 15 and saying．Sirs．Thr doye thise things？Tesliso are men of like pas－ sions with you，and presch tute sou that reshoull ruin from these ranities unto the living Goa，which made liearen，and earth，and the sea，and sll things that are therein： $16 \pi \mathrm{~h} 0$ in times past suffered all uarions ：o walk in their own wars． 17 Ne－ rertheless he left not himse＇f without wit－ ness，in thit he dis good，ind gave us rain from heaven．and fruititl stasons，till－ ing uir hearts with fowd and sladress． Is A：nd ：o ith thesesay－ ings scarce restrained chey the people，that they had rot done sactitic unto them． 19 Alud there came thither certain Jews from Antioch sud Ico－ nium，who persuaded the poobe atha，having stoned fand．drew him out of the citr．sup－ posing be had been dead． 20 Howbeit，as the disciples stood round abont Lim．hs rose $\mathrm{m}_{2}$ ．and came in－ to the vity：：nd the next day ie departed with Bunabas to Der－ be． 21 And when they bad preached the gocs－ peltothat city，snd had taught many．ther re－ turnch ngailu to Lさ：－
 And the crowds hasingseen what＂did ${ }^{2}$ Pand，lifted up
 their roice in Lyesonian saying，The gods，has ing become like
 men．are come down to us．And they called
 Farnabas Zeus；and Paul Hermes，becsase be was the
 leater inspeaking．And the priest of Zens who was
 before their eity． oxen and garlands
to the
 gates haringbrought，with the crowds wished to sacrifice．＇Hawing
 ＊heard tbut＂the sapostles＊Barnabas sand ${ }^{6}$ Paul，having rent

 and saying． Men，why these things do ge？also we
 sof life＇feelings＇are＇with＇you＂men，smnouncing the glad tidings to
 yon trom these ranities to turn to God
${ }^{\circ}$ то̀r the living．who made the heasen and the earth and tho
 sea and anl the things in them；who in the
 prast generations suffered all the nations togo
 in their［own］ways．thongh indeed not without witness himself bs
 left．doing good．frombearen to us ${ }^{2}$ rains ${ }^{\text {＇giring and }}$＂seasons
 ＇fruiffil．filling with food and gladness the hearts
 of us．And these things saring hardly they stopped the
 cromds from sacrificing to them．Bnt thither eame from Antioch
 and Iconium Jews，sad haring persuaded the crowds，and haring
 stones Panl，drew［him］outside the eitr，supposing
 him to have died．But ${ }^{3}$ having starrounded shim ${ }^{\text {the }}$＂disciples，
 faring risen up he entered into the city．And on the morrow he went
 awas with Barnabas to Derbe．And having announced the glad ridings to
 that citr．and haring disciplect many they returued to
 Lystra and Iconium and Antioels,

ยBtablishing

the souls of the disciples, exhorting [them] to continue in the
 faith, and that through many tribulations must we enter into
 the kingdom of Giod. And having chosen for them

El-
 ders inevery assembly, having prayed with fastings they
 connmitted them to the Lord, on whom they had beliered. And
 having passed through Pisidia they came to Parnphylia,
 having spoken in Perga the word they camedown to Attulia;
 and thence theysailed to Antioch, whence they had been
 committed to the grace of God for the work which they fulfilled.
 And having arrived and having gathercd together the assembly
 they declared all that "did 'God with them, and that he openced
 to the nations a door of faith. And they stayed there trime
 not ${ }^{2}$ a little with the discipiee.

 the brethren, Unles se be circumcised after the custom of Mo-
 sci yecannot be saved. Having taken place therefore a commotion
 and disenssion not a little by Paul and Barnabas with
 them, they appointed ${ }^{4}$ to ${ }^{5}$ go ${ }^{\circ}$ up ${ }^{1}$ Paul ${ }^{2}$ and ${ }^{3}$ Earnabas and
 certain others from amongst them to the aposties and
 elders to Jerusalem, about thisquestion.

They indeed therefore having been scint forwaru by the assembly passed
 through Phonicia and Samaria, relating the
 conversion of the nations. And they cansed ${ }^{2}$ joy ${ }^{1}$ great to all
 the brethren. And haring come to Jerusalem they were
 welcomed by the assembly and the apostles and the
tra, and to Iconicm, and Antioch, 22 confirming the souis of the disciples, and exhorting them to continue in the faith, and that we must throngh mach tribulation $\in \mathrm{n}$ ter into the kingdom of God. $2=$ And when they had ordained them clders in every church, atad had prayed with fasting, they commended them to the Lord, on wliom they believed. 2t And after they had l/assed throughout Pisidia, they came to Pamphylia. 25 And when they had preached the word in Perga, they went down into Attalia: 26 and thence sailed to Antioch from whence they had been recommended to the grace of Ged for the work which they fulfilled. 27 And when they were come, and had gatkered the church together, they rehearbed all that God had done with them. and how he had opened the door of faith anto the Gentiles. Us And there they akode long time with the dieciples.
XV. And certain men which came dovin from Jadsa taught the brethres, andsaid, Except ye be circumcised after the manner of Moses, ye cannot be sared. 2 When therefore Padul and Barnabas had no small dissension and dispatation with them, they determined that Paul and Barnahas, and certain other of them, should go up to Jerusalem unto the apostles and elders about this question. 3 And being brought on their way by the church, they passed tbrough Phenice and Samaria, declaring the conversion of the Gentiles : and they cunsed great joy unto all the brethren. 4 And when they were come to Jeruealem,they werereceived of the chureh, and of
$k+\epsilon i s$ to lttra. ${ }^{1} \kappa \alpha \tau^{\prime} \in \kappa \kappa \lambda \eta \sigma i a \nu, \pi \rho \in \sigma \beta \nu \tau \epsilon ́ \rho o v s$ ltitiaw.
 $\tau \mu \eta \theta \hat{\eta} \tau \epsilon$ ye have been circumcised utTra. $+\tau \hat{\omega}$ LTTra.
 $\sigma \dot{\sigma} \lambda \nu \mu a \mathrm{Tr} . \quad{ }^{2} \pi a_{i} \in \delta \epsilon ́ \chi \theta \eta \sigma a \nu$ they were received LTTraw

- éкєígLTTRAW. $\quad r^{\boldsymbol{r}} \boldsymbol{\pi} \in \rho-$
${ }^{\text {' }}$ ©è but (having taken
: ミapapial T. y "Iepo-
the apostles and elders, and they declared all things that God had done with them. 5 But there rose up certain of the sect of the Pharisees which believed, saying, That it was needful to circumcise theu, and to command them to keep the law of MIoses. 6 And the apostles and elders came together for to consider of this matter. 7 Ant when there had been much disputing, Peter rose up, and said unto them, Men and brethren, ye know how that a good while ago God made choice among us, that the Gentiles by my mouth shonld hear the word of the gospel, and believe. 8 And God, which knoweth the hearts, bare them witness, giving them the Holy Ghost, even as he did unto us ; 9 and pnt no difference between us and them, purifying their hearts by faith. 10 Now therefore why tempt ye God. to put a yoke upon the neek of the disciples, which neither our fathers nor we were able to bear? 11 But we believe that through the grace of the Lord Jesus Christ we shall be saved, even as they. 12 Then all the mulitude kept sileuce, and gave audience to Barnabas and Paul, declaring what miracles and wonders God had wrought among the Gentiles by them. 13 And after they had held their peace, James answered, saying, Men and brethren, hearken unto me: 14 Simcon hath declared how God at the first did visit the Gentiles, to take out of them a people for his name. 15 And to this agree the words of the prophets; as it is written, 16 After this I will return, and will build again the tabernacle of David, which is fallen down; and I will build again the ruins thercof, and
 elders, and they declared all that God did with them.
$5 \dot{\varepsilon} \xi \alpha \nu \varepsilon \sigma \tau \eta \sigma \alpha \nu \delta^{\prime} \varepsilon \tau \iota \nu \varepsilon \varrho \quad \tau \tilde{\omega} \nu \quad \alpha \pi \dot{o} \tau \tilde{\eta} \subseteq \alpha i \rho \varepsilon ́ \sigma \varepsilon \omega \varsigma \tau \tilde{\omega} \nu \Phi \alpha \rho \iota \sigma \alpha i \omega \nu$ And rose up certain of those of the sect of the Pharisees
 who believed, saying, It is necessary to circumcise them,
 and charge [them] to keep the law of Moses. "Were ${ }^{3}$ gathered
 'together and the apostles and the elders to see about
 this matter. And much discussion having taken place, ${ }^{2}$ having
 ${ }^{3}$ risen ${ }^{4}$ up ${ }^{1}$ Peter said to them, Men brethren, ye
 know that from Edays early God among us chose
 by my mouth [for] "to "hear ${ }^{{ }^{1} \text { the }}{ }^{2}$ nations the word of the
 glad tidings, and to believe. And the heart-knowing God bore
 witness tothem, giving to them the Spirit the Holy, as also
 to us, and putnodifference between ${ }^{\text {us }}{ }^{\text {a }}$ both and them,
 by the faith having purified their hearts. Now therefore why
 tempt ye God to put a yoke mpon the neek of the
 disciples, which neither our fathers nor we were able
 to bear? But by the grace of [the] Lord Jesus Christ
 we believe to be saved, in the same manner as they also. "Kept silence
 'and all the multitnde, and heard Barnabas and Paul re-
 lating what ${ }^{5}$ did ${ }^{\text {GGod }}{ }^{\text {s signs }}{ }^{2}$ and ${ }^{3}$ wonders among the
 nations by them. And after ${ }^{2}$ were ${ }^{\text {silent }}{ }^{1}$ they ${ }^{5}$ answered
 ${ }^{4}$ James, saying, Men brethren, hear me. Simeon
 related how first God visited to take out of
 nations a people for his name. And with this agree ขо the words of the prophets: as it has been written, After
 these things I will return and will build again the tabernacle of Darid
 which is fallen; and the ruins of it I will build again,

[^222] and will sct up it, so that ${ }^{5}$ may ${ }^{6}$ seek ${ }^{7}$ out ${ }^{1}$ the ${ }^{2}$ residue
 ${ }^{3}$ of ${ }^{4}$ men the Lord, and all the nations upon whom has
 been called my name apon them, says [the] Lord who does
 ${ }^{2}$ these ${ }^{3}$ things ${ }^{1}$ all: known from eternity are to God
 all hisworks. Wherefore I judge not to tronble
 those who from the nations turn to God; but
 to write to them to abstain from the pollutions of the
 idols and fornication and what is strangled and blood.
 For Moses from generations of old in every city ${ }^{2}$ those ${ }^{3}$ pro-

 àvayıข $\nu \sigma \kappa \delta ́ \mu \varepsilon \nu o s$.
being read.
 Then it seemed good to the apostles and to the elders
 with ${ }^{2}$ whole ${ }^{1}$ the assembly, chosen men from among them
 to send to Antioch with Paul and Barnabas, Jndas

 ing among the brethren, having written by their hand
 thus: The apostles and the elders and the brethren,
 to those in Antioch and Syria and Cilicia, brethren
 from among [the] nations, greeting. Inasmuch as we have heard that
 certain from amongst ns baving gone out troubled you by words,
 upsetting your souls, saying [ye must] be circumcised
 and keep the law; to whom wegaveno [such] command; it scemed good

 to yon, with our beloved Barnabas and Panl,

 name of our Lord Jesus Christ. We have sent

I will set it up: 17 that the residue of men might seek after the Lord, and all the Gentiles, npon whom my name is called, saith the Lord, who doeth all these things. 18 Known unto God are all his works from the beginning of the world. 19 Wherefore my sentence is, that we trouble not them, which fron among the Gentiles are turned to God: 20 but that we write unto them, that they abstain from pollutions of idols, and from fornication, and from things strangled, Moses of old time hath in every city them that preach him, being read in the synagogues every sabbath day.

22 Then pleased it the apostles and elders, with the whole clurch, to send chosen mien of their own company to Antioch with Paul and Barnabas; numely, Judas surnamed Barsabas, and Silas, chief men among the brethren: 23 and they wrote letters by them after this manner; The apostles and elder: and brethren send greeting unto the brethren which are of the Gentiles in Antioch and Syria and Cilicia: 24 forasmuch as we bave heard, that certain which went ont from us have troubled you with words, subverting your souls, saying, le must be circumcised, and keep the law: to whom we gave no such commandment: 25 it seemed good unto us, being assembled with one accord, to send chosen men unto you with our beloved Baruabas and Paul, 26 men that have hazarded their lives for the name of our Lord Jesus Christ. 27 We have sent there-




 chosen LTrW.
fore Judas and Silas, who shall also tell you the same things by mouth. 28 For it seemed good to the Holy Ghost, and to us, to lay upon you no greater burden than these necesaary things; 29 that ye abstain from meats offered to idols, and from blood, and from things strangled, and from fornication: from which if ye keep yourselves, ve shall do well. Fare ye well. 30 so when they were dismissed, they came to Antioch: and when they had gathered the multitude together, they delivered the epistle: 31 which when they had read, they rejoiced for the consolation. 32 And Judas and Silas, being prophets also themselves, exhorted the brethren with minny words, and confirmed them. 33And after they had tarried therc a space, they were let go in peace from the brethren unto the apostles. 34 Notwithstanding it pleased silas to abide there still. 35 Panl also and Barnabas continued in Antioch, teaching and preaching the word of the Lord, with many uthers also.

36 Aud some days after Paul said unto Barnabas, Let us go again and visit our brethren in every city where we have preached the word of the Lord, and see how they do. 37 And Barnabas determined to take with them John, whose sarname was Mark. 38 But Paul thought not good to take him with them, who departed from them from Pamphylia, and went not with them to the work. 39 And the oontention was so sharp between them, that they departed asunder one from the other: and so Barnabas took Mark, and
 therefore Judas and Silas, "also ${ }^{1}$ themselves by word telling
 [you] the same things. For it seemed good to the Holy Spirit
 and to us, no further "to slay *upon ${ }^{5}$ you ${ }^{1}$ burden than
 these necessary things: to abstain from things sacrificed to idols, and
 from blood and from what is strangled, and from fornication; from which
 keeping yourselves, well ye will do. Farewell. They
 therefore, being let go went to Antioch, and haviug gathered
 the multitude delivered the epistle. And havingread they
 rejoiced at the consolation. And Judas and Silas, ${ }^{3}$ also 'them-
 selves ${ }^{\text {p p p ophets }}{ }^{3}$ being, by ${ }^{2}$ disconrse ${ }^{1}$ much exhorted the
 brethreu, and established [them]. And having continued a time they
 were let go in peace from the brethren to the apostles;
 but it seemed good to Silas to remain there. And Paul
 and Barn:bas stayed in Antioch, teaching and san-
 nouncing ${ }^{6}$ the ${ }^{7}$ glad ${ }^{5}$ tidings ${ }^{1}$ with ${ }^{\text {allso }}{ }^{5}$ nthors ${ }^{\text {m many }}$ - the word of the avpiov.
i.ord.
 But after certain days said Paul to Barnabas,
 Having turned back ${ }^{3}$ indeed ${ }^{\text {d let }}$ "us look after our brethren in
 every city in which we have announced the word of the Lord,
 how they are. And Barnabas purposed to take
 with [them] John called Mark; ${ }^{2}$ Paul
 ${ }^{1}$ lut thought it well him who withdrew from them from Pims
 phylia, and went not with them to the work, not to take
 wwith [ ${ }^{3}$ hem] 'him. Arose therefore a sharp contention so that
 departed ${ }^{2}$ they from one another, and Barnabas haviug

[^223] LTtra. ${ }^{5}$ §è and (arose) lttra.
 taken Mark sailed to Cyprus;
 having chosen silas went forth, having been committed to the grace
 of God by the brethren. And he passed through Syris
 and Cilieia, establishing the assemblies. And he arrived
 at Derbe and Lystra: and behold, a ${ }^{2}$ discipic 'certain was there,
 by name Timothens, son of a ${ }^{\text {4 }}$ woman 'certain "Jewish ${ }^{3}$ beli eviag
 but [the] father a Greek, who was borne witness to by the "in ${ }^{3}$ Lyss-
 tra ${ }^{4}$ and ${ }^{5}$ IIeonium ${ }^{1}$ brethren. This one ${ }^{2}$ wished Paut with
 him to go forth, and having taken he circumcised him on account of the
 Jevs who were in those places, for they "knew
 ${ }^{1}$ all his father
 they passed through the cities they delivered to them to koep
 the decrecs decided on by the apostles and the
 elders in Jerusalem. The "thercfore ${ }^{2} \mathrm{a}$.
 semblies were strengthened in the faith, and abounded in number $\kappa \alpha \theta^{\prime}-\dot{\eta} \mu \varepsilon ́ \rho \alpha \nu$.
every day.

${ }^{2}$ Having ${ }^{3}$ passed through 'and Phrygia and the Galatian
 country, having been forbiden by the Holy spirit to speak
 the word in Asia, haring come down to Mysia they at-
 tempted to Bithynia to go; and ${ }^{\text {adid }}$ 'not ${ }^{\text {sanffer }}$
 "them 'the "Spirit; and having passed by Mysia they came
 down to Troas. And a vision during the night appeared
 to Paul: $A^{2}$ natan ${ }^{1}$ certain ${ }^{5}$ was ${ }^{3}$ of ${ }^{4}$ Haceedouia standing, bisceehing
 him and saying, Hariug passed over into Mracedonia help
 ns. And when the vision he saw, immediately we sought to go forth
sailed unto Cyprus; 40 and Paul ehose Silas, and departed, being ren mmended by the brothren unto the grace of God. 41 Ana he went through Syria and Cilicia, confirming the churehes. XVI. Then came he to Derbe and Lystra: and, behold, is certain disciple was there, named Timotheus, the son of a certain woman, which was a Jewess, and believed; but his father wos a Groek: 2 which was well reporteri of by the brethren that were at Lystra and Iconium. 3 Him would Panl have to go forth with him; and took and cirenmeised him because of the Jews which were in those quarters: for they knew all that his father was a Greek. 4 And as they wens through the eities, they delivered them the deerees for to keep, that were ordained of the apostles and elders which were at Jerusalem. 5 And so were the churches established in the faith, and inereased in number. daily.
(f) Now when they had gone throughone Phrygia and the region of Galatia, and were forbidden of the Holy Ghost to preach the word in Asia, $\overline{7}$ after they were come to Mysia, they assayed to go into Bithynia: but the spirit suffered them not. $\times$ And they passing by Mysia eame down to '1roas. 9 And a rision appeared to Paul in the wight; There stood a man of Macedonia, and prayed him, saying, come over into MLacedonia, and help ns. 10 And after he had seen the vision. immediately we endeavoured to go

[^224]into Macedonia, assurcdly gathering that the Lord had called us for to preach the gospel unto them. 11 Therefore loosing from Troas, we came with a straight course to Samothracia, and the next day to Neapolis; 12 and from thence to Philippi, which is the chief city of that part of Macedonia, and a colony: and we were in that city abiding certain days. 13 And on the sabbath we went out of the city by a river side, where prayer was wont to be made; and wesat down, and spake unto the women which resorted thither. 14 And a certain woman named Lydia, a seller of purple, of the city of Thyatira, which worshipped God, heard us: whose heart the Lord opened, that she attended unto the things which were spoken of Paul. 15 And when she was baptized, and her honsehold, she besought us, saying, If ye have judged me to be faithful to the Lord, come into my house, and abide there. And she constritincd us. 16 And it came to pass, as we went to prayer, a certain damsel possessed with a spirit of divination met us, which brought ber masters much gain by soothsaying: 17 the same followed Paul and us. and cried, saying, These men are the servants of the most high God, which shew anto us the way of salvation. I\& And this did she many days. But Paul, being grieved, turned and said to the spirit, I command thee in the name of Jesus Christ to come out of her. And he came out the same hour. 19 And when ber masters saw that the hope of their gains as gone, they caught

 ${ }^{1}$ the ${ }^{2}$ Lord to announce the glad tidings to them.
 Having sailed therefore from Troas we came with a atraight course to Samo-
 thracia, and on the following day to Neapolis, and thence
 to Philippi, which is [the] first ${ }^{2}$ of [3that] "part
 ${ }^{5}$ of ${ }^{6}$ Macedonia ${ }^{1}$ city, a colony. And we were in this city stay-
 ing ${ }^{\text {ddays }}$ 'certain. And on the day of the sabbath
 we went forth outside the city by a river, where was customary
 prayer to be, and having sat down we spoke to the "who ${ }^{3}$ came
 ${ }^{4}$ together ${ }^{1}{ }^{\text {w }}$ women. Anda a ertain woman, by name Lydia, a selher
 of purple of [the] city of Thyatira, who worshipped Gol, washearing; ĩ of whom the Lord opened the heart to attend to tho things
 spoken by Paul. And when she was baptized and
 her house she besought saying, If ye have judged me faithful
 to the Lord to be, having entered into my house, abide.
 And she constrained us. And it came to pass as we were going
 to prayer, a ${ }^{\text {d damsel }}{ }^{\text {i }}$ certain. having a spirit of Python,
 met us, who "gain ${ }^{1}$ much brought
 to her masters by divining. She having followed

 of the ${ }^{3}$ God ${ }^{\text {Most }}{ }^{\text {h High are, who announce to ns [the] }}$
 way of salvation. And this she did for many days. ${ }^{\text {B }}$ Being
 *distressed 'but ${ }^{2}$ Paul, and having turned to the spirit said,
 I charge thee in the name of Jesus Christ to come out
 from her. And it cance ont the same hour. And ${ }^{3}$ seeing ${ }^{2}$ masters
 ${ }^{1}$ her that was gone the hope of their gain, having taken hold of

[^225] Paul and Silas they dragged [them] into the market
 before the magistrates;
 captains said, These men ${ }^{3}$ exceedingly "trouble ${ }^{5}$ our
 ${ }^{6}$ city, ${ }^{\text {2 Jews }}{ }^{\text {b being, and announce customs }}$
 which it is not lawful for us to receive nor to do, ${ }^{2}$ Romans
 ${ }^{\text {'becing. And rose up togetber the crowd against them, and the cap- }}$
 tains having torn off of them the garments commanded to heat [them]

with rods. And ${ }^{3}$ many ${ }^{1}$ having ${ }^{\text {² laid }}{ }^{\text {an }}{ }^{6}$ them stripes they cast [them]
 into prisen, charging the jailor safely to keep
 them; who " "a ${ }^{3}$ charge ${ }^{\text {s such }}$ having received thrust them
 into the inner prison, and their feet sccured
 to the stocks.

And towards mídnight Paul and
 Silas praying were singing praises to God, ${ }^{\text {distened }}{ }^{5}$ to
 and ${ }^{\text {them }}$ "the ${ }^{3}$ prisoners. And suddenly ${ }^{5}$ earthquake 'there ${ }^{2}$ was ${ }^{3}$ a ${ }^{\text {g great, }}$
 so that were shaken the foundations of the prison, "were ${ }^{\text {s opencd }}$
 ${ }^{1}$ and immediately ${ }^{2}$ the ${ }^{3}$ doors ${ }^{1}$ all, and ${ }^{3}$ of ${ }^{4}$ all ${ }^{2}$ the "bonds were loosed.
 And tawoke ${ }^{5}$ out ${ }^{6}$ of ${ }^{7}$ sleep ${ }^{3}$ being ${ }^{1}$ the ${ }^{2}$ jailor, and seeing opened
 the doors of the prison, having drawn a sword
was
 about himself to put to death, supposing had escaped the prisoncrs.
 But ${ }^{\text {cealled }}{ }^{3}$ out ${ }^{4}$ with ${ }^{5}$ a ${ }^{4}$ voice ${ }^{6}$ loud ${ }^{\text {PPaul }}$ saying, ${ }^{4}$ No

${ }^{1}$ do ${ }^{\text {to }}{ }^{\text {t }}$ thyself injury; for ${ }^{2}$ all ${ }^{1}{ }^{1}$ we ${ }^{3}$ are here. ${ }^{2}$ Having
 ${ }^{3}$ asked ${ }^{4}$ for ${ }^{1}$ and lights he rushed in, and trembling fell
 down before Paul and Silas. And having brought them
 out he said, Sirs, what is necessary for me to do that I may be saved?
 Andthey said, Believe on the Lord Jesus Christ,
 and thou shalt be saved, thou and thy house. And they spoke to him

Paul and Silas, and drew them into ths marketplace unto the rulers, 20 and brought them to the magistrates, saying, These men, being Jews, do exceedingly trouble our eity, 21 and trach customs, which are not lawful for us to re ceive, neither to observe, bcing Romans. 22 And the multitude rose up together against them: and the magistrates rent off their clothes, and commanded to beat them. 23 And when they hatd laid many stripes upon them, they cast thent into prison, charging the jailor to keep them safely: 24 who, having received such a charge, thrust them into the iuner prison, and made their feet fast in the stocks. 25 And at midnight Paul and Silas prayed, and sang praises nnto God : and the prisoners heard them. 26 Aud suddenly there was a great earthquake, so that the foundations of the prison were shaken: and immediately all the doors were opened, andevery one's bands were loosed. 27 And the keeper of the prison awaking out of his sleep, and seeing the prison doors open, he drew out his sword, and would have killed himself, supposing that the prisoners hitd been fled. 28 But Paul cried with a loud voice, saying, Do thy-- If no harm: for we wre all here. 29 Thin he called for a light, :and sprang in, and came trembling, and fell down before Paul and Silas, 30 and brought them out, and said, Sirs, what must I do to be saved? 31 And they said, B lieve on the Lord Jesus Christ, and thou shalt be saved, and thy house. 32 And they spake unto him the




word of the Lord, and to all that were in his honse. 33 And he took them the same hour of the night, and washed their stripes ; and was baptized, he and all his, straightway. 34 And when he had brought them into his house, he set meat before them, and rejoiced, believing in God with all his honse. 35 And when it was day, the magistrates sent the serjeants, saying, Let those men go. 36 And the keeper of the prison told this saying to Paul, The magistrates have sont to let you go: now thercfore depart, and go in peace. 37 But Panl said unto them, They have bouten us openly uncondemned, being Romans, and have cast us into prison; nnd now do they thrust us out privily? nay verlly; but let them come themselves and fetch us ont. 38 And the serjeants told these worde unto the magistrates:and they feared, when they heard that they were Romans. 39 And they came and besonght them, and brouglit, them ont, and desired them to depart out of the city. 40 And they went out of the pricon, and entered into the honuse of Lydia: and when they had seen the brethren, they comforted them, and departed.

XV1I. Now when they had passed through Amphipolis and Apollonia, they came to Thessalonica, where was a synagogue of the Jews: 2 and Paul, as his manner was, went in unto them, and three sabbath days reasoned with them ont of the scriptures, 3 opening and alleging, that Christ mast needs have suffered,
 the word of the Lord, and to all those in hishonse.
 And having taken them in that hour of the night he wash-
 ed [them] from the stripes; and ${ }^{2}$ was ${ }^{3}$ baptized ${ }^{2}$ he and ${ }^{3}$ his


 ${ }^{2}$ his he laid a table [for them], nnd exalted with all
 [his] house, having believed in God. And day having come
 "sent the "captains the serjennts, saying, Let "go

 these words to Paul, ${ }^{3}$ Have ${ }^{\text {s }}$ sent
 ${ }^{\text {a }}$ the "captains that ye may be let go. Now therefore having gone out do-
 part in peace. But Paut said to them, Haviug beaten
 us publicly uncondemned, men Rormans being,
 they cast [us] into prison, and now secretly ns do they thrust
 out? no indeed, but baving cone themselves ,us let them bring out.


 "thesc. And they were afraid having heard that Romans they are.
 And having conc they besonght them, and having brought out
 they asked [them] to go out of the eity. And having gone forth out of
 the prison they came to Lydin; and having secn the
 brethren they exhorted them, and went away.
 And having journeged through Amphipolis and Apollonia
 they came to Thessaloniea, where was the synagogue of the Jews.
 And aecording to the custon with Paul he went in to them,
 and for "sabbuaths 'three reasoned with them from the scriptares,
 opening and setting forth that 'the *Christ ${ }^{\text {'it }}$ ' ${ }^{\text {behehoved }}$ to have




 ${ }^{t} \delta_{\iota \in \lambda є}{ }^{\prime}\{a \tau 0$ I.tTr.
$\theta \varepsilon \imath ̃ \nu \quad \kappa \alpha i$ व́vaбт $\tilde{\eta} \nu \alpha \iota \quad$ हैк suffered and to have risen from among [the] dead, and that this is
 the Christ Jesus, whom I announce to you. And some
 of them wereobedient, and joined themselves to Panl and
 to Silas, and of the worshipping areck a great multitude,
 and of ${ }^{3}$ women ${ }^{1}$ the ${ }^{2}$ chief not a few. But ${ }^{4}$ having ${ }^{5}$ become ${ }^{\text {sidenvious }}$
 ${ }^{2}$ the ${ }^{2}$ disobeying ${ }^{3}$ Jews, and having taken to [them] ${ }^{2}$ of ${ }^{3}$ the
 ${ }^{4}$ market-loungers ${ }^{3}$ certain ${ }^{6}$ men ${ }^{5}$ evil, and having collected a crowd
 ronsed ${ }^{3}$ in "tnmult ${ }^{1}$ the "city; and having assanlted the honse of Jason
 they sought "them 'to "bring ont to the people; bnt not having found
 them they dragged Jason and vertain brethren before the
 city magistrates, crying out,

Those who ${ }^{5}$ the ${ }^{6}$ habitable ${ }^{7}$ world ${ }^{1} h a v e$ "set


 ${ }^{1}$ Jason; and these all contrars to the decrees of Cessur
 do, *king ${ }^{\text {spaying }}$ "another there is- Jestis.
 And they troubled the crowd and the citymagistrates hearing
 theere things. And having taken security from Jason and
 the rest they let "go 'them. But the brethren immediately hy
 night sent away both Paul and Silas to Be-
 reas ; who, being arrited, into the synagogue of the Jews
 went. And these were more noble than those in
 Thessalonica, who received the word with all readi-
 ness, daily examining the scriptures if were
 these things so. Many indeed therefore from among them be-
 lieved, and of the "Grecian "women 'honourable ant
 men not $a$ few. But when ${ }^{5}$ knew ${ }^{\text {the }}$ the ${ }^{\text {ffrom }}{ }^{\text {TThessalo- }}$
 nica ${ }^{\text {}}$ Jews that also in Béreea was announced by
and risen again from the dead: and that this Jesus, whom I preach into you, is Christ. 4 And some of them belicved, and consorted with Paul and Silas; and of the deront Greeks a great multitude, and of the chief women not a few. 5 Bat the Jews which believed not, moved with enry, took unto them certain lewd fellows of the baser sort, and gathered a company, and ret all the city on an uproar, and assaulted the honse of Jason, and sought to bring them out to the people. 6 And when they found them not, they drew Jason and certain brethren unto the rulers of the city, crying, These that have turned the world upside down are come hither also; 7 whom Jason hath received: and these nll do contrary to the docrees of Cæsar, saying that there is another king, one Jesus. 8 A dd they troubled the people and the ruler of the city, when they heard these things. 4 And when they had taken security of Jnson, and of the other, they let them go. 10 And the brethren immediately sent away Panl and silas by night nato Peren: who coming thither went into the syurgogun of the Jewr. I1 These were mor noble than thess: in Thessalonica, in that they received the word with all readiness of mind, and searche:l the scriptures laity. whether those things were so. 12 Thercfore many of them br-ieved; also of honourable women which were Greeks, and of men, not a few. 13 But when the Jews of Thessalonica had knowledge that the word of God wap preached of Paul at Berea, they came thi-

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\dot{x}-\dot{o} \operatorname{LTTr} . \quad x+\dot{o} A . \quad y+\kappa \alpha i \mathbf{L}
$$

${ }^{2} \pi \lambda \hat{\eta} \ell o s \pi o \lambda \nu$ LTTrAW.
b ă $\nu \rho a s$ т



ther also, and stirred up the people. 14 And then immediately the brethren sent away Paul to go as it were to the sea: but Silas and Timotheus abode there still. 15 And they that conducted Paul brought him unto Athens: and receiving a commandment unto Silas and Timotheus for to come to him with all speed, they departed.
 Paul the word of God, they came also there stirring up the
 crowds. And immediately then ${ }^{\text {s Paul }}{ }^{\text {s sent }}{ }^{4}$ away ${ }^{1}$ the
 ${ }^{2}$ brethren to go as to the sea; but remained
 both Silas and Timotheus there. But those conducting
 Paul brought him unto Athens; and having received a command
 to Silas and Timotheus, that as quickly as possible they should $\sigma \iota \nu \pi \rho o ̀ c ~ a u ̉ \tau o ́ \nu, ~ દ ̇ \xi \grave{\prime} \varepsilon \sigma \alpha \nu$. come to him, they departed.

 ${ }^{7}$ was ${ }^{5}$ painfully ${ }^{\text {a }}$ excited ${ }^{5}$ his ${ }^{\text {sppirit }}$ in him ${ }^{\text {s }}$ seeing ${ }^{4}$ full
 ${ }^{5}$ of ${ }^{9}$ idols ${ }^{3}$ being ${ }^{1}$ the ${ }^{\text {chity. He reasoned indeed therefore in the }}$
 synagogue with the Jews and those who worshipped, and in the
 market-place every day with those who met with

[him]. But some of the Epicureans and the Stoics,
 philosophers, eneountered him. And some said, what may ${ }^{3}$ desire
 ${ }^{\text {ith }}$ this "chatterer to say ${ }^{\text {i }}$ And some, of foreign gods he stems
 a proclaimer to be, because [of] Jesus and the resurrection
 to them he aunounced the glad tidings. 19 غ̇ாı入aßó $\mu \varepsilon \nu o i .{ }^{.} \tau \varepsilon \varepsilon^{\prime \prime}$ à̀той,
 to the Mars' hill they brought [him], saying, Are we able
 to know what [is] this new ${ }^{2}$ which ${ }^{3}$ by ${ }^{4}$ thee ${ }^{\text {sis }}$ s spoken ${ }^{1}$ teaehing?


For ${ }^{2}$ strange ${ }^{3}$ things ${ }^{1}$ certain thou bringest to our oars. We
 wish therefore to know what ${ }^{3}$ may ${ }^{\text {a mean }}{ }^{1}$ these ${ }^{2}$ thing. ${ }^{7}$ Athe-
 uians ${ }^{5}$ now ${ }^{6}$ all and the sojourning strangers in nothing else
 spent their leisure than to tell "something 'and ${ }^{2}$ to ${ }^{3}$ hear newer.
 And "haring stood 'Panl in [the] midst of Mars' hill
 said, Men Athenians, in all things very religious
(lit. very reverent to demons)

[^226]
you I behold; for, passing through and beholding ${ }^{2}$ objects ${ }^{3}$ of
 *reneration 'your, I found also an altar on which had been inscribed,
 To an unknown God. Whom therefore not knowing ye reverence, him
 I announce to you. The God who made the world and
 all things that [are] in it, he of heaven and earth Lord
 being, not in hand-made temples dwells, nor hy
 hands of men is served as needing anything, himself
 giving to all life and breath inevery [respect]; and he made
 of one blood every nation of men, todwell upon all
 the face of the earth, having determined fore-arranged times
 and the boundaries of theirdwelling- to seek the
 Lord; if perhaps they might feel after him and might find him,


 for in him welive and move and are; as also some
 of the "among ${ }^{\text {² you }}$ ' ${ }^{\text {'poets }}$ have said, For of him ${ }^{2}$ also 'offspring
 we are. Offspring therefore being of God, we ought not
 to think to gold or to silrer or tostone, a graven thing of art and
 imagination of man, that which [is] divine to be like. The
 ${ }^{2}$ indeed ${ }^{3}$ therefore ${ }^{1}$ times of ignorance ${ }^{2}$ having ${ }^{3}$ overlooked ${ }^{1}$ God,
 now charges men all everywhere to re-
 pent, because he set a day in which he is about to judge the
 habitable world in righteousness, by a man whom he appointed; ${ }^{3}$ proof
 ${ }^{\text {h }}$ haring ${ }^{2}$ given to all [in] having raised him from among [the] dead.
 And having heard a resurrection of [the] dead, some mocked,
 and some said, We will hear thee again concerning this.
are too snperstitious 23 For as I passed by, and beheld your devotions, I found an altar with this inscription, TO THE UNKNOWN GOD. Whom therefore ye ignorantly worship, him declare I unto you. 24 God that made the world and all things therein, seeing that he is Lord of heaven and earth, dwelleth not in temples made with hands; 25 neither is worshipped with men's hands, as though he needed any thing, seeing he giveth to all life, and breath, and all things; 26 and hath made of one blood all nations of men for to dwell on all the face of the earth, and hath determined the times before appointed, and the bounds of their habitation; 27 that they should seek the Lord. if haply they might feel after him, and find him, though he be not far from every one of us : 28 for in him we live, and move, and have our being; as certain also of your own poets have said, For we are also his offspring. 29 Forasmuch then as we are the offspring of God, we onght not to think that the Godhead is like unto gold, or silver, or stone, graven by art and man's device. 30 And the times of this ignorance God winked at ; but now commandeth all men every where to repent : 31 because he hath appointed a day, in the which he will judge the world in righteousness by that man whom he hath ordained; whercof he hath given assurance unto all men, in that he hath raised him from the dead. 32 And when they heard of the resurrection of the dead, some mocked: and others said, We will hear thee again of this

[^227]matter. 33 So Paul departed from among them. 34 Howbeit certain men clave unto him, and belicved: among the which was Dionysins the Areopagite, and a woman named Damaris, and others with them.
XVIII. After these things Paul departed fromi Athens, and came to Corinth; 2 and found a certain Jew named squila, born in Ponuns, lately come from Italy. With his wife Priscilla; (becausethat Claudius had commanded all Jews to depart from Rome:) and came unto them. 3 And because he was of the same craft, he abode with them, and wrought: for by their occupation they were tentmakers. 4 And he reasonel in the synagogue very sabbath, and persuaded the Jews and the Greeks. 5 And when Silas and Timotheus were come from Macedonia, Paul was pressed in the spirit and testified to the Jews that Jesus was Christ. 6 And when they opposed themselves, and blasphemed, he shook $h$ is raiment, and said unto them, Your blood be upon your own heads: I am clean: from henceforth I will go unto the Gentiles. 7 And be departed thence, and entered into a certain man's house, named Justus, one that worshipped God, whose bouse joined hard to the synagoque. 8 And Crispus, the chief ruler of the synagogue. believed on the Lord with all his house; and many of the Corinthians hearing believed, and were baptized. 9 Then spake the Lord to Paul in the night by a vision, Be not afraid, but speak, and hold not thy peace: 10 for I am with thee,
 And thus Paal went out from [the] midst of them.
 But some men joining themselves to him believed; among whom
 also [was] Dionysins the Areopagite, and a woman by name Da-

maris, and others with them.
 And after these things ${ }^{2}$ having ${ }^{3}$ deparsed ${ }^{1}$ Paul from
 Athens, came to Corrinth; and having found a certain Jew
 by name Aquila, of Pontus by race, lately come
 from Italy, and Priscilla hiswife, becanse
 ${ }^{2}$ had ${ }^{3}$ ordered ${ }^{\text {PClaudius }}$ to depart all the Jews
 out of Rome, he came to them, and becanse of "the ${ }^{3}$ same
 trade ${ }^{\text {b being, he abode with them and worked; for they were }}$
 tent makers by trade. And he reasoned in the synagogue
 every sabbath, and persuaded Jews and Greeks.
 And when came down from Macedonia both Silas and Ti-
 mothens ${ }^{2}$ was ${ }^{3}$ pressed ${ }^{4}$ in ${ }^{5}$ spirit ${ }^{1}$ Paul earnestly tentifying
 to the Jews ${ }^{2}$ to ${ }^{3}$ be] ${ }^{\text {the }}{ }^{3}{ }^{3}$ Christ $\quad{ }^{2}$ Jesus. ${ }^{7}{ }^{\text {As }}{ }^{9}$ set ${ }^{10}$ themselves ${ }^{1}$ in
 ${ }^{12}$ opposition ${ }^{\text {b }}$ but "they and were blaspheming, having shaken [hi-]
 garments, he said to them, Your blood [be] upon
 your head: $\quad{ }^{\text {a pure }}$ [ ${ }^{3}$ from ${ }^{4}$ it] ${ }^{1} \mathrm{I}$ fron henceforth to the nations
 will go. And having departed thence he came to [the] house
 of a certain one by name Justus, who worshipped God, of whom
 the house was adjoining the synagogue. But Crispas the
 ruler of the synagogue believed in the Lord with ${ }^{2}$ whole ${ }^{1}$ 'bis house;
 and many of the Corinthians hearing believed and
 were baptized. And said the Lord by a vision in [the] night
 to Paul, Fear not, but speak and be not silent; beeanse

[^228] I am with thee, and no one shall set on thee to ill-treat thee;
 oecause people there is to me much in this city.
${ }^{2}$ He ${ }^{3}$ remaineã
 'and ayear and 'months 'six, teaching among them the word roṽ $\theta \varepsilon o \tilde{v}$. of God.
 But Gallio being proconsul of Achaia, ${ }^{\text {a }}$ rose
 "against ${ }^{3}$ with ${ }^{\text {tone }}$ 8accord ${ }^{1}$ the ${ }^{2}$ Jews Paul, and led
 him to the judgment sent, saying, That contrary to the law
 this [man] persuades men to worship God.

 ${ }^{1}$ Gallio to the Jews, If indeed therefore it was ${ }^{2}$ unrighteous-
 ness ${ }^{1}$ some or ${ }^{\text {and }}$ criminality ${ }^{1}$ wicked, 0 Jews, according to reason
 I should have horne with yon, but if a question it be about
 a word and names and a law which [is] among yoa, ye will see
 to it] yourselves; for a judge I of these things do not wish to be.
 And he drove them from the judgment seat. ${ }^{5}$ Having ${ }^{\text {c }}$ laid
 'hold ${ }^{\circ}{ }^{\text {an }}{ }^{1}$ and ${ }^{2}{ }^{\text {all }}{ }^{4}$ the *Greeks Sosthenes the ruler of the synagogue,
 they beat [him] before the judgment seat. And 'nothing "about 'these $\tau \omega \nu \quad \tau \tilde{\psi} \Gamma a \lambda \lambda i ́ \omega \nu \imath{ }_{\varepsilon}^{\prime \prime} \mu \varepsilon \lambda \varepsilon \nu$. "things "to ${ }^{\text {GHallio }}{ }^{\text {it }}$ " mattered.
 But Paul yet having remained ${ }^{2}$ days ${ }^{1}$ mans, ${ }^{7}$ the "bretk-
 ren ${ }^{3}$ having ${ }^{\text {t taken }}{ }^{5}$ leare ${ }^{6}$ of sailed away to Syria, and with him
 Priscilla and Aquila, having shorn [his] head in Cen-
 clirea, for he had a vow: and he came to Ephesus, and
 ${ }^{2}$ them ${ }_{1}$ left there. But ke himself having entered into the
 synagogue reasoued with the Jews. And "asking [3kim]
 ${ }^{\text {'they }}$ for a longer time to remain with them he did motaceede,
 but took leave of them,
and no man shall set on thee to hurt thee: for I have mach people in this city. 11 And he continu d there a jear and six months, teaching the word of God among them.

12 And when Gallio was the deputy of $d$ chaia, the Jews made insurrection with one accord again-t Paul, aud brought him to the judgmeut sent, 13 saying, This fellow persuadeth men to worship God contrary to the law. 14 And when Paul was now about to open his month, Gallio said nnto the Jews, If it were a matter of wrong or wicked lewdness, 0 ye Jews, reason would that I shonld bear with you: 15 but if it be a question of words and names, and of your law, look ye to it; for I will be no judge of such matters. 16 And he drave them from the judgment seat. 17 Then all the Greeks took Sosthenes, tbe chicf ruler of the synagogne, and beat hir. before the judgmerit seat. And Gallio cared for none of those things.

18 And Paul after this tarricd there yet a good while, and then took his leave of the brethren, and sailed thence into Syria, and with him Priscilla aud Aquila; having shorn his head in Cenchrea: for he had a vow. 19 And he came to Ephesus, and left them there: bat he himself entered into the synagogue, and reasoned with the Jews. 20 When they desired him to tarry longer time with them, he consented not; 21 but bade them farewell, saying, I must by all means keep this

[^229]feast that cometh in Jerusalem ：but I will return again unto you， if God will．And he sailed from Ephesus． 22 And when he had landed at Cæsarea，and gone up，and saluted the church，he went down to Antioch． 23 And after he had spent some time there， he departed，and went over all the country of Galatia and Phrygia in order，strengthen－ ing all the disciples．

24 And a certain Jew named Apollos， born at Alexandria， an eloquent man， and mighty in the scriptures，came to Ephesus． 25 This man was instructed in the way of the Lord；and being fervent in the spirit，he spake and tanght diligently the things of the Lord， knowing only the bap－ tism of John． 26 And he began to speak boldly in the syna－ gogue：whom when Aquila and Priscilla had heard，they took bim unto them，and exponnded unto him the way of God more perfectly． 27 And when he was disposed to pass into Achaia，the breth－ ren wrote，exhorting the disciples to receive him：who，when he was come，helped them much which had be－ lieved throngh grace： 28 for he mightily con－ vinced the Jews，and that publickly，shew－ ing by the scriptures that Jesus was Christ．

XIX．And it came to pass，that，while A－ pollos was at Corinth， Paul having passed throngh the npper coasts came to Ephe－ sus ：and finding cer－ tain disciples， 2 he said unto them，Have ve received the Holy Ghost since ye believ－ ed ？And they said nn－ to him，We have not so much as heard whe－ ther there be any Holy Ghost． 3 And he said

 I will return to you，God willing．And he sailed from
 Ephesus．And having landed at Cesarea，having gone up
 and having saluted the assembly he went down to Antioch．
 And having stayed ${ }^{2}$ time ${ }^{{ }^{1} \text { some }}$ he went forth，passing through ${ }^{\text {sin }}$＇order
 ${ }^{1}$ the ${ }^{2}$ Galatian ${ }^{\text {connntry }}{ }^{3}$ and ${ }^{\text {a Phryginn，establishing all }}$

 But a ${ }^{2}$ Jew ${ }^{1}$ certain，Apollos by name，an Alexandrian
 by race，${ }^{3}$ man ${ }^{1}$ an ${ }^{2}$ eloquent，came to Ephesus，${ }^{2}$ mighty ${ }^{1}$ being
 in the scriptures．$\quad H e$ was instructed in the way of the
 Lord，and being fervent in spirit，he spoke and tanght
 accurately the things concerning the Lord，knowing only the
 baptism of John．And he began to speak boldly in
 the synagogue．And＂having bheard＂him ${ }^{\text {A Aquila }}{ }^{2}$ and ${ }^{3}$ Priscilla
 they took ${ }^{2}$ to［ ${ }^{3}$ them］＇him，and more accurately to him expounded the
 ${ }^{2}$ of ${ }^{3}$ God ${ }^{2}$ way．And ${ }^{2}$ being ${ }^{3}$ minded ${ }^{1}$ he to pass through into


 to welcome him，who having arrived helped much those who
 believed through grace．For powerfully the Jews
 he confuted publicly．shewing by the scriptures
 ${ }^{2}$ to ${ }^{3}$ be the ${ }^{3}$ Christ ${ }^{1}$ Jesus．
 And it came to pass，while Apollos was in Corinth，Panl，
 having passed through the apper parts，came to Ephesus，
 and having found certain disciples he said to them，［The］
 ${ }^{3}$ Spirit＇Holy did ye receive，having believed？And they said to
 him，Not even if［the］${ }^{2}$ Spirit ${ }^{1}$ Holy is，did we hear．
f－jè but littra．
＇I $\eta \sigma o v ̀$ Jesus imtraw．

 r－eimoz（read［said］）ltTraw．soú lta．
 And he said to them, To what then were ye baptized? And they
 said, To the ${ }^{2}$ of ${ }^{3}$ John ${ }^{1}$ baptism. And ${ }^{2}$ said ${ }^{1}$ Paul,
 John indeed baptized [with] a baptism of repentance, to the
 people saying, ${ }^{2}$ On ${ }^{3}$ him ${ }^{\text {t coming }}{ }^{5}$ after ${ }^{\text {b }}$ him ${ }^{~}{ }^{1}$ that they should believe,
 that is, on ${ }^{\text {the }}$ the ${ }^{3}$ Christ 'Jesus. And haring heard they
 were baptized to the name of the Lord Jesus. And "having "laid
 ${ }^{5}$ on ${ }^{6}$ them ${ }^{\text {'Paul }}$ 'hands came the Spirit the Holy
 upon them, and they were speaking with tongues and prophessing.
 And ${ }^{4}$ were ${ }^{\text {the }}$ 解 ${ }^{2}$ all ${ }^{3}$ men about twelve. And haring entered
 into the synagogue he spoke boldly, for "months 'three reason-
 ing and persuading the things concerning the kingdom of God.
 But when some were hardened and disobesed, speaking eril of the
 way before the multitude, having departed from them he separated
 the disciples, daily reasening in the school of ${ }^{3}$ Tyran-
 nus ${ }^{2} a^{2}$ certain. And this was for ${ }^{2}$ years ${ }^{2}$ two, so that all
тоі̀乌 катокои̃ขтаৎ тѝ̀ 'А those who inhabited Asia heard the word of the Lord
 Jesus, both Jews and Greeks. And works of power not
 common ${ }^{2}{ }^{2}$ wrought 'God by the hands of Paul, so that even
 to those being sick were brought from his skin
 handkerchiefs or aprons, and departed from them the
 diseases, and the ${ }^{\text {spirits }}$ 'wicked went ont from them.
 Bnt ${ }^{7}$ took ${ }^{\text {in }}{ }^{9}$ hand ${ }^{1}$ certain ${ }^{2}$ from ${ }^{3}$ the ${ }^{*}$ wandering ${ }^{5}$ Jews,
 exarcists, to name orer those who had the $s_{\text {spirits }}$
 ${ }^{2}$ wicked the name of the Lord Jesus, saying, We adjure
 yon [by] Jesus, whom Paul proclaims. And there were
unto them, Unto what then were ye baptized? And they said, Unto John's baptism. 4 Then said Paul, John verily baptized with the baptism of repentance, saying unto the people, that they should believe on him which should come after him, that is, on Christ Jesus, 5 When they heard this, the 5 were baptized in the name of the Lord Jesus. 6 And when Paul had laid his hands upon them, the Holy Ghost eame on them; and they spake with tongues, and prophesied. 7 And all the men were about twelve. 8 And he went into the synagogne, and spake boldly for the space of three months, disputing and persuading the things concerning the kingdom of God. 9 But when divers were hrrdened, and believed not, but spake evil of that way before the multitade, he departed from them, and separated the disciples, disputing daily in the school of one Tyrannus. 10 Amd this continued by the space of two years ; so that all they which dweit in Asia heard the word of the Lord Jesus, both Jews and Greeks. 11 And God wronght special miracles by the hands of Paul: 12 so that from his body were brought unto the sick handkerchiefs or aprons, and the diseases departed from them, and the evil spirits went out of them. 13 Then certain of the vagabond Jews, exorcists, took upon them to call over them which had evil spirits the name of the Lord Jesus. saying, We adjure you by Jesus whom Paul preacheth. 14 And there were seven sons
of one Scevr, a Jew, and chief of the priests, which did so. 15 And the evil spirit answered and said, Jesus I know, and Paul I know; but who are ye? 16 And the man in whom the evil spirit was leaped on them, and overcame them, and prevailed against them, so that they fled out of that house nakod and wounded. 17 And this was known to all the Jews and Greeks also dwelling at Ephesus; and fear fell on them all, and the name of the Lord Jesus was magnified. 18 And many that believed came, and confessed, and shewed their deeds. 19 Many of them also which used curions arts brought their books together, and burned them before all men: and they counted the price of them, and found it fifty thousand pieces of silver. 20 So mightily grew the word of God and prevailed.

21 After these things were ended, Paul purposed in the spirit, when he had passed through Macedonia and Achaia, to go to Jerusalem, saying, After I have been there, I must also see Rome. ${ }_{2}$ 'So he sent into Macedonia two of them that ministered nuto him, Timothens and Erastus; but he himself stayed in Asia for a season. 23 And the same time there arose no small stir about that way. 24 For a crtain man named Demetrius, a silversmith, which made silver shrines for Disna, brought no small gain unto the craftsmen; 25 whom he called together with the work-
 certain [men] ${ }^{2}$ sons ${ }^{3}$ of ${ }^{4}$ Sceva ${ }^{5}{ }^{5}{ }^{6} \mathrm{Jew},{ }^{7}{ }^{\text {a }}$ high ${ }^{3}$ priest ${ }^{1}$ seven who this
 were doing. But answering the ${ }^{2}$ spirit ${ }^{1}$ wicked said,

 ${ }^{1}$ but, who areye? And leaping on them the man
 in whom was the ${ }^{2}$ spirit ${ }^{1}$ wicked, and having mastered
 them prevailed against them, so that naked and wonnded
 they escaped out of that honse. And this became
 known to all both Jews and Greeks, those inhabiting
 Ephess, and ${ }^{2}$ fell $\quad$ Ifear ${ }^{2}$ npon ${ }^{2}$ all ${ }^{\text {them, }}$, and was mag-
 nified the name of the Lord Jessus. And many of those who
 believed came confessing and declaring
 their deeds. And many of those who the curious arts prac-
 tised having brought the books burnt [them] before

all. And they reckoned up the prices of them, and foind [it]
 ${ }_{3}$ of siliver $z_{\text {mimriads }}{ }_{1 \text { firiv. }}$ Thus with might the word of the

Lord increased and prevailed.
 And when were fulfilled these things "purposed 'Panl in the spirit,
 having passed through Macedonia and Achaia, to
 go to Jerusalem, saying, After ${ }^{\text {hanving }{ }^{\text {abeen }} \text { 'my there }}$
 it behores me also Rome to see. And having sent into
 Macedonia two of those who ministered to him, Timothens and
 Erastus, he remained a time in Asia ${ }^{2}$ Came ${ }^{2}$ to ${ }^{\text {a pass }}$
 rand at that time ${ }^{\text {a disturbance }}{ }^{\text {n }}$ no $\sum_{\text {small }}$ about the
 way. For - Demetrius ${ }^{2} a$ certain $[$ [ man$]$ by name, $a$ silversmith,
 making ${ }^{\text {temples }}$ 期 ${ }^{\text {siliver }}$ of Artemis, brought to the artificers
 ${ }^{2}$ gain 'no ${ }^{2}$ litte ; whom having bronght together, and the



 LTTYAW.

[^230]mapeîxe $L$

 ${ }^{3}{ }^{\text {in }}{ }^{3}$ snch ${ }^{4}$ things ${ }^{2}$ workmen, he said, Men, ye know that from
 this gain the wealth of us is ; and yesee
 and hear that not only of Ephesus but almost of all
 Asin this Panl having persuaded turned away a great multitude,
 saying that they ars not gods whicl by hands are made. "Not




 nothing be reckoned, and be about also to be destroyed the ma-
 jesty of her, whom all Asia and the habitable worid worships.
 And having heard, and having become full of indignation, they cried
 out saying, Great the Artemis of [the] Ephesians. And
 'was "filled ${ }^{1}$ the ${ }^{3}$ city ${ }^{2}$ whole with confasion, and thes rushed with one
 accord to the theatre, having seized with [them] Gaius and Ari-
 starchns, Macedonians, fellew-travellers of Paul. But
 Paul intending to go in to the people. ${ }^{3}$ did ${ }^{4}$ not ${ }^{5}$ suffer ${ }^{6} \mathrm{him}$
 the "disciples, and some also of the chlefs of Asia heing "to "him
 friends, having sent to him, urged [him] not to venture himseif
 into the thentre. Some therefore one thing and some another were crying out ;
 for ${ }^{3}$ was ${ }^{\text {the }}$ "assembly contused, and the most did not know
 for what cause they had come together. But from among the crowd ${ }^{w} \pi \rho о \varepsilon \beta i \beta \alpha \sigma \alpha \nu$

 ${ }^{2}$ Jews. And Alexander, having made a sign with the band,
 wished to make a defence to the people. But having recognized that
 a Jew he is, ${ }^{\text {a }}$ "ry ${ }^{1}$ there ${ }^{2}$ was ${ }^{\text {s }}$ one from all, for about "hours
 ${ }^{1}$ two crying out, Great the Artemis of [the] Ephesians. 'Having
 ${ }^{\text {scalmed }}{ }^{1}$ and ${ }^{2}$ the ${ }^{3}$ recorder the crowd ${ }_{\text {says. }}$ Men Ephesians,
men of like occupation, and said. Sirs, je know that by this eraft we have our wealth. 26 Moreover ye see and hear, that not alone at Ephesus, but almost throughout all Asia, this Paul hath persuaded and turncd away much people, saying that they be no gods, which are madg with hands $: 2 \overline{7}$ so that not only this our craft is in danger to be set at nonght ; but also that the temple of the great gorldess Diana should be despised, and her magnificence should be destroyed, whom all Asia and the world worshippeth. 23 And when they heard these sayings, theywere full of wrath, and cried nut, saying, Great is Diana of the Ephesians. 29 And the whole city was filled with confusion: and having caught Gaius and Aristarchus, men of Macedonia. Paul's compauions in travel, they rushed with one accord into the theatre. 30 And when Paul would have entered in unto the people, the disciples suffered him not. 31 And certain of the chicf of Asia, which were his friends, sent nnto him, desiring him that he would not adventure himself into the theatre. 32 Some therefore cried one thing, and some another: for the assembly was confuzed; and the more part knew not wherefore they were como together. 33 and they drew Alexander ont of the maltitude, the Jews putting him forward. And Alexander beckoned with the hand, and would have made his defence unto the people. 34 Bnt when they knew that he was a Jew, all with one voice about the space of two hours cried out, Great is Diana of the Ephesians. 35 And when the townclerk had appeased the people, he said, le men of Ephe-

[^231]sus, what man is there that knoweth not how that the city of the Ephesians is a worshippor of the great goddens Diama, nnd of the image which fell down from Jupiter? 36 Sceing then that these things cannot be spoken against, yo ought to bo quiet, and to do nothing rashly. 37 For ye have lronght hither these men, which are nelther rohbers of churchen, nor yetblasphemers of your gouldess. 3s Wherefore if Demetrius, and tho craftsmen which are with him, have a matter against any man, the law is open, and there are deputios: let them implead one another. 39 lsut if yo inquire any thing concerming other misters, it sball be determined in a lawful assembly. 40 For we are in danger to be called in question for this day's nproar, there being no cause whereby we may givean acconnt of this concourse. 41 And whon he had thus spoken, he dismissed the assembly.
XX. And after the uproar was censed, Panl called unto hirn the disciples, and embraced them, and departed for to go into Maeddonia. 2 And when he hadgone over those parts, and had given them mueh exhortation, he cameinto Grecee. 3 And there abode three months. And when the Jews laid wait for him, us be was about to sail into Syria, he purposed to return through Macedonia. it And there accompanied him into Asia Sopater of Berea; and of the Thessaloninns, Aristarchus and Sceuntus; and Gaius of Derbe, and Timotheus; and of A sia, Tychicusan 1 Trophimus. 3 These going before tarried for ns at
 ${ }^{2}$ what for ${ }^{*}$ is "there who knows not the ${ }^{3}$ of [3'the] ${ }^{4}$ Ephesians
 ${ }^{1}$ city ${ }^{7}$ temple-keepers ${ }^{5}$ as ${ }^{6}$ being of the great goddess Artemis, and
 of that fallen from Zous? Undeniable therofore being these things
 necessary it is foryon enim to be, and ${ }^{\text {nothing }{ }^{4} \text { head- }}$
 long to ${ }^{2}$ do. For ye brought these men, [who are]
 nelther temple plunderers nor are defaming agoddess your.
 If indeed therefore Demetrius and the ${ }^{2}$ with ${ }^{3}$ him ${ }^{1}$ artificers against
 anyone a matter have, courts areheld, and proconsuls there are:
 let them accuse one another. But if anything concerning other matters
 ye inquire, in the lawful assembly it shall be solved. For also
 we are in danger to be accused of insurrection in regard to this day,
 not one enuse cxisting eoncerning which we shall be able to
 give a reason for this concourse. And these thingshaving said, á $\pi \varepsilon ́ \lambda v \sigma \varepsilon \nu \prime \tau \dot{\eta} \nu$ '̇кк $\lambda \eta \sigma i \alpha \jmath^{\prime}$.
he dismissed the assembly.
 Butafter ${ }^{3}$ ceased ${ }^{1}$ the ${ }^{2}$ tumult, ${ }^{5}$ having ${ }^{6}$ ealled ${ }^{7}$ to
 [3him] "raul the disciples, and salutod [them], wentaway
 to go to Macedonia. And having passed through
 those parts, and having exhorted them with ${ }^{2}$ discourse ${ }^{1}$ much, he
 came to Grecee. And hnving continned ${ }^{2}$ months ${ }^{2}$ three, having been
 made against them a plot the Jews being about
 to snil into Syria, ${ }^{3}$ arose ${ }^{1}{ }^{2}{ }^{2}$ parpose to return
 through Mancedonia. And accompanied him as far as Asia
 Sopator a leroean, and of Thessalonians Aristarchus and
 Sceundus, and Gains of Derbe and Timotheus, and of Asia
 Tyehicus and Trophimns. These having gone before waited for us

[^232] in Troas; but we sailed away after the days of the
 unleavened bread from Philippi, and came to them at
 Trous in edays ${ }_{1}$ five, where we stayed ${ }^{2}$ days


 'the ${ }^{2}$ disciples to break bread, Paul discoursed to them,
 about to depart on the morrow; and he continued the disconrse till
 midnight. And ${ }^{3}$ were ${ }^{2}$ lampi ${ }^{1}$ many in the apper room where
 they wern assembled. And wassitting a certain youth, by narne
 Eutychus, by tho window, overpowered by "gleerp 'deep, ns
 "discoursed . Paul for a longer time, having been overpowered by
 the slecp he fell "from the "third 'story 'down, and was taken up
 dead. But "having descended 'Pasal fell apon him, and having
 embraced [him] said, Do not make a tumalt, for the life of him in
 him is. And having gone up and having broken breal and having
 eaten, and for long having conversed nutil day-break, so he de-
 parted. And they hrought the boy alive, and were comforted not
 a little. Butwe having gone hefore to the ship gailed
 to Assos, "there being ${ }^{2}$ nbont to take in Paul;
 for so lie had appointed, "being ${ }^{3}$ about ' himself to goon foot.
 And when hemet with us at Assos, having taken 'in 'him
 we came to Mitylene; and thence having sailed awray, on the
 following [day] arrived opposite Chios, and the next [day]
 wearrived at Samos; and having remainedat Trogyllium, the
 next [day] we came to Miletus: for "had "desided 'Paul
 to sail by

Ephesus, so that it might not happen to him to spend
 time in Asia; for he hasteneit if possible it was for him

Troas. 6 And we sailed away from Philippi after the days of unleavoned bread, and came unto them to Troas in fivo days; where we ahode seven days. 7 And upon the first duy of the week, when tho disciples eame toge ther to break bread, Paul preached unto them, ready to depart on the morrow ; and continued his speech until midnight. \& And there wre many lights in the upper chamber, where they were ghtheral together. 9 And thoresat in a window a certain young man named Eutychus, being fallen into a deep slecep: and as laul was long preaching, he ank down with slecp, and fell down from the third loft, and was taken updead, 10 And Panl went down, and fell on him, and embracing him said, Tronblo not yourselves; for hls life is in him. 11 When ho therefore was como up again, and had broken bread, and eatcn, and talked a long while, even till break of day so he departed. 12 And they bronght the young man alivo, and were not a little comforted. 13 Aml wowent before toship, and sailed anto Assos, there intending to tako in Paul: for so had he appointed, minding himself to go afoot. 14 And when he met with us at Assos, we took him in, and came to Mitylene. 15 And we sailed thence, and came the next duy over agrinst Chios ; and the next diy we arrived at Samos, and tarried at Trogyllium; and the next day we eame to Miletus. 16 For Pan! had determined to snil by Ephesus, because he wonld not spend the time in Asia: for he hasted, if it were possible for him, to be at

[^233]Jerasalem the day of Pentecost. 17And from Miletus he sent to E) hesus, and called the elders of the church. 18 And when they were come to him, he said nnto them, Ye know, from the first day that I came into Asia, after what manner I have been with you at all seasons, 19 serving the Lord with all humility of mind, and with many tears, and temptations, which befell me by the lying in wait of the Jews: 20 and how I kept back nothing that was profitable unto you, but have -hewed you, and have taught you pablickly, and from house to house, 21 testifying both to the Jews, and also to the Greeks, repentance toward God, and faith toward our Lord Jesus Christ. 22 And now, behold, I go bound in the spiriv unto Jerusalem, not knowing the things that shall befall me there: 23 save that the Holy Ghost witnesseth in every city, saying that bonds and affictions abide me. 24 But none of these things move me, neither count I my life dear unto myself, so that I might finish my course with joy, and the ministry, which I hare received of the Lord Jesus, to testify the gospel of the grace of God. 25 And now, hehold, I know that je all, among whom I bave gone preaching the kingdom of God, shall see my face no more. 26 Wherefore I take you to record this day. that I am pure from the blood of all men. -7 For I have not shumned to declare linto you all the coun-

 And from Jiletus having sent to Ephesus he called for
 the elders of the assembly. And when they were come to
 him hesaid to them, Ye know, from the flrst day
 on which I arrived in Asia, how with you all the
 time I was, serving the Lord with all humi-
 lity and many tears and temptations, which hap-
 pened tomethrough the piots of the Jews; how
 nothing I kept back of what is profitable so as not to announce [it]
 to you, and to teach you publicly and from house to house, earnestly
 testifying both to Jews and Greeks ${ }^{5}$ toward ${ }^{3}$ God
 irepentance and faith toward our Lord Jesus

 go to Jerusalem, the things which in it shall happen
 to me not knowing; except that the Spirit the Holy in every city
 fully testifies, saying that bonds st ${ }^{\text {me }}$ 'and "tribulations ${ }^{3}$ awwait.
 But of ${ }^{5}$ nothing ${ }^{3}$ account ${ }^{1} I{ }^{2}$ make, nor hold I ${ }^{2}$ ilife
 my dear to myself, so as to finish my course with
 joy, aud the ministry which $I$ received from the Lord Je-
 sus, to testify fully the glad tidings of the grace of God.


 'ye "all, among whom I have gone about proclaiming the kingdom

 that pure I [am] from the blood of all, for ${ }^{3}$ not

${ }^{1}$ I ${ }^{\text {Rept back }}$ from announcing to you all the counsel



 y TriA.
 of God.

Take heed therefore to yourselves and to all
sel of God. 28 Take heed therefore unto yourselves, and to all the tock, over the which the Holy Ghost hath made you overseers, to feed the church of God, which be hath purchased with his own blood. 29 For I know this, that after my departing shall grievous wolvesenter in among you, not sparing the fiock. 30 Also of your own selves shall men arise, speaking perverse things, to draw away disciples after them. 31 Therefore watch, and remember. that by the space of three years I ceased not to warn every one night and day with tears. 32 And now, brethren, I commend yon to God, and to the word of his grace. which is able to build you up. and to give you an inheritance among all them which are sanctified. 33 I have coveted no man's silver, or gold, or apparel. 34 Yea, ye yourselves know, that these hands have ministered unto my necessities, and to them that were with me. 35 I hare shewed you all things, how that so labouring ye ought to support the weak, aud to remember the words of the Lord Jesus, how he said, It is more blessed to give than to receive. 36 And when he had thus spoken, he kneeled down. and prayed with them all. 37 And they all wept sore, and fell on Paul's neck, and kissed him, 38 sorrowing most of all for the words which he spake, that they should see his face no more. And they accompanied him nuto the ship.
 tressed most of all for the word which he had said, that no more they
 are about his face to see. And they accompanicd him

to the ship.
 And when it was ${ }_{\text {ssailed }}{ }^{2}$ we, having drawu away from
XXI. And it came to pass, that after we were gotten from



 glttraw. $\quad$ ₹ к $\lambda \alpha v \theta \mu$ òs é $\gamma \dot{v} \nu \in \tau 0$ Littraw.
them, and had launched, we came with a straight course unto Coos, and the day following nito Rhodes, and from thence nuto Patara: 2 and finding a ship sailing over unto Phenicia. we went aboard, and set forth. 3 Now when we had discovered Cyprus, we left it on the left hand, and sailed into Syria, and landed at Tyre: for there the ship was to unlade her burden. 4 And finding disciples, we tarried there seren days: who said to Paul through the Spirit, that he shonld not go up to Jerusalem. 5 And when we had accomplished those days, we departed and went our way ; and they all brought us on our way, with wive: and children, till we were out of the city : and we kneeled down on the shore, and prayed. 6 And when we had taken our leave one of another, we took ship; and they returned home again. 7 And when we had finished our course from Tyre, we came to Ptolemais, and saluted the brethren, and abode with them one day. 8 And the next day we that were of Paul's company departed, and came unto Casarea: and we entered into the house of Philip the evangelist, which was one of the seven; and abode with him. 9 And the same man had four danghters, virgins, which did prophesy. 10 And as we tarried there many days, there came down from Judæa a certain prophet, named Agabus. 11 And when he was come unto us, he took Panl's girdle, and bound his own hands and feet, and said, Thns saith the Holy Ghost, So shall the Jews at Jerusalem bind the man that
 them, having rundirect we came to $\operatorname{Cos}$, and on the next
 [day] to Rhodes, and thence to Patara. And having found
 a ship passing over into Phœenicia, having gone on board we sailed;
 and having sighted Cyprus, and having left it
 on the left we sailed to Syria, and brought to at Tyre,
 for there was the ship discharging the lading. And
 having found ont the disciples, we remained there ${ }^{2}$ days ${ }^{\text {i }}$ seven;
 who to Paul said by the Spirit, not togo up
 to Jerusalem. But when it was we completed the days,
 having set out we journeyed, ${ }_{\text {accompanying tus }}{ }^{\text {a all }}$
 with wives and children as far as outside the city. Andhaving bowed
 the knees on the shore we prayed. And having
 saluted one another we went up into the ship, and they re-
 turued to their own [homes]. Andwe, the royage having completed
 from Tyre, arrived at Ptolemais, and having saluted
 the brethren weabode aday ${ }^{\text {a one with them. And on the }}$
 morrow 'having ${ }^{7}$ gone ${ }^{8}$ forth ${ }^{1}$ Paul ${ }^{2}$ and ${ }^{3}$ those ${ }^{\text {s with }}$ 'him they came to
 Cæsarea; and having entered into the house of Philip the
 erangelist, being of the seven, we abode with him.
 Now to this [man] there were ${ }^{2}$ daughters ${ }^{3}$ virgins ${ }^{1}$ four ${ }^{1}$ who pro-
 phesied. And ${ }^{2}$ remaining ${ }^{1}$ we ${ }^{\text {days }}{ }^{3}$ many ${ }^{8}$ came ${ }^{\text {d }}$ down
 ${ }_{5}{ }^{6}$ certain ${ }^{\text {ºne from Judæa, a prophet, by name Agabus; }}$
 and having come to us, and having taken the girdle
 of Paul, and having bound of himself the hands and the feet
 said, Thus says the Spirit the Holy, The man of whom is

[^234] this girdle thas shall ${ }^{3}$ bind ${ }^{\text {rin }}{ }^{8}$ Jerusalem ${ }^{2}$ the ${ }^{2} \mathrm{~J}$ Jews, and
 deliver up into [the] hands of [the] nations. And when we heard
 these things, besought 'both "we ${ }^{3}$ and ${ }^{*}$ those ${ }^{5}$ of [ ${ }^{8}$ the ${ }^{7}$ place

 ${ }^{\text {PPaul, What do ye weeping and breaking my }}$
 heart? for I not only to be bound bnt also to dic at
 Jerusalem am ready for the name of the Lord Jesus.
 And ${ }^{2}$ not ${ }^{3}$ being "persaaded ${ }^{\text {'he }}$ we were silent, saying, The will той кขоíov $\gamma \varepsilon \nu \varepsilon ́ \sigma \theta \omega$.
of the Lord be done.
 And after these days, having packed the baggage we
 went up to Jerusalem. And went also [some] of the
 disciples from Cæsarea with us, bringing [one] with whom
 we might lodge, a certain Mnason, a Cypriot, an old disciple. ${ }^{3}$ Having
 "arrived 'and "we at Jerusalem ${ }^{3}$ gladly ${ }^{4}$ received ${ }^{\text {sus }}{ }^{1}$ the
 zbrethren. And on the following [day ${ }^{2}$ went ${ }^{3}$ in ${ }^{\text {in Paul }}$ with us

 having saluted them he related oue by one what things ${ }^{2}$ wrought
 ${ }^{1}$ God among the nations by his ministry. And they
 having heard glorified the Lord. And they said to him, Thou seest,
 brother, how many myriads there are of Jews who hare be-
 lieved, and all zealous ones of the law are. $21 \kappa а \tau \eta \chi \dot{\eta} \theta \eta \sigma a \nu . \delta \dot{\varepsilon} \quad \pi \varepsilon \rho i \quad \sigma о \tilde{v}$, öть ámобтабià $\delta \iota \dot{\partial} \alpha \sigma \kappa \varepsilon \iota \varsigma$ And they were informed concerning thee, that ${ }^{9}$ apostasy ${ }^{1}$ thon ${ }^{2}$ teachest


 telling $2^{\prime}$ not ${ }^{3}$ to ${ }^{*}$ circumeise ${ }^{\text {ithem }}$ the children, nor in the customs
 to walk. What then is it?
owneth this girdle, and shall deliver him into the hands of the Gentiles. 12 And when we heard these things, both we, and they of that place, besought him not to go up to Jerusalem. 13 Then Paul answered, What mean ye to weep and to break mine heart? for I am ready not to be bound only. but also to die at Jerusalem for the name of the Lord Jesus. 14 And when he wonld not be persuaded, we ceased, saying, The will of the Lord be done.

15 And after those days we took up our carriages, and went up to Jerusalem. 16 There went with us also certain of the disciples of Cæsarea, and brought with them one Mnason of Cy prus, an old disciple, with whom we should lodge. 17 And when we were come to Jerusalem, the brethren received us gladly. 18 And the day following Paul went in with us unto James; and all the elders were present. 19 And when he had saluted them, he declared particularly what things God had wrought among the Gentiles by his ministry. 20 And when they heard it, they glorified the Lord, and said unto him, Thou seest, brother, how many thousands of Jews there are which believe; and they are all zealous of the law : 21 and they are informed of thee, that thou teachest all the Jews which are among the Gentiles to forsake Moses, saying that they ought not to circumcise their children, neither to walk after the customs. 22 What is it therefore? the multitude must




 $\pi \lambda \hat{\eta} \theta_{0} \rho \sigma \nu \nu \epsilon \lambda \theta \epsilon \hat{\imath} \nu \mathrm{Tr}$.
needs come together : for they will hear that thou art come. 23 Do therefore this that we say to thee: We have four men which have a row on them ; 24 them take, and purify thyself with them, and be at charges with them, that they may shave their heads: and all may know that those things, whereof they were informed concerning thee, are nothing; but that thou thyself also walkest orderly, and keepest the law. 25 As touching the Gentiles which believe, we have written and concluded that they observe no such thing, save only that they keep themselves frow things offered to idols, and from blood, and from strangled, and from fornication. 26 Then Paul took the men, and the next day purifying himself with them entered into the temple, to signify the accomplishment of the days of purification, until that an offering should be offered for every one of them. 27 And when the seven days were almost ended, the Jews which were of Asia, when they saw him in the temple, stirred up all the people, and laid hands on him, 28 crying out, Men of Israel, help: This is the man, that teacheth all men every where against the people, and the law, and this place: and further brought Greeks also into the temple, and hath polluted this holy place. 29 (For they had seen before with him in the city Trophimus an Ephesian, whom they supposed that Paul had brought into the temple.) 20 And all the olty was moved, and the people ran together: and they took Paul, and drew him ont of the temple : and forthwith the doors were shat. 31 And as they went about to kill him, tidings came un-
 eome together; for they will hear that thou hast come. This therefore
 do thon what ${ }^{3}$ to ${ }^{4}$ thee ${ }^{{ }^{1} \text { we }}$ "say: There are with us ${ }^{2}$ men ${ }^{1}$ four a vow
 having on themselves: these baving taken be purified with
 them, and be at expense for them, that they may shave the
 head; and "may ${ }^{3}$ know ${ }^{2}$ all that of which they have been informed
 about thee ${ }^{2}$ nothing ${ }^{2}$ is, but thon ${ }^{3}$ walkest ${ }^{\circ}$ orderly ${ }^{2}$ also ${ }^{2}$ thyself ${ }^{\mathrm{p}} \boldsymbol{\tau} \dot{\nu} \nu \nu o ́ \mu o \nu$ фv入á $\sigma \sigma \omega \nu .{ }^{\|} \quad 25 \pi \varepsilon \rho i . \delta \dot{\varepsilon} \quad \tau \tilde{\omega} \nu \pi \varepsilon \pi \iota \sigma \tau \varepsilon v \kappa o ́ \tau \omega \nu$ ${ }^{6}$ the ${ }^{7}$ law ${ }^{\text {skikeeping. But concerning those who have believed }}$
 of the nations we wrote, judging ${ }^{\text {ne }}{ }^{\text {s }}$ such ${ }^{\text {s thing }}$ $\tau \eta \rho \varepsilon i \nu \nu$ aủ̃oús, $\varepsilon i-\mu \eta^{\prime \prime} \phi v \lambda a ́ \sigma \sigma \varepsilon \sigma \theta a \iota ~ a u ̀ \tau o v ̀ s ~ \tau o ́ ~ \tau \varepsilon ~ \varepsilon i ́ \delta \omega \lambda o ́-~$ ${ }^{2}$ to ${ }^{\text {a observe }}{ }^{\text {1 them, }}$, except to keep ${ }^{2}$ from 'themselves things offered
 to idols, and blood, and what is strangled, and fornication. Then
 Paul having taken the men, on the next day with
 them having been purified entered into the temple, declaring the
 fulfilment of the dass of the purification, until was offered
 for ${ }^{2}$ one ${ }^{\text {seach }}$ of them the offering. But when ${ }^{\text {w }}$ were ${ }^{5}$ about
 ${ }^{\text {t }}$ the "seven ${ }^{\text {dapas }}$ to be completed the ${ }^{\text {ffrom }}{ }^{3}$ Asia ${ }^{1}$ 'Jews
 baving seen him in the temple, stirred up all the crowd,
 and laid hands upon him, crying, Men
 Isreelites, help! this is the man who against
 the people and the law and this place all every-
 where teaches, and further also Greeks he brought into the temple,
 and defled ${ }^{\text {2holy }}$ 號 ${ }^{\text {place }}{ }^{1}$ this. For they had before
 seen Trophimus the Ephesian in the city with him, whom
 they supposed that into the temple "brought ${ }^{1 P a u l}$. "Was ${ }^{5}$ mored
 ${ }^{3}$ and ${ }^{6}$ the ${ }^{\text {s city }}{ }^{7}$ whole, and there was a concourse of the people; and having
 laid hold of Paul, they drew him outside the temple, and
 immediately were shut the doors. But as they were seeking him
$m$ - $\begin{aligned} & \\ & \alpha f \\ & \text { for } \\ & T r\end{aligned}$



 ${ }^{1} \tau \epsilon$ and lttra.
 to kill there came a representation to the chief captain of the band,
 that all "was ${ }^{3}$ in ${ }^{\circ} a^{\text {s }}$ tumalt ${ }^{\text {'Jerusalem ; }}$ who at once having
 taken with [him] soldiers and centurions ran down upon
 them. And they having seen the chief captain and the soldiers
 ceased beating Paul. Then 'having drawn ${ }^{\text {near }}$
 'the "ohief ${ }^{3}$ captain laid hold of him, and commanded [him] to be bound
 with "chains ${ }^{1}$ two, and inquired who he might be, and what ย̇ $\sigma \tau \iota \nu . \pi \varepsilon \pi о \iota \eta \kappa \dot{\omega} \mathrm{c}$.
$34 \ddot{a} \lambda \lambda о \iota . \partial \dot{\varepsilon} . \ddot{a} \lambda \lambda о-\tau \iota$
घॄ̇ßóó $\omega \nu$
he had been doing. But some ${ }^{3}$ one ${ }^{~}$ thing ${ }^{5}$ and ${ }^{\text {a }}$ some ${ }^{7}$ another ${ }^{1}$ were ${ }^{\text {e }}$ crying
 in the crowd. And not being able to know the certainty on account of
 the tumult, he commanded ${ }^{2}$ to ${ }^{3}$ be "brought ${ }^{\text {'hin }}$ into the for-
 tress. But when he came on the stairs it happened

"was "borne 'he by the soldiers because of the violence
 of the crowd.

For followed the maltitude of the people, crying,
 Away with him. But being about to be brought into the fortress


Paul says to the chief captain, $I_{8}$ it permitted to me to suy something
 to thee? Andhe said, Greek dost thon know? ${ }^{3}$ Not "then
 ${ }^{2}$ thou 'art the Egyptian who before these days cansed a
 confusion and led out into the desert the four thousand
 men of the assassins? But "said 'Panl, I a man
 indeed am a Jew of Tarsas, ${ }^{\text {of }}{ }^{3}{ }^{3}$ Cilicia ${ }^{*}{ }^{n}{ }^{3}{ }^{3}$ of ${ }^{\text {dinnsignificant }}$ 'city
 ${ }^{2}$ a ${ }^{2}$ citizen, and 1 beseech thee, allow me to speak to the
 people. And ${ }^{2}$ having ${ }^{3}$ shllowed ['hin] 'he, Paul standing on
 the stairs madeasign with the hand to the people; and great
 silence having taken place he spoke to [them] in the Hebrew language
 saying, Men, brothren and fathers, hear my

to the chief captain of the band, that all Jerusalem was in an uproar. 32 Who immediately took soldiers and centurions, and ran down unto them : and when they saw the chief captain and the soldiers, theJ left beating of Paul. 33 Then the chief captain came near, and took him, and commanded him to be bound with two chains : and demanded who he was, and what he had done. 34 And some cried one thing, some another, amoug the multitude: and when he could not know the certainty for the tumult, he commanded him to be carried into the castle. 35 And when he came upon the stairs, 80 it was, that he was borne of the soldiers for the violence of the people. 36 For the multitude of the people followed after, crying, Away with him. 37 And as Paul was to be led into the castle, he said unto the chief captain, May I speak unto thee? who said, Canst thou speak Greek? $3 \times$ Art not thou that Eyyptian, which before these days madest an uproar, and leddest out into the wilderness four thousand men that were murderers? 39 But Paul said, I am a man which am a Jew of I'rrsus, a city in Cilicia, a citizen of no mean city : and, I beseech thee, suffer me to speak unto the people. 40 And when he had criven him licence, Paul stood on the stairs, and beckoned with the hand unto the people. And when there was made a great silence, he spake unto them in the He brew tongue, saying, XXII. Mon, brethren, and fathers, hear ye my defence which $I$ make now unto you. 2 (And when they heard that he spake in the Hebrew tongue to

[^235]them, they kept the more silence: and he saith,) 3 I am verily a man which am a Jew, born in Tarsns, a city in Cilicia, yet brought up in this city at the feet of Gamaliel, and taught according to the perfect manner of the law of the fathers, and was zealous toward God, as ye all are this day. 4 And I persecuted this way unto the death, binding and delivering into prisons both men and women. 5 As also the high priest doth bear me witness, and all the estate of the elders: from whom also I received letters unto the brethren, and went to Damascus, to bring them which were there bound unto Jerusalem, for to be punished. 6 And it came to pass, that, as I made my journey, and wascome nigh unto Damascus about noon, suddenly there shone from heaven a great light round about me. 7 And I fell unto the ground, and heard a voice saying unto me, Saul, Saul, why persecutest thon me? 8 And I answered, Who art thon, Lord ? And he said unto me, I am Jesus of Nazareth, whom thou persecutest. 9And they that were with mesaw indeed the light, and were afraid; but they heard not the voice of him that spake to me, 10 And I said, What shall I do, Lord? And the Lord said unto me, Arise, and go into Damascus; and there it shall be told thee of all things which are appointed for thee to do. 11 And when I could not see for the glory of that light, being led by the hand of them that were with me, 1 came into Damascus. 12 And one Ananias, a devout man according to the law, having a good report of all the Jews which dwelt there, 13 came nnto me, and stood, and said unto me, Brother Saul, receive thy sight. And the
 language he spoke to them, the "more ${ }^{1}$ they ${ }^{2}$ kept quiet; and
 he says, $\quad 1$ indeed am a man a Jew, born in
 Tarsus of Cilicia, but brought up in this city
 at the feet of Gamaliel, having been instructed according to [the]
 exactness of the ancestral law, ${ }^{2}$ a zealous tone 'being for God,
 even as all ye are this day; who this way
 persecuted unto death, binding and delivering up to prisons
 both men and women; as also the high priest bears witness to me,
 and all the elderhood; from whom also letters having received
 to the brethren, to Damascus I went, to bring also those
 there who were, bound to Jerusalem, in order that they might
 be punished. And it came to pass to me journeying and drawing near
 to Damascus, about mid-day suddenly out of the heaven
 shone a alight 'great about me. And Ifell to the ground,
 and heard a voicc saying to me, Saul, Saul, why me perse-
 cutest thou? And I answered, Who art thou, Lord? And he said
 me, $\quad$ am Jesus the Nazarean, whom thou perseculest.
 But those ${ }^{\text {w }}$ with ${ }^{3}$ me ${ }^{2}$ being the ${ }^{2}$ indeed ${ }^{2}$ light beheld, and an
 larmed were, but the voice did not hear of him speaking
 to me. And I said, What shall I do, Lord? And the Lord said
 to me, Having risen up go to Damascus, and there thee it
 shall be told concerning all things which it has been appointed thee to do.
 And as I did not see from the glory of that light,
 being led by the hand by those being with me, I came to Damas-
 cus. And a certain Ananias, a ${ }^{2}$ man ${ }^{\text {phous }}$ pious according to the law,
 borne witness to by all the ${ }^{2}$ dwelling ${ }^{3}$ there] ${ }^{1}$ Jews,
 coming to me and standing by said to me, ${ }^{\text {SSaul }}{ }^{\text {b brother, }}$

1- - év LTTrAW. P єú入aßìs lttra.
 q є́川è LTTr.

look up. And I in the same hour looked up on him. And he
 ssiid, The God of our fathers appointed thee to know
 his will,
 out of his mouth; for thon shalt be a witness for him

to all men of what thou hast seen and heard. And
 now why delnest thou? Having arisen be baptized and wash away
 thy sins, calling on the name of the Lord. ${ }^{2}$ It ${ }^{3}$ came

 ing $\quad{ }^{1}$ my in the temple, I became in a trance, and saw
 him saying to me, Make haste and goaway with speed out of Je-
 rusalem, because they will not receive thy testimony
 ooncerning me. And I said, Lord, themselves know
 that I was imprisoning and beating in every synagogue those
 believing on thee; and when was poured out the blood of Stephen
 thy witness, also myself was standing by and consenting
 to the putting to death of him, and keeping the garments of those who
 killed him. And he said to me, Go, for I
 to nations afar off will send forth thee And they heard him until
 this word, and lifted np their voice, saying,
 Away with from ${ }^{\text {b the }}$ eearth ${ }^{2}$ such ${ }^{2}{ }^{3}{ }^{3}$ one, for ${ }^{3}$ not ${ }^{1}$ it ${ }^{2}$ is fit he
 shorid live. And as ${ }^{2}$ were ${ }^{3}$ crying ${ }^{\text {tont }}$ 'they, and casting off [their]
 garments, and ${ }^{2}$ dust ${ }^{1}$ throwing intothe sir, ${ }^{\text {commanded }}$
 ${ }^{5}$ him 'the ${ }^{2}$ chief ${ }^{3}$ captain to be brooght into the fortress, bidding
 ${ }^{5}$ by ${ }^{\text {s }}$ courges ${ }^{2}$ to ${ }^{3}$ be ${ }^{\text {a }}$ examined ${ }^{1}$ him, that he might know for what cause
 thus they cried ont against him. But as be stretched forward him But as he stretched forward him
$\dot{\varepsilon} \sigma \tau \tilde{\omega} \tau \alpha \quad \dot{\varepsilon} \kappa \alpha \tau o ́ v \tau \alpha \rho \chi o \nu{ }^{\circ} \dot{\delta}$

same hour I looked up apon him. 14 And he said, The God of our fathers hath chosen thee, that thou shouldest know his will, and see that Just One, sad shouldest hear the voice of his mouth. 15 For thou shalt be his witness unto all men of what thou hast seen and heard. 16 And now why tarriest thou? arise, and be baptized, and wash away thy sins, calling on the name of the Lord. 17 And it came to pass, that, when I was come again to Jerusalem, even while I prayed in the temple, I was in a trance; 18 and saw him saying unto me, Make haste, and get thee quickly out of Jerusalem : for they will not receive thy testimony concerning me. 19 And I said, Lord, they know that I imprisoned and beat in every synagogue them that believed on thee: 20 and when the blood of thy martyr Stephen was shed, I also was standing by, and consenting unto his death, and kept the raiment of them that slew him. 21 And he said untome, Depart: for I will send thee far hence unto the Gentiles. 22 And they gave him audience unto this word, and then lifted up their voices, and said, Away with such a fellow from the earth : for it is not fit that he should live. 23 And as they cried out, and cast off their clothes, and threw dust into the air, 24 the chief captain commanded him to be bronght into the castle, and bade that he should be examined by scourging ; that he might know wherefore they cried so against him. 25 And as they bound him with thongs, Paul said unto the centarion that

[^236]stood by，Is it lawful for you to scourge a man that is a Rornan， and ancondemined？ 26 When the centurion heard that，he went and told the chief cap－ tain，saying，Take heed what thou doest： for this man is a Ro－ man． 27 Then the chief captain came，and said anto him，Tell me，art thou a Roman？He said，Yea． 28 And the chief captain answer－ ed，With a great sum obtained I this free－ dom．Anll Paul said， Bin I was free born． 24）Then straightway they departed from him which should have examined him： and the chief captain also was afraid，after he knew that he was a Roman，and because he had bound him． 30 On the morrow，be－ cause he would bave known the certainty wherofore he was ac－ cused of the Jews，he loosed him from his bands，and command－ ed the chief priests and all their council to appear，and brought Paul down，and set him before them．

XXIII．And Paul， earnestly beholding the conncil，said，Men and brethren，I have livod in all good con－ science before God un－ til this day． 2 And the high pricst Ananias commanded them that stood by him to smite him on the mouth． 3 Then said Panl unto him，God shall smite thee，thou whited wall： for sittest thou to judge me after the law， and commandest me to be smitten contrary to the law？ 4 And they that stood by said，Revilest thou God＇s high priest？ 5 Then said Paul，I wist not，brethren，that he was the high priest： for it is written，Thou shalt not speak evil of the ruler of thy peo－ ple． 6 But when Paul perceived that the one part were Sadducees，
 ${ }^{1}$ Paul，A＇man a Roman and uncondemned is it lawful
 for you to scourge？And ${ }^{3}$ having＂heard［5it］＇the＂centurion，having
 gone he reported［it］to the chief captain saying，Soe what art
 thou about to do？For this man a Roman is．
 And having come up the chicf captain said to him，Tell me，${ }^{2}$ thou


 I with a great sum this citizenship bought．
 And Paul said，Bnt I also was［free］born．Immediately therefore
 departed from him those being about ${ }^{3}$ him＇to＂eramine，and
 the chicf captain also was afraid，having ascertained that a Roman he is，
 and beeause he had bound him．And on the morrow，desiring
 to know the certainty wherefore he is accused by the Jews， ह゙入v he loosed him from the bonds，and commanded to come the
 ohief priests and ${ }^{\text {s }}$ whole ${ }^{\text {their sanhedrim，and having brought dows }}$ $\tau o ̀ \nu$ IIaṽ入ov हैб $\tau \eta \sigma \epsilon \nu$ عic av̉zov́g．

Paul he set［him］among them．
 And＂having ${ }^{\text {s looked }}$＇intently ${ }^{1}$ Paul on the sanhedrim said，
 Men brotbren，I in all＂conscience ${ }^{\text {g good have conducted myself }}$
 towards God anto this day．But the high priest Ana－
 nias ordered those standing by him to smite his mouth．
 Then Paul to him said，＂To ${ }^{\text {s }}$ smite ${ }^{6}$ thee ${ }^{2}$ is ${ }^{3}$ about
 ${ }^{1}$ God，${ }^{8}$ wall ${ }^{7}$ whited．And thon dost thou sit judging me according to
 the law，and contrary to law commandest me to be smitton？And those who
 stood by said，${ }^{4}$ The ${ }^{3}$ high ${ }^{\text {e priest }}{ }^{7}$ of ${ }^{6}$ God ${ }^{1}$ railest ${ }^{5}$ thon ${ }^{3}$ at？
 And＂said ${ }^{1}$ Paul，I was not consoions，brethren，that he is a high
 priest；for it has been writien，A ruler of thy people ${ }^{3}$ not ${ }^{1}$ thou ${ }^{3}$ shalt
 speak ${ }^{3}$ of＇evil．But ${ }^{3}$ having ${ }^{3}$ known ${ }^{1}$ Panl that the one part consists

[^237] of Sadducecs and the other of Pharisees. cried out in the sanhe-
 drim, Men brethren, I a Pharisee am, son of a Pharisee:
 concerning a hope and resorrcction of [the] dead I am judged.
 and this be having spoken there was a dissension of the Phari-
 sees and the Sadducees, and was divided the multitade.

 angel nor spirit; but Pharisees confess both.
 And there was a "clamour 'great, and having risen up the scribes
 of the part of the Pharisces they were contending, saying,
 Nothing evil we find in thisman; and if a spirit
 spoke to him or an angel, let us not fight against God. And a great
 ${ }^{2}$ arising ${ }^{\text {'disenension, }}{ }^{\text {E fearing }}{ }^{3}$ the ${ }^{*}$ chicf ${ }^{\text {s }}$ captain lest ${ }^{2}$ should ${ }^{\text {b }}$ be
 ${ }^{4}$ torn ${ }^{\text {b }}$ in ${ }^{\text {a pieces }}{ }^{\text {PPaul by them, commanded the troop }}$
 having gone down to take by force him from "midst 'their, and to bring
 [him]into the fortress.

But the following night standing ${ }^{\text {b }}$ by
 ${ }^{5}$ him ${ }^{\text {t }}$ the " Lord said, Be of good coarage, Panl; for as thou didst
 fully testify the things concerning me at Jerasalem, so thou must
 also at Rome bear witness. And it being day, ${ }^{\text {shaving }}$
 ${ }^{6}$ made ${ }^{1}$ some ${ }^{2}$ of ${ }^{3}$ the ${ }^{4}$ Jews a conbination put ${ }^{2}$ under ${ }^{3} a{ }^{4}$ curse
 ${ }^{\text {'themselves, }}$ declaring neither to eat nor to drink till they should
 kill Paul. And they were more than forty who
 this conspiracy had made; who having
 come to the chicf priests and the elders said, With a
 carse we have cursed ourselves, nothing to taste until
 we should kill Paul. Now therefore ye make a representation
and the other Pharisees, he cried out in the council, Men and brethren, I am a Pharisce, the son of a Pharisee: of the hope and resurrection of the dead I am called in question. 7 And when he had so said, there arose a dissension between the Pbarisees and the Sadduceos : and the multitude was divided. 8 For the Sadducces say that there is no resurrection, neither angel, nor spirit: but the Pharisees confess both. 9 And there arose a great cry: and the scribes that were of the Pharisees' part arose, and strove, saying, We find nocvil in this man: but if a spirit or an angelhath spoken to him, let us not fight against God. 10 And when there arose a great dissension, the chief captain, forring lest Paul should have been pulled in pieces of them, commanded the soldiers to go down, and to take him by force from among them, and to bring him into the castle. 11 And the night following the Lord stood by him, and said, Be of good cheer, Paul: for as thou hast testified of me in Jerusalem, so must thou bear witness also at Rome. 12 And when it was day, certain of the Jews banded together, and bound themselves under a curse, saying that they would neither eat nor drink till they had killed Panl. 13 And they were more than forty which had made this conspiracy. 14 And they came to the chief priests and elders, and said, We have bound ourselves under a great curse, that we will eat nothing until we have slain Paul. 15 Now therefore ye with the

[^238]council signify to the chief captain that he bring him down unto you to morrow, as though ye would inquire something more perfectly concerning him : and we, or ever he come near, are ready to kill him. 16 And when Paul's sister's son heard of their lying in wait, he went and entered into the castle, and told Paul. 17 Then Paul called one of the centurions unto lim, and said, Pring this young man unto the chief captain: for he hath a certain thing to tell him. 18 So he took him, and brought him to the chief captain, and said, Paul the prisoner called me unto kim , and prayed me to bring this young man unto thee, who hath something to say nato the. 19 Then the chief captain took him by the hand, and went with him aside privately, and asked him, What is that thou hast to tell me? 20 And he said, The Jews have agreed to desire thee that thou wouldest bring down Paul to morrow into the council, as though they would inquire somewhat of him more perfectly. 21 But do not thou yield unto them : for there lie in wait for him of them more than forty men, which have bound themselves with an oath, that they will neither eat nor drink till they have killed him: and now are they ready, looking for a promise from thee. 22 So the chief captain then let the young man depart, and charged him, See thou tell ne man that thou hast shewed these things to me. 23 And he called unto him two centurions, saying, Make ready two hundred soldiers to go to Cæsarea, and
 to the chief captain with the sanhedrim, sothat to-morrow him
 he may bring down to you, as being about to examine more
 accurately the things concerning him, and we, before ${ }^{2}$ drawing ${ }^{3}$ near
 ${ }^{1}$ his ${ }^{5}$ ready ${ }^{\text {tare }}$ to put to death him. But ${ }^{\text {b haring }}{ }^{8}$ heard ${ }^{10}$ of
 ${ }^{1}$ the ${ }^{2}$ son ${ }^{3}$ of ${ }^{4}$ the ${ }^{5}$ sister ${ }^{5}$ of ${ }^{2}$ Paul the lying in wait, having come near
 and entered into the fortress he reported [it] to Paul.
 And "having ${ }^{\text {challed }}{ }^{\text {to }}$ [ ${ }^{[6 \mathrm{hmin}] ~}{ }^{2}$ Paul one of the centurions,
 said, ${ }^{2}$ This ${ }^{3}$ young ${ }^{\text {a man }}{ }^{\text {take }}$ to the chief eaprain, "he ${ }^{3}$ has
 for something to report to him. He indeed therefore having taken
 him brought [him] to the chief captain, and says, The reisoner
 Paul laring called ${ }^{\text {th }}$ to ${ }^{3}$ him] ${ }^{\text {me }}$ asked [me] this
 young man tolead to thee, having something tosay to thee.
 And haring ${ }^{5}$ taken ${ }^{4}$ hold ${ }^{7}{ }^{\text {tr }}{ }^{3}$ his ${ }^{3}$ hand ${ }^{1}$ the ${ }^{2}$ chief ${ }^{3}$ captain, and
 having withdrawn apart inquired, What is it which thou hast
 to report to me? And he said, The Jews agreed
 to request thec, that to-morrow into the sanhedrim thon mayest
 bring down Paul, as being about ${ }^{3}$ something ${ }^{4}$ more ${ }^{6}$ accurately

${ }^{\text {to }}$ ' ${ }^{\text {inqquire }}$ concerning him. Thou therefore be not persuaded by them,
 for lie in wait for him of them ${ }^{\text {men }}{ }^{1}$ more "than ${ }^{3}$ forty
 who put ${ }^{2}$ under ${ }^{3}$ a ${ }^{*}$ curse ${ }^{2}$ themselres neither to eat nor
 to drink till they put to death him; and now ready they are
 waiting the ${ }^{2}$ from ${ }^{2}$ thee ${ }^{1}$ promise. The ${ }^{3}$ therefore
 ${ }^{2}$ chief "captain dismissed the young man, having charged [him) to no one
 to utter that these things thou didst represent to me. And
 having called to [him] "two 'certain of the centurions he said,
 Prepare soldiers two hundred, that they may go as far as

1 - aŭpıov GLTTrAW. - ${ }^{2} \pi a \gamma \epsilon \operatorname{TTr} . \quad \mathrm{p} \dot{\boldsymbol{a} \pi a \gamma \gamma \epsilon i \lambda a i ́ t \iota ~ L T r A W . ~}$ cis tò $\sigma v v^{\prime}$ Éplov $\dot{\omega}$ s $\mu$ é $\lambda \lambda \omega \nu$ LTTrAW.
vè éé TTr $\quad$ w tulas dúo TTr.

Casarea, and horsemen seventy, and spearmen two
 hundred, for the third hour of the night. And *beasts ${ }^{2}$ to ${ }^{2}$ have ${ }^{3}$ pro-


## $\delta \iota \alpha \sigma \omega \sigma \omega \sigma \iota \nu$

vided, that having set ${ }^{2}$ on ${ }^{1}$ Panl they may carry [him] safethrough
 to Felix the governor, having written a letter hav-

 governor, Felix, greeting. Thisman, having been seized
 by the Jews, and being about to be put to death by them,
 having come up with the troop I rescned him, having learnt
 that a Roman be is. And desiring to know the charge
 on acoount of which they acconed him I bronght down him to
 their sanhedrim: whom I fonnd to be acconsed concerning ques-
 tions of their law, but ${ }^{2}$ no *worthy 'of 'death ${ }^{7}$ or "of 'bonds
 saccusation having. And it having been intimated to me of a plot against
 the man about to be [carried ont] by the Jews
 at once Isent [him] to thee, having chargcd also the ac-
 cusers to say the things against him before thee. Farewell.
 The ${ }^{2}$ therefore ${ }^{1}$ soldiers, according to the orders given
 to them, having taken Panl brought [him] by night
 to Antipatris, and on the morrow having left the
 horsemen to go with him, they returned to the for-
 tress. Who having entered into Cæsarea, and
 given up the letter to the governor, presented also
 Paul to him. And ${ }^{\text {h }}$ aving ${ }^{\text {a read }}\left[{ }^{3}\right.$ it ${ }^{1}$ the ${ }^{2}$ governor, and having
 asked of what province he is, and having learnt that from
 Cilicia [he is],

I will ${ }^{2}$ hear ${ }^{2}$ fully thee, he said, when also
${ }^{2}$ accusers
horsemen threescore and ten, and spearmen two hundred, at the third hour of the night ; 24 and provide them beasts, that they may set Panl on, and bring him safe unto Felix the governor. 25 And he wrote a letter after this manner: 26 Claudins Lysias unto the most excellent governor Felix sendeth greeting. 27 This man was taken of the Jers, and should have been killed of them: then came I with an army,and rescued him, having understood that he was a Roman. 28 And when I wonld have known the cause wherefore they accused him, I brought him forth into their council: 29 whom I perceived to be accused of questions of their law, but to have nothing laid to his charge worthy of death or of bonds. 30 And when it was told me how that the Jews laid wait for the man, 1 sent straightway to thee, and gave commandment to his accusers also to say before the what they had against him. Farewell. 31 Then the soldiers, as it was commanded them, took Paul, and brought lim by night to Antipatris. 32 On the morrow they left the horsemen to go with him, and returned to the castle: 33 who, when they came to Cæsarea, and delivered the epistle to the governor, presented Paul also before him. 34And when the governor had read the letter, he asked of what province he was. And wheu he understood that he was of Cilicia; 35 I will hear thee, said he, when thine ac-

[^239]cusers ars also come. And he commanded him to be kept in Herod's judgment hall.
XXIV. And after five days Ananias the high priest descended with the elders, and with a certain orator named Tertullus, who informed the governor against Paul. 2 And when he was osiled forth, Tertullus began to accuse him, saying, Seeing that by thee we enjoy great quietness, and that very worthy deeds are done unto this riation by thy providence, 3 we accept it always, and in all places, most noble Felix, with all thankfulness. 4 Notwithstanding, that I be not further tedious onto thee, I pray thee that thou wouldest hear us of thy clemency a few words. 5 For we have found this man a pestilent fellow, and a mover of sedition among all the Jews throughout the world, and a ringleader of the sect of the Nazarenes : 6 who also hath gone about to profane the temple: whom we took, and wonld have judged socording to our law. 7 But the chief captain Lyeiar came upon $u s$, and with great violenoe took him away out of our hands, 8 commanding his accusers to come unto thee: by examining of whom thyself mayest take knowledge of all these things, whereof we accuse him. 9 And the Jews also assented, saying that these things were so. 10 Then Panl, after that the governor had beckoned unto him to spenk, answered, Forasmuch as I know that thou hast been of many years a judge anto this nation, I do the more cheerfully answer for myself: 11 because that thou mayest understand, that there are yet but twelve days since I
 ${ }^{2}$ thine may have arrived. And he commanded him in the protorium $\tau 0 \tilde{\text { 'H }} \mathrm{H} \rho \omega ́ \delta o v \phi v \lambda a ́ \sigma \sigma \varepsilon \sigma \theta a t$ ".

## of Herod to be kept.

 And after five days came down the high priest Ananias
 with the elders and an orator ${ }^{3}$ Tertullus ${ }^{2} a^{2}$ certain, who
 made a representation to the governor against Paul. ${ }^{3}$ Having *been



 being done for this nation through thy forethought, bothin evers way $\kappa a i ̀ \pi \alpha \nu \tau a \chi o \tilde{v} \dot{\alpha} \pi о \delta \varepsilon \chi o ́ \mu \varepsilon \theta a, \quad \kappa \rho a ́ \tau \iota \sigma \tau \varepsilon \quad \Phi \tilde{\eta} \lambda \iota \xi, \mu \varepsilon \tau \dot{\alpha} \pi \alpha ́ \sigma \eta \varrho$ and everywhere we gladly accept [it], most excellent Felix, with all
 thankfulness. But that ${ }^{3}$ not ${ }^{7}$ to ${ }^{9}$ longer ${ }^{\text {sthee }}{ }^{1} I^{2}$ may ${ }^{2}$ be ${ }^{5}$ a ${ }^{6}$ hindrance
 I beseech ${ }^{2}$ to ${ }^{3}$ hear ${ }^{1}$ thee us briefly in thy clemency. ${ }^{2}$ Having
 found for this man a pest, and moving insurrection
 among all the Jews in the habitable world, ${ }^{2}{ }_{a}$ sleader
 ${ }^{2}$ and of the ${ }^{2}$ of ${ }^{3}$ the *Nazaræans who also the temple
 attempted to profane, whom also we seized, and according to
 our law wished to judge; but 'háving ${ }^{6}$ come ${ }^{7}$ up
 ${ }^{1}$ Lysias ${ }^{2}$ the ${ }^{3}$ chief ${ }^{\text {ccaptain with great force out of our hands }}$
 took away [him], having commanaed his accusers to come
 to thee, from whom thou wilt be able thyself, having examined concerning

 ${ }^{3} \mathrm{him}$. And agreed ${ }^{8}$ siso ${ }^{2}$ the ${ }^{2}$ Jews, declaring these things
 ${ }^{3}$ thus ${ }^{4}$ to ${ }^{2}$ be. But ${ }^{2}$ answered ${ }^{1}$ Paul, ${ }^{5}$ having ${ }^{6}$ made ${ }^{7}$ a ${ }^{\text {s }}$ sign
 ${ }^{\circ}$ to ${ }^{20}$ him ${ }^{3}$ the ${ }^{\text {governor }}$ to speak, ${ }^{8}$ For ${ }^{6}$ many ${ }^{7}$ years ${ }^{3}$ as ${ }^{4}$ being ${ }^{2}$ thee
 ${ }^{0}$ judge ${ }^{\text {to }}{ }^{10}$ this ${ }^{12}$ nation ${ }^{1}$ knowing, more cheerfully [as to] the things

 that ${ }^{3}$ not *more ${ }^{5}$ than ${ }^{1}$ there ${ }^{2}$ are ${ }^{\circ}$ to ${ }^{\circ}$ me days ${ }^{6}$ twelve since

[^240] I went up to worship at Jerasalem, and neither in the
 templedid they find me with anjone reasoning, or a tumultuous gathering
 naking of a crowd neither in the synagogues nor in the
 city; neither "to "prove ${ }^{1}$ are ${ }^{2}$ they "able 'the thingsj concerning
 which now they accuse me. ButI confess this to thee,
 that in the way which they call scct, so I serve the
 ancestral God, believing all things which throughout the law and
 the prophets have beenwritten, a hope having in God,
 which also they themselres receive, [that] a resurrection is about
 to be of [the] dead, both of just and of unjnst. And in this


 and men continually. And nfter ${ }^{2} y$ tars ${ }^{1}$ many
 1 arrived $\mathcal{A}_{\text {alms }}{ }^{{ }^{\text {bbringing }} \text { to my matiou and }}$
 offerings. Amidst whieh they found me purified in the teimple,
 not with crowd nor with tumult. But [it was] cer:ain "from
 ${ }^{3}$ Asia ${ }^{1}$ Jews, who ought before thee to alpear and to accuse
 if ansthing they may have against me; or these themselves let them say,
 if any "they "found "in 'me ${ }^{2}$ unrighteousness, when Istood before the
 sanhedrim, [0thcr] than concerning this one voice, whieh I cried out
 standing among them: Conetrniue a rasurrection of [the] dead I
 am judged this day by yon. And "having ${ }^{3}$ heard ${ }^{\text {these }}{ }^{5}$ things
 ${ }^{1}$ Felix he put ${ }^{2}$ off ${ }^{1}$ them, more accurately knowing the things concerning
 the way, saying, When Lysias the chief captain may bave come down,
 I will exanine the things as to yon; haring ordered the
 centurion
to keep
went up to Jerusalem for to worship. 12 Acd they neither follad nie in the temple disputing with any man, neither raising up the people neither in the synagogues, nor in the citp: 13 ne itiucr can they prove the things whereof they now aceuse me. 14 But this I confers unto thee, that after the way which they call heresy, so worship I the God of my fathers, believing all things which are written in the law and in the proplets: 15 and have hope toward God, which they themselres also allow, that there shall be a resurrection of the dead. both of the just and unjust. 16 And herein do I exercise myself, to have always a corscience void of offence toward God, and touard men. 17 Now after many rears I came to bring alms to mynation, and offerings. Is Whereupn ecrtain Jews from Asia found me puritied in the remple. neither with multitude, nor with tumult. I9 WLo onght to have been here before thee, and object, if they had onght against me. 20 Or clee let these same here say, if ther lare found any eril doing in $m e$, while I stood before the council, 21 except it be for this one voice, that I cried standing among them, Touching the resurrection of the dead I am ealled in question by you this day. 22 And when Felix heard these thinge, having more perfect knowledge of that way, be deferred them, and said, When Lysias the chief captain shall come down, I will know the uttermost of your matter. 23 And he commanded a centurion to keep Paul, and to let him hase liberty, and that

 ${ }^{4}-\nu \in \kappa \rho \hat{\omega} \nu$ LTTIA. ${ }^{r}$ каi LTTTAW. E


 ITTraw. ha aúòv him gltTraw.
be should forbid none of his acquaintance to minister or come unto him. 24 And after sertain days, when Fe lix came with his wife Drusilla, which was a Jewess, he sent for Paul, and heard him concerning the faith in C'brist. 25 And as he reasoned of righteousness, temperance, and judgment to come, Felix trembled, and answered, Go thy way for this time; when I have a convenient season, I will call for thee. 26 He hoped also thet money should have been given him of Paul, that he might loose him: wherefore he sent for him the oftener, and communed with him. 27 But aftertwo years Porcius Festus came into Felix' room: and Felix, willing to shew the Jews a pleasure, left Paul bound.
 ${ }^{3}$ none ${ }^{1}$ to ${ }^{2}$ forbid of his own to minister or to come

 with Drasilla his wife, who was a Jewess, he $\pi \varepsilon ́ \mu \psi а т о ~ т о ̀ 2 ~ П а и ̃ \lambda о \nu, ~ к а i ~ \eta ̋ к о v \sigma \varepsilon v ~ а и ̆ т о \tilde{v} \pi \varepsilon \rho i ~ \tau \tilde{\eta} \varsigma ~ \varepsilon i ́ S$ sent for Paul, and heard him concerning the wiu
 ${ }^{3}$ Christ ${ }^{\text {ffaith. }}$ And as ${ }^{2}$ reasoned ${ }^{1}$ he concerning right-
 eousness and self-control and the judgment about to be,
 afraid 'becuming Felix answered, For the present go,
 and an opportunity having found I will call for thee; withal too
 also hoping that riches will be given him by Panl,
 that he might loose him: wherefore also oftener him send-
 ing for he conversed with him. But two years being completed
 ${ }^{2}$ received [³s] ${ }^{3}$ successor ${ }^{1}$ Felix Porcius Festus; and wishing
 favours to acquire for himself with the Jews Felix left
 Paul bound.
XXV. Now when Festus was come into the province, after three dayshe ascended from Cæsarea to Jerusalem. 2 Then the high priest and the chief of the Jews informed him against Paul, and besought him, 3 and desired favour against him, that he would send for him to Jerusnlem, laying wait in the way to kill him. 4 But Festus answered, that Paul should be kept at Cæsarea, and that he himself would depart shortiy thither. 5 Let them therefore, said he, which among you are able, go down with me, and accuse this man, if there be any wickedness in him. 6 And when he had tarried among them more than ten days, he went down
 Festus therofore being come into the province, after three
 days went up to Jerusalem from Crsarea. ${ }^{2}$ Made sa ${ }^{2}$ re-
 presentation ${ }^{\text {b }}$ before ${ }^{\text {a }}$ and him the high priest and the chief of the

 ing a favour against him, that he would send for him to
 Jerusalem, an ambush forming to pnt to death him on the
 way. Festus therefore answered, ${ }^{2}$ should ${ }^{3} \mathrm{be}{ }^{4} \mathrm{kept} \quad{ }^{2}$ Paul
 at Cæsarea, and himself was about shortly to set out.
 Those therefore in power among you, says he, having gone down too,
 if anything is in ${ }^{2}$ man ${ }^{1}$ this, let them accuse him.
 And having spent among them days ${ }^{1}$ more ${ }^{2}$ than ${ }^{3}$ ten, having

 q-öт ${ }^{v} \tau \in$ lttia. woi ápxıepeis the chief priests littra. ${ }^{x}$ eis Kaıoápelav ltraw; eis Kal-
 LTTA: - тои́tẹ ${ }^{\text {G. }}$
${ }^{\mathrm{b}}$ ov̀ $\pi \lambda \epsilon$ íous ókт̀े $\dot{\eta}$ not more than eight or glttraw.
 gone down to Cæsarea, on the morrow having sat on the
 jnagment seat he commanded Paul to be brought. ${ }^{3}$ Being ${ }^{\text {ccome }}$
 'and ${ }^{2} \mathrm{he}$, stood round the ${ }^{2}$ from ${ }^{3}$ Jerusalem ${ }^{*}$ who ${ }^{5}$ had ${ }^{\text {c }}$ come
 'down 'Jews, many and weighty charges bringing
 against Paal, which thes were not able to prove: ${ }^{2}$ said ${ }^{3}$ in
 -defence ${ }^{\text {he, }}$, Neither against the law of the Jews
 nor against the temple nor against Casar [in] anything sinned I.

 ${ }^{\text {sh}}$ bimself answering Paul said, Art thon willing to Jerusalem
 having gone up there concerning these things to be judged before me?
 But "said 'Paul, Before the judgment seat of Cæsar stand-
 ing I am, where it behoves me to be judged. To Jews ${ }^{3}$ nothing 'I "did
 wrong, as also thou very well knowe.t. ${ }^{\text {I If }}$ indeed ${ }^{1}$ for
 I do wroug and worthy of death have done anything, I do not deprecate
 to die ; but if nothing there is of which they accuse
 me, no one me can to them give up. To cæsar I ap-
 peal. Then Festus, having conferred with the coun-
 cil, answered, To Cæsar thou hasi appealed, to Cæsar

## торєv́бך.

thou shalt go.

 and Bernice came down to Cæsarta, saluting
 Festus. And when many days they stayed there Festu,
 ${ }^{\text {the }}$ the ${ }^{1}$ laing ${ }^{2}$ before the things relating to Pani, saying,
 $A^{\text {man }}$ ' ${ }^{\text {certain there is left by Felix a prisoner, }}$
 concerning whom, ${ }^{3}$ being ${ }^{\text {on }}{ }^{3}$ my in Jerusalem, ${ }^{2}$ made ${ }^{5}{ }^{2}{ }^{\text {fre- }}$
 presentation 'the "chief "priests and the eiders of the Jewe,
nnto Cresarea; anc the next day sitting on the judguent sfat commanded Paul to be brought. 7 And when he wsis come, the Jews which came down from Jerasalem stood round about, and laid many and grievous complaints against Paul, which they could not prove. 8 While he answered for himself, Neither against the law of the Jews, neither against the temple, nor yet against Cesar, have I offended any thing at all. 9 But Festus. willing to do the Jews a pleasure, answered Paul, and said, Wilt thou go up to Jeruralem, and there be judged of these things before me? 10 Then said Paul, I stand at C'æsar's judgment seat, where I ought to be judged: to the Jews have I done no wrong, as thou rery well knowest. 11 For if I be an offender or have oommitted any thing worthy of death, I refuse not to die: but if there be none of these things whereof these accuse me, no man mas deliver me unto them. I appeal anto Cæsar. 12 Then Festus, when he had conferred with the council, answered, Hast thou appealed nuto Cæsar : unto Cæear shalt thou go.
havejudgment against him. 16 To whom I answered, It is not the manuer of the Romans to deliver any $\operatorname{man}$ to die, before that he which is accused have the accusers face to face, and have licence to answer for himself concerning the crime laid against him. 17 Therefore, when they were come hither, without any delay on the morrow I sat on the judgment seat, and commanded the man to be brought forth. 18 A gainst whom when the aceusers stood up, they bronght none accusation of such things as I supposed : 19 but had certain questions against him of their own superstition, and of one Jesus, which was dead, whom Paul affirmed to be alive. 20 And becauss I doubted of such mann $\in \mathbf{r}$ of questions, I asked him whether he would go to Jerusalem, and there be judged of these matters. 21 But when Paul had appealed to be reserved unto the hearing of Angustus, I commanded him to be kept till I might send him to Cæsar. 22 Then Agripps said unto Festus, 1 would also hear the man myself. To morrow, said he, thou shalt hear him.

23 And on the morrow, when Acrippa was come, and Bernice, with great pomp, and was entered into the place of hearing, with the clilf captains and principal men of the city, at Festus' commandment Paul was brought forth, 24 And Festus said, King Agrippa, and all men which are here present with us, ye see this man, about whom all the multitude of the Jews have dealt with me, both at Jerusalem, and also here, crying that he ought
 asking ${ }^{2}$ against ${ }^{3}$ him ${ }^{\text {j }}$ judgment: to whom $I$ answered,
 It is not a custom with Romans to give ap any man
 to destruction, before he being accused face to face
 may have the accusers, and opportunity of defence he may get
 concerning the accusation. ${ }^{2}$ Having ${ }^{3}$ come ${ }^{4}$ together ${ }^{\text {s }}$ therefore ${ }^{1}$ they
 here, delay none having made, the next [day] having sat
 on the judgment seat I commanded to be brought the man; concerning
 whom standing up the accusers ${ }^{2}$ no ${ }^{\text {s charge }}$ 'bronght of which
 "supposed ${ }^{I}$; $\quad$ but ${ }^{2}$ questions ${ }^{1}$ oertain concerning their own
 ssstem of religion they had against him, and concerning a certain Jesus (iit. demon-worship)
 who is dead, whom ${ }^{2}$ affirmed ${ }^{\text {PPaul }}$ to be alive. And ${ }^{2}$ being ${ }^{3}$ perplexed
 ${ }^{1}$ I as to the ${ }^{2}$ concerning ${ }^{3}$ this ${ }^{\text {ininquiry }}$ said, Would he be willing
 to go to Jerusalem, and there to be judged concerning
 these things. But Paul having appealed for ${ }^{2}$ to ${ }^{3}$ be ${ }^{4}$ kept ${ }^{1}$ him-
 self for the ${ }^{2}$ of ${ }^{3}$ Augustus ${ }^{1}$ cognizance, I commanded ${ }^{2}$ to ${ }^{3} \mathrm{be}{ }^{4} \mathrm{kept}$
 ${ }^{2}$ him till I might send him to Cæsar. ${ }_{2}$ Agrippa
 'and to Festus said, I was desiring also myself the
 man to hear. And he ${ }^{2}$ To-morrow ${ }^{1}$ says, thou shalt hear him.
 On the ${ }^{\text {th }}$ therefore ${ }^{\text {m morrow }}$ 'having ${ }^{\text {come }}{ }^{3}$ Agrippa and
 Bernice, with great pomp, and having entered into the
 hal of andience, with both the chief captains and men
 of eminence being of the city, and ${ }^{2}$ having ${ }^{3}$ commanded ${ }^{1}$ Festus

 and all the "being ${ }^{3}$ present ${ }^{4}$ with bus ${ }^{\text {² men, }}$, ye see this
 one concerning whom all the multitnde of the Jews pleaded
 with me in both Jerusalem and here, crying ont [that]



 ${ }^{\mathrm{f}} \sigma \nu \nu-\mathrm{T} . \quad \mathrm{g} \ddot{\pi} \pi a \nu$ LTTRAW

 *ought sto ${ }^{\text {live }}{ }^{1}$ he nolonger. But I having perceived nothing
 worthy of death he had done, ${ }^{5}$ also "himself 'and ${ }^{2}$ this ${ }^{\text {sone }}$
 having appealed to Augu tus, I determined to send Eim,
 concerning whom "certain 'anything to write to [my] lord I have not.
 Wherefore I brought 'forth 'him before you, and specially before thee,
 $\sigma \chi \tilde{\omega} \quad \tau \iota \quad{ }^{\circ} \gamma \rho a ́ \psi a \iota .{ }^{11}$
I may have something to write;

ing a prisoner, not also the ${ }^{2}$ against ${ }^{3}$ him ${ }^{\text {che charges to signify. }}$
 And Agrippa to Paul said, It is allowed thee
 for thyself to speak. Then Paul madea dcfence, stretching out
 the band: Concerning all of which 1 am accused by Jews,

 to make defence before thee to-day, especially ${ }^{3}$ acquainted "being
 ${ }^{2}$ thon of all the ${ }^{5}$ among ${ }^{6}$ Jews ${ }^{1}$ castoms ${ }^{2}$ and ${ }^{3}$ aliso ${ }^{\text {' questions }}$;
 wherefore I beseech thee patiently to hear me. The ${ }^{\text {s }}$ then
 ${ }^{1}$ manner ${ }^{2}$ of ${ }^{4}$ life ${ }^{2}$ my from youth, which from [its] commencenient

 the Jews, who before knew me from the first, if they wonld
 bear witness, that according to the strictest sect
 of our religion I lived a Pharisee. And now for [the]
 hope of the ${ }^{3}$ to ${ }^{1}$ the ${ }^{5}$ fathers ${ }^{1}$ promise ${ }^{\text {m made }}$ by
 God, I stand being judged, to which our twelve tribes
 intently night and day serving hope to arrive;
 ooncerning which hope 1 amaccused, 0 king Agrippa, by
 the Jews. Why incredible is it jndged by you if God
 [the] dead raises? I indeed therefore thought in myself tio
not to live any longer. 25 But when I found that he had committed nothing worthy of death, and that he himself hath appealed to Auguetus, I have determined to Eend hin?. 26 Gí whom I harc no ocrtain thing to write unto my lord. Wherefore I have rrought him forth before you, and specially refore thee. 0 king Agrippa, that, aiter examination had. I might hare somen hat to write. 27 For it scemeth to me unreasonable to send a prisoner, and not withal to siynify the crimes laid against him.
XXVI. Then Agrippa said unto Paul, Thon art permitted to speak for thyself. Ther Panl stretched forth the hand, and answered for himself: 2 I think myself happy, king Agrippa, becauge I shali answe: for my* self this day before thee touching all the things whercof I ams accused of the Jews: 3 especialls because I know thee to be exper: in ali customs und question: which ere among the Jews: wherefore 1 beseeci thee to hear me patiently. 4 Mymanner of life from ny youth, which was at the first among mine own nation at Jerusa?em, know all the Jews; 5 which knew me from the beginning, if they would restify, :bat after the most straitest sect of our religion I lived a Pharisfe. 6 And now I stand and am judged for ti.e bope of the promise made of God nnio our fathers: 7 unto which promise our twelve tribes. instant15 serving God day and night, hope to come. For which hope's sake, king $\triangle$. grippa, I am accused of the Jews. \& Why shonld it be thought a thing incredible with sou, that God chould raise the dead? 9 I verily thought wits

[^241]myself. that I ought to do many things contrary to the name of Jesus of Nazareth. 10 Which thing I also ind in Jerusalem: and many of the saints did I shut up in prison, having receired anthority from the chief priests; and when they were put to death, I gave my voice against them. 11 And I punished them oft in every synagorue, and compelled them to blaspheme ; and being exceedingly mad against them. I persecuted them even untの trange cities. 12 Whereupon as I went to Damascus with anthority and commission from the chief priests, 13 at midday, 0 king, I saw in the way a light from heaven, abova the brightness of the sun. shining round about me and them which journeyed with me. It And when we were all fallen to the earth. I heard a voice speaking unto me, and saying in the Hebrew tongue, Saul, Saul, why persecutest thou me? It is hard for thee to kick against the pricks. 15 And I said, Who art thou, Lord? And he said, I am Jesus whom thon persecutest. 16 But rise, and stand upon thy feet: for I have appeared unto thee for this purpose, to make thee a minister and a witnoss both of these things which thou hast seen, and of those things in the which I vill appear unto thee; 17 delivering thee from the people, and from the Gentiles, unto whom now I send thee, 18 to open their eves, and to turn them from darkness to light, and from the power of Satan unto God, that they may receive forgiveness of sins, and inheritance among them which are sanctified by faith that is in me. 19 Whereupon, O king Agrippa,


 to do. Whichalso $I$ did in Jerasalem, and many
 of the saints $I$ in prisons shat up, the ${ }^{2}$ from ${ }^{3}$ the *chief
 ${ }^{5}$ priests ${ }^{1}$ anthority having received; and ${ }^{2}$ being ${ }^{\text {a pat }}$ "to ${ }^{\text {s death }}{ }^{\text {'they }}$
 I gave [my] vote against [them]. And in all the synagogues
 often punishing them, I compelled [them] to blaspheme. "Exceed-
 ingly 'and "being ${ }^{3}$ furious against them I persecuted [them] even as far as to
 foreign cities. During which also journeying to Da-
 naascus, with authority and a commission from the chief
 priests, at midday in the way I saw, 0 king,
 from heaven above the brightness of the sun ${ }^{3}$ shining ${ }^{\text {a }}$ round ${ }^{\text {s }}$ about
 ${ }^{6}$ me ${ }^{1}{ }^{1}{ }^{2}$ light and those with me journeying. And ail
 ${ }^{3}$ having ${ }^{\text {fallen }}{ }^{5}$ down ${ }^{\text {dof }}{ }^{2}$ us to the gronnd I heard a voice speaking
 to me and saying in the Hebrew language, Sanl, Saul,
 why me persectestet thou? [it is] hard for thee against goads to kick.

 Jesus whom thou persecutest: but rise up, and stand ou
 thy feet ; for, for this purpose I appeared to thee, to appoint
 thee an attendant and $a$ witness both of what thou didet see and in what
 I shall appear to thee, taking out thee from among the people and
 the nations, to whom now thee I send, to open ${ }^{\text {a ejes }}$
 ${ }^{\text {'their, }}$ that [they] may turn from darkness to light and the authority
 of Satan to God, that "may ${ }^{3}$ receive ${ }^{1}$ they remission of sins
 and inheritance among those that have been sanctified by faith that [is]
 in me. Whereupon, 0 king Agrippa, I was not disobedient
 to the heavenly vision; but to those in Damascus first
 and Jerusalem, ${ }^{\text {a }}$ to ${ }^{3}$ all ${ }^{\text {ªnd the region of Jndaa }}$
 and to the nations, declaring [to them] to repent and to turn
 to God, ${ }^{3}$ worthy ${ }^{\text {of }}{ }^{5}$ repentance ${ }^{2}$ works ${ }^{\text {d }}$ doing. On account of
 these things me the Jews having seized in the temple, at-
 tempted to kill. Aid therefore having obtained
 from God unto this day I have stood, bearing wit-
 ness both to small and to great, nothing else saying than what both
 the prophets ${ }^{3}$ said ${ }^{4}$ was ${ }^{8}$ about ${ }^{5}$ to ${ }^{7}$ happen ${ }^{\text {'and }}{ }^{2}$ Moses,
 whether ${ }^{2}$ shonld ${ }^{3}$ suffer ${ }^{\text {Christ }}$; whether [he] first through resurrec-
 tion of [the] dead ${ }^{5 l i g h t}{ }^{1}{ }^{19}{ }^{3}$ about ${ }^{3}$ to ${ }^{*}$ announce to the people and to the
 nations. And ${ }^{2}$ these ${ }^{3}$ things ${ }^{\text {a }}$ attering in his defence, Festus with
 loud voice said, Theu art mad, Paul; much ${ }^{3}$ thee 'learn-


 most noble Festus, but of truth and discreetness words
 I atter; for ${ }^{3}$ is ${ }^{\text {in informed }}{ }^{\text {s }}$ concerning ${ }^{4}$ these ${ }^{\text {'things }}{ }^{2}$ the ${ }^{2}$ king
 to whom also using beldness I speak. For hidden from

 ${ }^{\prime}$ in ${ }^{0}{ }^{a}$ 'corner ${ }^{3}$ has ${ }^{\text {b }}$ been ${ }^{9}$ done ${ }^{2}$ this. Believest thon, king
 Agrippa, the prophets? Iknow that thon belierest. and
 Agrippa to Paul said, In a little ${ }^{3}$ me ${ }^{1}$ thon ${ }^{2}$ persuadest
 a Christian to become. And Paul said, I would wish
 to God, both in a little and in much not only thon but also
 all those hearing me this day should become such



 also Bernice and those who sat with them, and having

I was not disobedient unto the heavenly vision: 20 but shewed first anto them of Damascus, and at Jera. salem, and thronghout all the coasts of Jn dæa, and then to the Gentiles, that they should repent and turn to God, and do works meet for repentance. 21 For these causes the Jews canght me in the temple, and went about to kill me. 22 Having therefore obtained help of God, I continue unto this day, witnessing both to small and great, saying none other things than those which the prophets and Moses did say shonld come: 23 that Christ should suffer, and that he should be the first that should rise from the dead, and chould shew light unto the people, and to the Gentiles. 24And as he thus spake for himself, Festus said with a loud voice, Paul, thou art beside thyself; much learning doth make thee mad. 25 But he said, I am net mad, most noble Festus; but speak forth the words of truth and soberness. 26 For the king knoweth of these things, before whom also I speak freely : for I am persuaded that none of these things are hidden from him; for this thing was not done in a corner. 27 King A grippa, believest thon the prophets? I know that thou believest. 28 Then Agrippa said unto Paul, Almost thou persuadest me to be a Christian. 29 And Pacl said. I would to God, that not only thon, bat also all that hear me this day, were both almost, and altogether such as I am, except these bonds. 30 And when he had thus speken, the king rose up, and the governor, and Bernice. and ther that sat with them: 31 and when they were gone






aside, they talked bebween themselves, saying. This man doeth nothing worthy of death or of bonds. 32 Then said Agrippa unto Festus, This man might have been set 25 liberty, if he had not appealed unto Cæsar.
XXVII. And when it was determined that we should sail into italy, they delivered Panl and certain other prisoners unto one ammed Julius, a eenturion of Augustns' band. 2 And entering into a ship of $A d r a-$ myttium, we launche meaning to sail by the coasts of isia; one Aristarchns, a Macedorian of Thessaloniea, being with us. 3 And the next lay we touched at Sidon. And Julius courteously entreated Paul, and gare him liberty to go unto his friends to refresh himself. 4 And when we ind launched from thence. we ailed under Coprus becanse the winds were contrary. 5 And when we had sailed over the sea of Cilicia and Pamphylia, we came to Myra, a city of Lycia. 6And there the centrurion found a ship of Alexandria sailing into Italy; and he put us therein. 7 And when we had sailed slowly many days, and scarce twere come over against Cnidus, the wind not suffering us, we sailed under Crete, over against Salmone; 3 and. hardly passing it, came runto a place which is called The fair havens; nigh whereunto was the city of Laser, 9 Now when mach time was spent, and when sailing was now dangerous, because the fast, was now already past, Pauladmonished them, $1^{\prime}$ and said unto them. Sirs, I perceive that this voyage will be with hurt and much damage, not only of
 withdrawn

 or ${ }^{3}$ death ${ }^{1}$ worthy or of bonds does this man.
 And Agrippa to Festus spid, ${ }^{4}$ Hare ${ }^{5}$ been ${ }^{6}$ let ${ }^{7}$ go ${ }^{3}$ might
 this ${ }^{2}$ man if he had not appealed to Cesar.
 But when it was decided that "should ${ }^{3}$ sail ${ }^{1}$ we to Italy
 they delivered up both Paul and certain other prisoners to a
 centurion, by name Julins, of the band of Augustus. ${ }^{2}$ Having ${ }^{3}$ gone ${ }^{\text {a }}$ on
 sboard 'and a ship of Adramyttium about to navigate the ${ }^{\text {a }}$ along
 ${ }^{3}$ Asia ${ }^{\text {pplaces }}$ we set sail, being with us Aristarchus
 a Macedonian of Thessaloniea. And the next [day] we landed at
 Sidon. And ${ }^{\text {b kindly }}{ }^{1}$ Julius ${ }^{\text {a Panl }}{ }^{2}{ }^{2}$ having ${ }^{3}$ treated

 sto ${ }^{\text {rececive. And thence setting sail we sailed nnder Cyprus }}$
 because the winds were contrary. And the sea
 along Cilicia and Pamphylia having sailed over we came
 to Myra of Lycia. And there ${ }^{3}$ having 'found ${ }^{1}$ the ${ }^{2}$ centurion
 a ship of Alexandria sailing to Italy he caused ${ }^{2}$ to ${ }^{3}$ enter
 rus into it. And for many days sailing slowly and
 hardly having eome over against Cnidus, ${ }^{\text {n not }}{ }^{\text {tsuffering }}$ sus
 ${ }^{\text {the }}{ }^{{ }^{2} \text { wind, we sailed under } \quad \text { Crete }}$ over against Salmone;
 and hardly coasting along it we came to a ${ }^{\text {place }}$ 'certain
 called Fair Havens, near which was a city of Lasea.
 And much time having passed and being already dangerous
 the voyage, becanse also the fast already had past.
 "exhorted 'Panal *saying sthem, Men, I perceive that with
 disaster and much loss not only of the cargo and of the


 b"A入xjox Alassa l: haféa Lasea Tra.

s $\pi$ ó $\lambda \iota s$ ì $\nu$ T.
 ship bnt also of our lives is abont to be the royage.
 But the centurion by the steersman and the ship-owner
 wes persuaded rather than by the things ${ }^{2}$ by ${ }^{3}$ Paul ${ }^{1}$ spoken.
 and ill-adapted the port being to winter
 in, the most counselled to set sail thence also,
 if by any means they might be able having arrived at Phornice
 winter [there], a port of Crete looking towards south-west
 and towards north-west. And ${ }^{4}$ blowing ${ }^{5}$ gently ${ }^{2}{ }^{2}{ }^{2}$ sonth ${ }^{3}$ wind, think-
 $\tilde{a} \sigma \sigma o \nu$ ing the purpose to have gained, having weighed [anchor] *close sby
 ${ }^{2}$ they ${ }^{3}$ coasted ${ }^{3}$ along $\quad$ crete. ${ }^{4}$ After ${ }^{2}$ not ${ }^{3}$ long ${ }^{1}$ but there came
 down it a ${ }^{2}$ wind ${ }^{2}$ tempestroous, called Euroclydon.


 [her] head to the wind, giving [her] up we weredriven along. ${ }^{\text {es }}$ Small 1 island
 ${ }^{2}$ but ${ }^{2}{ }^{\text {s ccertain }}{ }^{2}$ running ${ }^{3}$ under called Clauda ${ }^{2}$ hardly
 ${ }^{2}$ we were able masters to become of the boat; which having taken
 ap helps they used, undergirding the ship; ${ }^{\text {fearing }}$
 ${ }^{{ }^{2}}$ and lest into the quicksand they should fall, having lowered the gear

 on the next [day] ${ }^{3} a^{3}$ casting ${ }^{5}$ out [ ${ }^{6}$ of ${ }^{7}$ cargo ${ }^{1}$ they ${ }^{2}$ made,
 third [day] with [our] own hands the equipment of the ship we cast away.
 And neither sun nor stars appearing for many
 days, and ${ }^{3}$ tempest ${ }^{1}$ no ${ }^{2}$ snall lying on [us], henceforth was taken
 away all hope of our being saved. And ${ }^{3}$ a ${ }^{4}$ long ${ }^{\text {sabstinence }}$
 ${ }^{1}$ there ${ }^{2}$ being, then ${ }^{2}$ standing ${ }^{3}$ up ${ }^{2}$ Paul in their midst said,
 It behoved [yon] indeed, o men, having been obedient to me not to have
 set sail from Crete and to have gained this disaster and
the lading and ship. but also of our lives. 11 Nevertheless the centurion believed the master and the owner of the ship, more than those things which were spoken by Paul. 12 And because the h:ven was not commodious to winter in, the more part advised to depart thence also, if by any means they might attain to Phenice, and there to winter; which is an haven of Crete, and lieth toward the south west and north west. 13 And when the south wind blew softly, supposing that they had obtained their purpose, loosing thence, they sailed close by Crete. 14 But not long after there arose against it a tempestuous wind, called Euroclydon. 15 And when the ship was caught, and could not bear up into the wind, we let her drive. 16 And running under a certain island which is called Clauda, we bad much work to come by the boat: 17 which when they had taken ap, they used helps, undergirding the ship; and, fearing lest they should fall into the quicksands,strake sail, and so were driven. 18 And we being exceedingly tossed with a tempest, the next day they lightened the ship; 19 and the third day we cast out with our own hands the tackling of the ship. 20 And when neither sun nor stars in many days appeared, and no small tempest lay on $u s$, all hope that we should be saved was then taken away. 21 But after long abstinence Paul stood forth in the midst of them, and said, Sirs, ye should have hearkened unto me, and not have loosed from Crete, and to have gained this harm and loss.

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22 And now I exhort you to be of good cheer: for there shall be no loss of any man's life among you, but of the ship. 23 For there stood by me this night the angel of God, whose I am, and whom 1 serve, 24 saying, Fear not, Paul ; thou must be brought before Casar : and, lo, God hath given thee all them that sail with thee. 25 Wherefore, sirs, be of good cheer : for I believe God, that it shall be even as it was told me. 26 Howbeit we must be cast upon a certain island. 27 But when the fourteenth night was come, as we were driven up and down in Adria, about midnight the shipmen deemed that they drew near to some country; 28 and sounded, and found it twenty fathoms: and when they had gone a little further, they sounded again, and found it fifteen fathoms. 29 Then fearing lest we should have fallen upon rocks, they cast four anchors out of the stern, and wished for the day. 30 And as the shipmen were about to flee out of the ship, when they had let down the boat into the sea, under colour as though they would have cast anchors out of the foreship, 31 Paul said to the centarion and to the soldiers, Except these abide in the ship, ye cannot be saved. 32 Then the soldiers cut off the ropes of the boat, and let her fall off. 33 And while the day was coming on, Paul besought them all to take meat, saying, This day is the fourteenth day that ye have tarried and continued fasting, having taken nothing. 34 Wherefore I pray you to take some meat: for this is for your
 and now I exhort you to be of good cheer,
 for ${ }^{3}$ loss ${ }^{\text {of }}$ ' ${ }^{\text {Ciffe }}{ }^{1}$ not ${ }^{2}$ any shall be from among you, only of the

 of God, whose I am and whom I serve, saying, Fear uot, Paul;
 Cesar' thou must stand before; and lo "hab ${ }^{3}$ granted to ${ }^{5}$ thee ${ }^{2}$ God
 all those sailing with thee. Wherefore be of good cheor, men,
 for I believe God that thus it shall be according to the way
 it has been said tome. But on ${ }^{\text {issland }}{ }^{1}{ }^{2}{ }^{2}$ certain we must fall.
 And when the fourteenth night was come ${ }^{\text {being }}{ }^{3}$ driven about
 'we in the Adriatic, towards [the] middle of the night ${ }^{3}$ supposed
 ${ }^{1}$ the ${ }^{2}$ sailors ${ }^{6}$ neared ${ }^{\text {some }}{ }^{7}$ them ${ }^{\circ}{ }^{\text {ccountry, }}$ and having sounded
 they found ${ }^{2}$ fathoms ${ }^{1}$ twenty, and ${ }^{3}{ }^{3}{ }^{4}$ little ${ }^{1}$ having ${ }^{2}$ gone ${ }^{5}$ farther and again
 having sounded they found ${ }^{2}$ fathoms ${ }^{1}$ fifteen; and fearing
 lest on rocky places they should fall, out of [the] stern
 having cast ${ }^{2}$ anchors ${ }^{\text {Ifour }}$ they wished day to come.
 But the sailors seeking to fiee out of the ship, and
 having let down the boat into the sea, with pretext as from
 [the] prow being about ${ }^{\text {anchors }}{ }^{2}$ to ${ }^{\text {ceast }}{ }^{3}$ out, ${ }^{6}$ said ${ }^{6}$ Paul
 to the centurion and to the soldiers, Unloss those
 abide in the ship ye ${ }^{2}$ be ${ }^{3}$ saved ${ }^{\text {i }}$ cannot. Then the
 soldiers cut away the ropes of the boat and let
 her fall. And until ${ }^{2}$ was ${ }^{3}$ about ${ }^{1}$ day ${ }^{2}$ to ${ }^{\text {comene, }}$
 "exhorted ${ }^{6}$ Paul all to partake of food, saying,


 taking food ye continue, nothing having taken. Wherefore I ex-
 hort you to take food, for this for
${ }^{9} \tau \grave{\alpha} \nu \hat{\nu} \nu$ LITTIA.

${ }^{\mathrm{r}}$ тaútn $\mathfrak{T} \hat{n}$ ขuкti glttraw. v $\mu \dot{\eta} \pi \omega \mathrm{L} ; \mu \dot{\eta} \pi 0 \nu \mathrm{TTr} ; \mu \dot{\eta} \pi 0 \nu \mathrm{~A}$.
${ }^{8}$ ä $\gamma \gamma \in \lambda$ os placed after $\lambda a \tau \rho \in \dot{v} \omega$ LTTraw.

 LTTPA. e $\pi \rho \rho \sigma \lambda \alpha \mu \beta \alpha \nu \delta \mu \in \nu 0 \iota$ taking L. $\quad{ }^{f} \mu \epsilon \tau a \lambda a \beta \in i v$ to partake of GLTTTAW.
 your safety
is; for of no one of you
$\theta \rho i \xi{ }^{\text {bé }} \kappa^{11}$ a hair of
 the head shall fall. And having said these things and having taken
 a lonf he gave thanks to God before all, and having broken [it]
 began to eat. And of 'gond ${ }^{\text {a cheer }}{ }^{2}$ having ${ }^{3}$ become 'all also them-
 selves took food. And we were in the ship ${ }^{2}$ the

${ }^{1}$ all souls two handred [nnd] seventy six. and being satisfied
 with food they lightened the ship, casting out the wheat into the
 sea. And when ${ }^{3}$ day ${ }^{2}{ }^{2}{ }^{3}{ }^{3}$ was the land they did not recognize;
 but a ${ }^{2}$ bay ${ }^{\text {i certain they perceived having a shore, on which they }}$ $\lambda \varepsilon \dot{v} \sigma a \nu \tau o^{" 1}$ عi $\dot{1}$ purposed if they should be able to drive the ship; and the
 ${ }^{3}$ anchors ${ }^{1}$ having ${ }^{\text {cont }}{ }^{3}$ away they left in the sea, at the same time
 having loosened the bands of the ruders, and having hoisted the
 foresail to the wind they made for the shore. ${ }^{2}$ Having
 ${ }^{\text {sfallen }} \quad{ }^{1}$ and into a place where two seas met they ran aground the vessel;
 and the prow having stuck fast remained immovable, but the
 stern was broken by the violence of the waves. And of the
 soldiers [the] counsel was that the prisoners theyshould kill,
 lost anyone having swum out should escape. But the centurion
 desiring to save Paul hindered them of [their]
 purpose, and commanded those being able to swim, having
 oast [themselves] off first, on the land to go out; and the
 rest, some indeed on boards and others on some things from the $\pi \lambda$ oiov каi oüт ship; and thus it came to pass all were broughtsafely to the land.
 And having been saved then they knew that Melita the
 island is called. And the barbarians shewed no
 common philanthropy to us; for having kindled a fire they
health : for there shiail not an hair fall froma the head of any of 50 . 35 And when he had thus spoken, he tcok bread, and gave thanks; to God in presence of them all: and whea he had broken it, he liegan to eat. 36 Then were they all of grod cheer, and they also took some meat. 37 A nd ve were in all in the ship two hundred threescore and sixteen souls. 38 And when they had eat $\in$ enough, they lightened the ship, and cast ont the wheat into the sea. 39 And when it was day, they knew not the land: but they discovered a certain creek with a shore, into the which they were minded, if it wers possible, to thrust in the ship. 40 And when they had taken up the anchors, they committed themselves unto the sea, and loosed the rudder bands, and hoised up the mainsail to the wind, and made toward shore. 41 And falling into a place where two seas met, they ran the ship aground ; and the forepart stuck fast, and remained unmoreable, but the hinder pari was broken with the violence of the waves. 42 And the soldiers' counsel was to kill the prisoners, lest any of them should swim ont, and escape. 43 But the centurion, willing to save Panl, kept them from their purpose ; and commanded that they which could swim should cast themselves first into the sea, and get to land: 44 and the rest, some on boards, and some on broken pieces of the ship. And so it came to pass, that they escaped all safe to land.
XXVIII. And when they were escaped, then they knew that the island was called Melita. 2 And the barbarous people shewed us no little kindness : for they kindled a fire,

[^242]and recelved us every one，because of the pre－ sent rain，and because of the cold． 3 And when Paal had ga－ thered a bundle of sticks，and laid them on the fire，there came a viper out of the heat，and fastened on his hand． 4 And when the barbarians saw the venomous beast hang on his hand，they said among themselves，No doubt this man is a mur－ derer，whom，though he hath escaped the sea，yet vengeance suffereth not to live． 5 And he shook off the beast into the fire，and felt no harm． 6 How－ beit they looked when he should have swol－ len，or fallen down dead suddenly：but after they had looked a great while，and saw no harm come to him， they changed their minds，and said that he was a god． 7 In the same quarters were possessions of the chief man of the island， whose name was Pub－ lins；who received us， and lodged us three days courteously． 8 And it came to pass， that the father of Pub－ lius lay sick of a fever and of a bloody flux：to whom Paul entered in， and prayed，and laid his hands on him，and healed him． 9 So when this was done， others also，which had diseases in the islaud， came，and were healed： 10 who also honoured us with many hon－ ours；and when we departed，they laded us with such things as were necessary．

11 And after three months we departed in a ship of Alexandria， which had wintered in the isle，whose sign was Castor and Pol－ lux． 12 And landing at Syracuse，we tar－ ried there three days． 13 And from thence we fetched a compass，and came to Rhegium：and
$\varepsilon \lambda \alpha ́ \beta о \nu \tau о ~ \pi \alpha ́ \nu т \alpha \varsigma ~ \grave{j} \mu \tilde{\alpha} \varsigma$ ，$\delta \iota \dot{\alpha}$
 received all of us，because of the rain that was present and
 because of the cold．And＂having ${ }^{3}$ gathered ${ }^{1}$ Paul ${ }^{6}$ of ${ }^{7}$ sticks
 ＊a ${ }^{\text {b}}$ quantity，and having laid［them］on the fire a viper out of the
 heat having come wound about hishand．And when ${ }^{3}$ saw

 they said to one another，By all means a nurderer is ${ }_{\text {m man }}$
 ${ }^{2}$ this，whom having been saved from the sea justice ${ }^{3}$ to ${ }^{\text {Ilive }}{ }^{2}$ not
 ${ }^{1}$ permitted．He indeed then having shaken off the beast into the fire
 suffered no injury．But they were expecting him to be about
 to become inflamed or to fall down suddenly dead．But for a long time
 they expecting and seeing nothing amiss to him
 happening，changing their opinion said a god he was．
 Now in the［parts］about that place were lands
 belonging to the chief of the island，by name Publius，who having
 received us three days in a friendly way lodged［us］．
 And it happened the father of Publius ${ }^{\text {fefers }}{ }^{5}$ sand ${ }^{6}$ dysen－
 tery＂oppressed ${ }^{3}$ with ${ }^{\text {la }}$ lay，to whom Paul having on－
 tcred and having prayed，having laid on［＂his］${ }^{3}$ hands ${ }^{1}$ him cured
 him．This therefore having taken place also the rest who had
 infirmities in the islaud came and were healed：
 who also with many honours honoured us，and on setting sail غ $\pi \pi^{\dot{\varepsilon} \theta \varepsilon \nu \tau о ~} \quad \tau \grave{\alpha} \quad \pi \rho o ̀ s ~{ }^{\circ} \tau \grave{\eta} \nu \chi \rho \varepsilon \varepsilon^{\prime} \alpha \nu . "$ they laid on［us］the things for［our］need．
 Aud after three months we sailed in a ship which had
 wintered in the island，an Alexandrian，with an ensign［the］Dioscuri．
 And having been bronght to at Syracuse we remained zaays
 three．Whence having gone round we arrived at Rheginm；and

[^243]
after one day, thaving ${ }^{\text {b }}$ come ${ }^{6}$ on ${ }^{4}{ }^{2}{ }^{2}$ south ${ }^{3}$ wind, on the second day
 we came to Pateoli; where having found brethren we were


 Rome we came. And thence the brethren having heard
 the things concerning us came out to meet us as far a:
 [the] market-place of Appins and Three Taverns; whom ${ }^{2}$ seeing ${ }^{\text {'Paui, }}$

having given thanks to God he took courage.
 And when we came to Rome the centarion de-
 livered the prisoners to the commander of the camp, bat Paul
 was allowed to remain by himself, with the ${ }^{2}$ who ${ }^{3}$ kept ${ }^{4}$ him
 'soldier. And it came to pass after 'days 'three *called ${ }^{\text {ston }}$
 gether ${ }^{3}$ Paui those who were ${ }^{3}$ of the 'Jews 'chief "oncs.
 And "having ${ }^{3}$ come ${ }^{\text {atogether }}$ 'they he said to them, Men
 brethren, I ${ }^{3}$ nothing sagainst 'having ${ }^{2}$ done the people or the
 ${ }^{2}$ customs ${ }^{1}$ ancestral a prisoner from Jerusalem was delivered
 into the hands of the Romans, who haring examined me
 wished to let [me] go, because not one eanse of death
 was there in me. But ${ }^{3}$ inpeaking sagainst [ ${ }^{6}$ it] ] the ${ }^{\text {thew }}$
 I was compelled to appeal to Cæsar, not as emy 'nation
 ${ }^{1}$ having ${ }^{2}$ anything ${ }^{3}$ to ${ }^{\text {a lay }}{ }^{\text {a against. For this }}$ "therefore ${ }^{\text {c }}$ canse

I called for you to see and to speak to [you]; for on account of
 the hope of Israel this chain I have arcound [me].
 And they to him said, We neither letiers concerning
 thee received from Judea, nor haring arrived any one
 of the brethren reported or said anything "concerning ${ }^{3}$ thee
 tevil. But we think well from thee to hear what thou thinkest,
after one cay the sonth wind blew, and we came the next day to Pntecli: 14 where we found brethren, and weredesired to tarry witn them seven days: and so we went toward Rome. 15 And from thence, when the brethren heard of us, they came to meet us as far as Appii forum, and The three taverne: whom when Paul saw, he thanked God, sind took courage.

16 And when we came to Rome, the centurion delivered the prisoners to the captain of the guard : but Paui was suffered to dwell by himself with a soldier that kept him. 17 And it cainc to pass, that after three dars Paul called the chiet of the Jews together: and when they were come together.hesain unt them, Men und brethres, though I hare committed nothingagainst the people, or ciastoms of our fathers, yet was I duivered prisoner from Jerusaiem into the hands of the Romane. 18 Who, when they had examined me, would have let $m \in$ go, because there was mo canse of deathin me. 19 But whin the Jcws spake against it, I was constrained to appeal unto Casar ; not that I had ought to aecuse my nation of. 20 For this cause therefcre have 1 called for you, to sce you, and to speak with you: because that for the hope of Israei I am bound with this chain. 21 And thes said unto hiw, We neither received letters out of Judwa ooncerning thee, neither any of the brethren that came shewed or spake any harm of thee. 22 But we desire to hear of thee

[^244]for as concerning this sect, we know that every where it is spoken aganst. 23 and when they had appointed him a day, there came many to him into his lodging; to whom he expounded and testified the kingdom of God, persuar:ing them coneerning Jesus, both ont of the law of Moses, and out of the prophets, from morning till evening. 24 And some believed the things which were spoken, and some believed not. 25 And when they agreed not among themselves, they departed, after that Paul had spoken on ${ }^{\circ}$ word, Well spake the Holy Ghost by Esaias the prophet into our fathers, 26 say ing, (fo unto this peopie, and say, Hearing ye shall hear, and shall not understand ; and sceing ye shall see, and not perceive: 27 for the heart of this people is waxed gross, and their ears are dall of hearing, and thoir eyes have they clo ed; lest they shonid see with their eyes, and hear with their enrs. and understand with their heart, ann sionuld be converted, an 1 I shonid heal them. -s Be it known therefore unto you, that the salvation of Got is sent minto the Geutiles, and that they will hear it. an And when he had said these words, the Jews departed, and had great reasoning among themselves.

30 And Patll dwelt two whole years in his own hired house, and received all that eame in unto him, 31 preaching the kingdom of God, and teaching those thinge which concern tha Lord Jesus Christ, with all confidence, no man forbidding him.
 for indeed as concerning this seet known it is to us
 that everywhere it is spoken against. And having appointed him a day
 came to him to the lodging many, to whom he expounded,
 fully testifying the kingdom of God, and persuading them
 the things concerning Jesus, both from the law of Moses
 and the prophets, from morning to evening. And some
 indeed were persuaded of the things spoken, but some disbelieved.
 And disagreeing with one another they departed; ${ }^{2}$ having
 ${ }^{3}$ spoken 'Paul ${ }^{3}$ word ${ }^{\text {onne, Well the Spirit the Holy }}$
 spoke by Esaias the prophet to ${ }^{2}$ fathers

 say, In hearing ye shall hear, and in no wise understand, and seeing
 ye shall see, and in no wise pereeive. For has grown fat the heart
 of this people, and with the ears heavily they have heard, and
 their eyes they have closed, lest they should see with the
 eyes, and with the ears they should hear, and with the heart
 thes should understand, and ehonld be converted, and I should heal them.
 Known therefore be it to you, that to the nations is sent
 the salration of God; and they will hear. And these things



'themselves "disenssion.
 And "abode
${ }^{\text {TPaul }}$ two "years 'whole in his own hired
 house, and welcomed all who eame in to
 him, proelaiming the kingdom of God, and teaching
 the things concerning the Lord Jesus Christ, with all

freedom unhinderedly.

[^245]
#  <br> ${ }^{3}$ OF ${ }^{4}$ PaUL ${ }^{5}$ THE <br> ${ }^{5}$ APOSTLE <br> ${ }^{1}$ THE ${ }^{7} \mathrm{TO}$ [ ${ }^{2} \mathrm{THE}$ ] <br> ЕПIミTO $\Lambda$ H. $^{\prime \prime}$ <br> ${ }^{2}$ EPISTLE. 


Paul, bondman of Jesus Christ, a called apostle, sepa-
 rated to glad tidings of God, which he before promised through

 'his, who came of [the] seed of Darid according to

fiesh, who was marked out Son of God in power, according to [the]
 Spirit of holiness, by resurrection of [the] dead- Jesus Christ
 our Lord; by whom we received grace sud apostleship
 unto obedience of faith among all the uations, in behaif of
 his name, among whom are also ye, called of Jesus
 Christ: to all those who are in Rome beloved of God,
 culled saints: grace to you and peace from God our Father каі киріоv 'І $\eta \sigma o \tilde{v}$ хрıбтой.
and Lord Jesus Christ.
 First, Ithank my God through Jesus Christ
 for all you, that your faith is announced in
 ${ }^{2}$ whole ${ }^{\text {the }}$ wherld; for ${ }^{*}$ witness ${ }^{3}$ my ${ }^{2}$ is ${ }^{2}$ God, whom I serve
 in my spirit in the gladtidings of his Son, how
 unceasingly mention of you 1 make, always at
 my prayers beseeching, if by any means now at length $I$ shall be prospered
 by the will of God to come to you. For Ilong
 to see you, that some ${ }^{3}$ I ${ }^{4}$ may ${ }^{\text {simpart }}{ }^{2}{ }^{2}$ gift ${ }^{\text {to }}$ ' ${ }^{\text {y }}$ you ${ }^{1}$ spiritual,
 to the [end] "be ${ }^{\text {3establishcd ye, }}$ ye that is, to be comforted

PAUL, a servant of Jesus Christ, called to be an apostle, separated unto the go-pel of God, 2 (which he had promised afore by h:s prophets in the boly scriptures,) 3 concerning his Son Jesns Christ our Lord, which was made of the seed of David according to the fiesh; 4 and ieclared to be the Sol of God with power, ficcording to the spirit of holiness, by the resurrection from the dead : 5 by whom we bave received grace and apostleship, for obedience to the faith among all nations, for his name: 6 amoug whom are ye also the called of Jesus Christ: 7 to all that be in Rome, beloved of God, called to be saints: Grace to rou and perace from Gad our Father, and the Lord さerus Christ.
ofirst, I thank my God through Jesus Christ for you all, that your faith is spoken of throughout the whole world. 9 For God is my witness, whom I serve with my spirit in the gospel of his Son, that without ceasing I make mer:tion of you always in my prayers; 10 making request, if by irLy means now at length I might have a pro-perous journey by the will of God to come unto yon. 11 For J long to see you, that I may impart unto you some spiritual gift, to the end ye may be $\epsilon$ tablished; 12 that is, that I may be comforted together with

 $\Delta a v i \delta \in W$ d $\pi \epsilon \rho i$ litiraw. e $\epsilon i \pi \omega s$ ltra. f $\sigma \nu \nu$ TA.
you by the mutual faith both of you and me. 13 Now I would not have you ignorsnt, brethren, that oftentimes I purposed to come unto you, (but was let hitherto, that I might have some fruitamong you also, even as among other Gentiles. 14 I am debtor botis to the Greeks, and to the Barbarians; both to the wise, and to the unwise. 15 So, as much as in me is, I am ready to preach the gospel to you that are at Rome also. 16 For I am not ashamed of the gospel of Christ: for it is the power of God unto salvation to every one that believeth; to the Jew first, and aiso to the Greek. 17 For therein is the righteousness of God revealed from faith to faith : as it is written, The just shall live by faith.

13 For the wrath of Goul is revealed from heaven against all angodinizess and mnrighteousness of men. who hold the truth in unrighteousness; 19 because that which may be known of Gor is manifest in them; for God hath shewed it nuto them. 20 For the invisible things of him from the creation of the world are clearly seen, being understood by the things that are made, even his eternal power and Godhead; so that they are withont excuse: 21 becan-e that, when they knew God, they glorified him not as God, neither were thankful: but became vain in their imaginations, sad their foolish heart was darkeued. 22 Professing themselves to be wise, they became fools, 23 nad changed the glory of the oncorruptibie God into an inage made like to corruptible man, and t. birds, and fourfooted beasts, and creeping things. 24 Wherefore God also gave tiom up to uncleanness through the lusts of their own hearts, to
 together among you, through the ${ }^{2}$ in ${ }^{3}$ one ${ }^{*}$ another ${ }^{1}$ faith, both yours
 and mine. But $I$ do not wish you to be ignorant, brethren, that many
 times Iproposed tocome to you, and was hindered until the
 present, that ${ }^{2}$ fruit ${ }^{1}$ some I might have also among you, according as
 also among the other nations. Both to Greeks and barbarians,
 both to wise and nnintelligent, a debtor Iam: so as to me
 [there is] readiness ${ }^{3}$ also ${ }^{4}$ to ${ }^{3}$ you ${ }^{5}$ who $\left[7\right.$ are] ${ }^{\text {s }}$ in ${ }^{9}$ Rome ${ }^{1}$ to ${ }^{2}$ announce
 the glad tidings. For I' am not ashamed of the glad tidings of the
 Christ: for power of God it is unto salvation to every one that
 believe3, both to Jew first and to Greek: ${ }^{2}$ righteonsness
 for of God in it is revealed by faith to faith;
 according as it has been written, But the just by faith shall live.
 For there is reveale:l wrath of God from heaven npon all
 ungodliness and uurighteousness of men who the truth in
 unrighteousness hold. Because that which is known of God
 manifest ${ }^{\text {tis }}$ among them, for God to them mauifested [it];
 for the invisible things of him from creation of [the] world by the
 things made being understood are perceived, both ${ }^{2}$ eternal ${ }^{\text {'his }}$ power
 and divinity; for ${ }^{2}$ to ${ }^{3}$ be ${ }^{1}$ them withont excuse. Because
 having known God, not as God they glorified [him] or were thank-
 ful; but became vain in their reasonings, and
 was darkened the ${ }^{4}$ without ${ }^{\text {s understanding }}{ }^{2}$ of ${ }^{3}$ them ${ }^{\text {'heart : }}$ professing
 to be wi.e they became fools, and changed the glory of the
 incorraptible God into a likeness of an image of corruptible man
 and of birds and quadrupeds and creeping things. Wherefore also
 ${ }^{2}$ gave tap ${ }^{3}$ them ${ }^{1}$ God in the desires of their hearts
 to uncleanness, ${ }^{3}$ to ${ }^{\text {b }}$ be ${ }^{\text {s }}$ dishonoured ${ }^{1}$ their ${ }^{\text {² }}$ adies between

[^246] themselves: who changed the trath of God into
 falsehood, and reverenced and served the created thing
 beyond him who created [it], who is blessed to the age..
 Amen. For this reason ${ }^{2}$ gave tup ${ }^{3}$ them ${ }^{1}$ God to passions
 of diskonour, ${ }^{2}$ both ${ }^{\text {for }}$ 'females ${ }^{3}$ their changed the natural
 use into that contrary to nature; and in like manner also the males
 baringleft the natural nse of the female, were inflamed in
 their lust towards one another, males with males
 ${ }^{3_{s h a m e}}{ }^{2}$ working ${ }^{2}$ out, and the recompense which was fit
 of their error in themselves receiving.

And
 according as they did not approve ${ }^{3}$ God ${ }^{1}$ to ${ }^{2}$ have in [their' knowledge,
 ${ }^{2}$ gave *ap ${ }^{3}$ them ${ }^{2}$ God to an unapproving mind, to do things not
 fitting;
being filled with all unrighteousness, fornication,
 wickedness, coretousness, malice; full of enry, murder, strife,
 guile, eril dispositions; whisperers, slanderers: hateful to God,
 insolent, prond, vaunting, inventors of eril things,
 to parents disobedient. , without understanding, perficios, without
 natural affection, implacable, unmerciful; who the
 righteous judgment of God having known, that thooe such things
 doing worthy of death are, not only ${ }^{\text {them }}$ 'practise,
 but nlso are consenting to those that do [them].
 Wherefore inexcusable thon art, o man, every one who judgest,
 for in that in which thou judgest the other, thyself thou condemnest :
 for the same things thou doest who judgest. "We ${ }^{\text {k know }}$ 'but that the
 judgment of God is according to trath upon those that such things
 do. And reckonest thou this, 0 man, who judgest
 those that such things do, and practisest them [thyself], that
dishonour their own bodies between themselves: 25 who changed the truth of God into a lie, and worshipped and served the creature more than the Creator, who is blessed for ever. Amen. 26 For this cause God gave them up unto vile affections: for even their women did change the natural use into that which is against nature: 27 and likewise also the men, leaving the natural use of the woman, burned in their lnst one toward another ; men with men working that which is nnseemly, and receiving in themselves that recompence of their error which was meet. 28 And even as they did not like to retain God in their knowledge, God gave them over to a reprobate mind. to dothose things which are not convenient; 29 being filled with all unrighteousness, fornication, wickedness, coretonsness, maliciourness; full of enry, murder, debate, deceit, malignity; whisperers, 30 backbiters, haters of God, despiteful, proud, boasters, inventors of evil things, disobedient to parents, 31 without understanding, covenantbreakers, without natural affection, implacable, unmerciful: 32 who knowing the judgment of God, that they which commit such things are worthy of death, not only do the same, but have pleasure in them that do them.
II. Therefore thou art inexcusable, 0 man, whosoever thou art that judgest: for wherein thou judgest another, thou condemnest thyself ; for thou that judgest doest the same things. 2 But we are sure that the judgment of God is according to trath against them which commit such things. 3 And thinkest thon this, $O$ man, that judgest them which do such things, and doest the same, that thou

- av̇тoís LTTTA.
p Sè L.
q äpgeves ELTRAW.


${ }^{t}$ - mopvєía GLTTrAW.

shalt escape the juigment of God? 4 or despisest thou the riches of his goodaess and forbearance and longsuffering; not knowing that the goodness of God leadeth thee to repentance? ${ }^{5}$ But after thy hardness and impenitent heart treasurest upunto thyself wrath against the day of wrath and revelation of the righteous judgment of God; 6 who will render to every man according to his deeds : 7 to them who by patient continuance in well doing seek for glory and honour and immorthlity, eternal life: 8 but unto them that are contentious, and do not obes the truth, but obey unrighteousness, indignation andwrath, 9 tribulation and anguish, upon every soul of man that doeth evil, of the Jew first, and also of the Gentile; 10 but giory, honour, and peace, to every man that worketh good, to the Jew first, and also to the Gentile: 11 for there is no respect of persons with God. 12 For as many as have sinned without law shall also perish without law: and as many as have sinned in the law chall be judged by the law; 13 (for not the hearers of the law are just before God, but the doers of the law shall be justified. 14 For when the Gentiles, which have not the law, do by nature the things eontained in the law, these, having not the law, are a law unto themselves: 15 which shew the work of the law written in their hearts, their conscience also bearing witness, and their thoughts the mean while accusing or clse exunsing one another ;) 16 in the day when God shall judge the secrets of men by Jesus Christ according to my gospel.

17 Behold, thou art called a Jew, and restest in the law, and
 thon shalt escape the judgment of God? or the riches of the kind-
 ness of him and the forbearance and the long-suffering despisest
 thou, not knowing that the kindness of God to repentance thee
 lends? but according to thy hardness and impenitent
 heart treasurest up to thyself wrath in a day of wrath and re-
 velation of righteous judgment of God, who will render to each
 according to his works: to those that with enduranee in ${ }^{2}$ work
 Igood, glory and honour and incorruptibility are seeking- life
 eternal. But to those of contention, and whodisobey the
 truth, but obey unrighteousness- indignation and wrath,
 tribulation and strait, on every soul of man that
 works out evil, both of Jew first and of Greek;
 butglory and honour and peace to everyone that works
 good, both to Jew first, and to Greek: for there is not
 respect of persons with God. For as many as without law sinned,
 without law allso shall perish; and as many as in law sinned, by
 law shall be judged, (for not the hearers of the law [are] just
 with God, but the doers. of the law shall be justified.

 of the law practise, these, law not having, to themselves are
 alaw; who shew the work of the law writtcn
 in their hearts, ${ }^{3}$ bearing ${ }^{\text {a }}$ wituess ${ }^{\text {ºwhith }}{ }^{1}$ their ${ }^{2}$ con-
 science, and between one another the reasonings accusing
 or also defending; ; in a day when ${ }^{2}$ shall ${ }^{3}$ judge ${ }^{2}$ God
 the secrets of men, according to my glad tidings, by
 Jesus Christ.

$y-\mu \grave{\nu} \nu$ LTTT. LITrAW.

 $-\tau \hat{\varphi}[\mathrm{L}] \mathrm{Tr} . \quad$ d $\quad \operatorname{loL} \omega \sigma \iota \nu$ LTTra. e $\sigma v \nu-\mathrm{T}$. f $\dot{\eta}$ in which La
 law, and boastest in God, and knowest the will, and
 approrest the things that are more excellent, being instracted out of the

law; and art persuaded [that] thyself a guide art of [the] blind,
 a light of those in darkness, an instructor of [the] foolish, a teacher of infants, having the form of knowledge and of the truth
 in the law: thou then that teachest another, thyself ${ }^{3}$ not ${ }^{\text {a }}$ dost
 ${ }^{\text {a }}$ thon teach? thou that proclaimest not to steal, dost thou steal? thon that $\lambda \varepsilon ́ \gamma \omega \nu \quad \mu \dot{\eta} \quad \mu о \iota \chi \varepsilon \dot{\varepsilon} \varepsilon \nu, \quad \mu о \iota \chi \varepsilon \dot{\prime} \varepsilon \iota$; sayest not to commit adaltery, dost thou commit adaltery? thou that
 abhorrest idols, dost thou commit sacrilege? thon who in
 law boastest, through the transgression of the law

 phemed among the nations, according as it has been written. ${ }^{2}$ Circum-
 cision $s_{\text {indeed }}$ for profits if [the] law thou doest ; but if
 a transgressor of law thou art, thy circumeision uncircumcision has become.
 If therefore the uncircumcision the requirements of the law keep,



 thee who with letter and circumcision [art] a transgressor of law?
 For not he that [is one] outwardly' ${ }_{2} a^{3}$ Jew ${ }^{1}$ is, nelther

 hiddenly 2 Jew [is one]; and circumcision [is] of heart, in spi-
 rit, not in letter ; of whom the praise [is] not of men, ${ }^{m} \dot{\alpha} \lambda \lambda^{\prime \prime \prime} \varepsilon \kappa \kappa \tau о \tilde{v} \theta \varepsilon o \tilde{v}$.
but of God.
 What then [is] the superiority of the Jew? or what the profit
 of the circumcision? Much in every way: ${ }^{\text {first }}$


makest thy boast of God, 18 and knowest his will, and approvest the things that are more excellent, being instructed out of the law; 19 and art confident that thou thyself art a guide of the blind, a light of them which are iu darkness, 20 an instructor of the foolish, a teacher of babes, which hast the form of knowledge and of the truth in the law. 21 Thou therefore which teachest another, teachest thou not thyself? thou that preachest a man should not steal, dost thou steal? 22 thon that sayest a man should not commit adultery, dost thou commit adultery? thon that abhorrest idols, dost thou commitsacrilege? 23 thou that makest thy boast of the law, through breaking the law dishonourest thon God? 24 For the name of God is blasphemed among the Gentiles through you, as it is written. 25 For circumcision verily profiteth, if thou keep the law but if thou be a breaker of the law, thy circumcision is madeuncircameision. 26 Therefore if the uncircumcision keep the righteousness of the law, shall not his uncircumcision be counted for circumcision? 27 And shall not oncircumcision which is by nature, if it fulfil the law, judge thee, who by the letter and circumcision dost transgress the law? 28 For he is not a Jew, which is one outwardly; neither is that circumeision, which is outward in the flesh : 29 but he is a Jew, which is one inwardly; and circumcision is that of the heart, in the spirit, and not in the letter; whose praise is not of men, but of God.
III. What adrantage then hath the Jew? or what profit is there of circumcision? 2 Much every way : chiefly, because that unto them were committed the orscles
of God. 3 For what if some did not believe? shall their unbelief make the faith of God without effect? 4 God forbid: yea, let God be true, but every man a liar ; as it is written, That thou mightest be jnstified in thy sayings, and mightest overcome when thou art judged. 5 But if our unrighteousness commend the righteonsncss of God, what shall we say? Is God unrighteous who taketh vengeance? (I speak as a man) 6 God forbid: for then how shall God judge the world? 7 For if the truth of God hath more abounded through my lie unto his glory; why yet am 1 also judged as a sinner? 8 And not rather, (as we be slanderously reported, and as some affirm that we say,) Let us do evil, that good may come? whose damnation is just.
9 What then? are we better than they? No, in no wise: for we have before proved both Jews and Gentiles, that they are all under sin; 10 as it is written, There is none righteous, no, not one: 11 there is nonc that understandeth, there is none that seeketh after God. 12 They are all gone out of the way, they are together become unprofitable; there is none that doeth good, no, not one. 13 Their throat is an open sepulchre; with their tongues they have used deceit; the poison of asps is under their lips: 14 whose mouth is full of cursing and bitterness: 15 their feet are swift to shed blood: 16 destruction and misery are in their ways: 17 and the way of peace hare they not known: 18 there is no fear of God bcfore their eyes. 19 Now we know that what things soever the law saith, it saith to them who are under thelaw: that every mouth may be stopped, and all the world may becoine guilty before God.
 ${ }^{\text {shall }}$ 'make ${ }^{\circ}$ of ${ }^{\text {n no }}{ }^{10}$ effect ? may it not be ! but let be ${ }^{2}$ 'God true,
 and every mau false, according as it has been written, That
 thou shouldest be justified in thy words, and overcome in
 thy being judged. But if our uarighteousness "God's ${ }^{3}$ righteousness 'com-
 mend, what shall we say? [is] 'unrighteous 'God who inficts
 wrath? According to man I speak. May it not be! since how
 shall ${ }^{2}$ judge ${ }^{1}$ God the world? ${ }^{2}$ If for the trath of God
 in mylie abounded to hisglory, why yet


 injuriously charged and according as "affirm 'some [that] we say,
 Let us practise evil things that ${ }^{3}$ may ${ }^{\text {acome }}$ 'good things? whose judgment

${ }^{2}$ just ${ }^{1}$ is.
 What then? are wo better? not at all: for we before charged
 both Jews and Greeks all ${ }^{\text {an under }}{ }^{\text {sin }}$ [ ${ }^{1}$ with] ${ }^{\text {hb being: }}$
 according as it has been written, There is not a righteous one, not even
 one: there is not [one] that understands, there is not [one] that seeks after
 God. All did go out of the way, together they became unprofit-
 able; there is not [one] practising kindness, there is not so much as
 one; ${ }^{3}$ sepulchre 'an ${ }^{2}$ opened [is] their throat, with ${ }^{2}$ tongues $\alpha \dot{v} \tau \tilde{\omega} \nu \quad \dot{\varepsilon} \delta o \lambda \iota o v ̃ \sigma a \nu{ }^{\circ}$ iòs $\dot{\alpha} \sigma \pi i ́ \delta \omega \nu \quad \dot{v} \pi \dot{o} \quad \tau \dot{\alpha}-\chi \varepsilon i \lambda \eta$.à̀ $\tau \tilde{\omega} \nu^{*}$ ${ }^{1}$ their they used deceit : poison of asps [is] under their lips:
 of whom the mouth of carsing and of bitterness is full; swift

 in their ways; and a way of peace they did not know:
 there is no fear of God before their eyes.
19 Oй $\delta \alpha \mu \varepsilon \nu$. $\delta \varepsilon$ ö öт Now we know that whatsoever the law says, to those in the law
 it speaks, that every mouth may be stopped, and under judgment be
 all the world to God. Wherefore by works of law ${ }^{2}$ not ${ }^{1}$ shall be

- каөámєр ттг.

piィкク́бєєs shalt overcome т.

$v+\dot{\circ}$ (read that practises) T .
${ }^{w}+[a \dot{v} \tau \hat{\omega} \nu]($ read their mouth) L.
 justified any flesh before him; for through law [is] know(lit. all) $\gamma \nu \omega \sigma \iota \varsigma \dot{a} \mu a \rho \tau i a s$. ledge of sin.
 But now apart from law righteousness of God has been manifested,
 being borne witness to by the law and the prophets: ${ }^{2}$ right-
 eousness 'even of God through faith of Jesus Christ, towards all
 and upon all those that believe: for there is no difference:
 for all sinned and comeshort of the glory of God;
 being justified gratuitonsly by his grace, through the re-
 demption which [is] in Christ Jesus; whom ${ }^{2}$ set ${ }^{3}$ forth 'God
 a mercy seat through faith in his blood, for a shew-
 ing forth of his righteousness, in respect of the passing by the $\pi \rho о у \varepsilon \gamma о \nu о ́ \tau \omega \nu \quad \dot{\alpha} \mu \alpha \rho \tau \eta \mu \dot{\alpha} \tau \omega \nu 26$ ह่ข $\tau \tilde{\eta}$ ảข $\nu \chi \tilde{p}$ тог ${ }^{2}$ that ${ }^{3}$ had ${ }^{*}$ before ${ }^{5}$ taken ${ }^{\text {oplace }}{ }^{1}$ sins in the forbearance
 of God; for [the] shewing forth of his righteousness in the present
 time, for his being just and justifying him that [is] of [the]

faith of Jesue. Where then [is] the boasting? It was excluded.
 Through what law? of works? No, but through a law
 of faith. ${ }^{2} \mathrm{We}{ }^{3}$ reckon ${ }^{1}$ therefore ${ }^{9}$ by ${ }^{10}$ faith ${ }^{6}$ to ${ }^{7}$ be ${ }^{8}$ justified ${ }^{4} \mathrm{a}$ man
 apart from works of law. Of Jews [is he] the God only?
 and not also of Gentiles? Yea, also of Gentiles: since indeed one
 God [it is] who will justify [the] circumcision by faith, and
 uncircumcision through faith. ${ }^{5}$ Law ${ }^{3}$ then ${ }^{\text {' }} \mathrm{do}{ }^{2}$ we ${ }^{4}$ make of no
 effect throngh faith? May it not bel but ${ }^{\text {s law }}{ }^{1}$ we ${ }^{2}$ establish.
 What then shall wesay Abraham our father has found
 according to flesh? For if Abraham by works was justified, be has
 ground of boasting, but not towards God. For what ${ }^{2}$ the ${ }^{\text {s ccripture }}$
 ${ }^{1}$ says? And ${ }^{2}$ believed ${ }^{1}$ Abraham God, and it was reckoned to him

20 Ther fore by the doeds of the law there shall no flesh be jnstified in his sight : for by the law is the knowledge of sin .
21 But now the righteousness of God without the law is manifested, being witnessed by the law and the prophets; 22 even the righteonsness of God which is by faith of Jesus Cbrist unto all and upon all them that believe: for there is no difference: 23 for all have sinned, and comeshort of theglory of God ; 24 being justified freely by his grace through the redemption that isin Christ Jesus: 25 whom God hath set forth to be a propitiation through faith in his blood, to declare his righteousness for the remission of sins that are past, through the forbearance of God; 26 to declare, $I$ say, at this time his righteonsness: the might be just, and the justifier of him which believeth in Jesus. 27 Where is boasting then? It is excluded. By what law? of works? Nay: but by the law of faith. 28 Therefore we conclude that a mau is justified by faith without the deeds of the law. 29 Is he the God of the Jews only? is he not also of the Gentiles ? Yes, of the Gentiles also: 30 seeing it is one God, whieb shall justify the circumcision by faith, and uneircumcision through faith. 31 Do we then make void the law through faith? God forbid: yea, we establish the law.
IV. What shall wo say then that Abraham our father, as pertaining to the flesh, hath found ? 2 For if Abraham were justified by works, he hath whereof to glory ; but not before God. 3 For what saith the scripture? Abraham believed God, and it was connted unto him for righteousness. 4 Now to him that worketh is the

[^247]reward not reckoned of grace, but of debt. 5 But to him that worketh not, but believeth on him that justifieth the ungodly, his faith is counted for righteousness. 6 Even as David also describeth the blessedness of the man, unto whom God imputeth righteousness withont works, 7 saying, Blessed are they whose iniquities are forgiven, and whose sins are covered. 8 Blessed is the man to whom the Lord will not impute $\sin$.
9 Cometh this blessedness then upon the circumcision only, or upon the uncircumcision also? for we say that faith was reckoned to Abraham for righteousuess. 10 How was it then reckoned? when he was in circumaision, or in uncircumcision? Not in circumcision, but in uncireumcision.11And he received the sign of circumcision, a seal of the righteousness of the faith which he had yet being uncircumcised: that he might be the father of all them that beliere, though they be not circumcised; that righteousness might be imputed unto them also: 12 and the father of circumcision to them who are not of the circumcision only, but who also walk in the steps of that faith of our father Abraham, which he had being yet uncircumcised.
13 For the promise, that he should be the heir of the world, was not to Abraham, or to his seed, through the law, but through the righteousness of faith. 14 For if they which are of the law be heirs, faith is made void, and the promise made of none effect: 15 becanse the law worketh wrath: for where no law is, there is no transgression. 16 Therefore it is of faith, that it might be by grace; to the end the promise might be sure to all the seed; not to that only which is of the
 for righteousness. Now to him that works the reward is not reckoned
 according to grace, bat according to debt: but to him that
 does not work, but believes on him that justifies the un-
 godly, ${ }^{\text {is }}{ }^{4}$ reckoned ${ }^{\text {this }}{ }^{\text { }}$ faith for righteonsness. Even as
 also David declares the blessedness of the man to whom God
 reckons righteousness apart from works: Blessed [they] of whom
 are forgiven the lawlessnesses, and of whom are covered the sins :
 blessed [the] man to whom in no wise ${ }^{3}$ will ${ }^{4}$ reckon ['the] ${ }^{2}$ Lord sin.
 [Is] this blessedness then on the cirćnmeision, or also on
 the uncircumcision? For we say that was reckoned to Abraham
 faith for righteousness. How then was it reckoned ? ${ }^{2}$ in ${ }^{3}$ circumтон cision ${ }^{1}$ being, or in uncircumcision? Not in circumcision, but in uncir-
 cumcision. And [the] sign he received of circumacision, [as] seal
 of the righteousness of the faith which [he had] in the uncircumcision,
 for him to be father of all those that believe in
 uncircomcision, for ${ }^{\text {to }}$ 解 ${ }^{6}{ }^{6}$ reckoned ${ }^{3}$ also ${ }^{7}$ to ${ }^{\text {st }}$ them ${ }^{1}$ the ${ }^{7}$ righteous-
 ness; and father of circumcision to those not of circumcision
 only, but also to those that walk in the steps of the ${ }^{2}$ during
 ${ }^{3}$ uncircumcision ${ }^{1}$ faith of our father Abraham.
 For not by law the promise [was] to Abraham or
 to his seed, that heir he should be of the world,
 but by righteousness of faith. For if those of law [be]


 mise. For the law ${ }^{{ }^{3} \text { wrath }}{ }^{2}$ works ${ }^{2}$ out; ${ }^{5}$ where ${ }^{4}$ for ${ }^{3}$ not
 ${ }^{7}$ is ${ }^{\text {s law }}$, neither [is] transgression. Wherefore of faith
 [it is], that according to grace [it might be], for ${ }^{\text {s }}$ to ${ }^{\text {be }}{ }^{\text {s sure }}{ }^{{ }^{1} \text { the }}$
 apromise to all the seed, not to that of the law only,
 but also to that of [the] faith of Abrabam, who is father
 of us all, (according as it has been written, A father of
 many nations I have made thee,) before ${ }^{2}$ whom ${ }^{3}$ he ${ }^{4}$ believed ${ }^{\text {a God, }}$
 who quickens the dead, and calls the things not
 being as being; who against hope in hope believed,
 for ${ }^{2}$ to "become 'him father of many nations, according to that which
 had beensaid, So shall be thy seed: and not being weak
 in the faith, ${ }^{3}$ not 'he enensidered his own body already become
 dead, ${ }^{3}$ a 'hundred ${ }^{\text {s y }}$ ears ${ }^{6}$ old ${ }^{2}$ about 'being, and the deadening
 of the womb of Sarah, and at the promise of Goinnot
 ${ }^{\text {d }}$ doubted through unbelief; but was strengthened infaith,
 giving glory to God, and being fully assured that what he has
 promised, able he is also to do ; wherefore also it was reckoned
 to him for righteousness. ${ }^{2}$ It "was ${ }^{\text {'not }}{ }^{\text {s written ' }}$ but on account of him
 only, that it was reckoued to him, but also on account of us,
 to whom it is about to be reckoned, to those that beliere on him who
 raised Jesus our Lord from among [the] dead, who
 was delivered for our offences, and was raised for $\delta \iota \alpha i \omega \sigma \iota \nu-\dot{\imath} \mu \tilde{\omega} \nu$. our justification.
 Having been justificd therefore by faith, peace we have
 toward God through our Lord Jesus Christ, through
 whom also aceess we have by faith into ${ }_{2}$ grace

'this in which we stand, and we boast in hope of the glory
 of God. And not only [so], but also we boast in
 tribulations, knowing that the tribulation 'endurance 'works ${ }^{\text {ºnt }}$;
 and the endurance proof; and the proof hope; and the hope


law, but to that also which is of ths faith of Abraham ; who is the father of ue all, 17 (as it is written, I have made thee a father of many nations,) before him whom he belicred, eren God, who quickeneth the dead, and calleth those things which be not as though they were. 18 Who against hope believed in hope, that he might become the father of many nations, according to that which was spoken. So shall thy seed be. 19 And being not weak in faith, he considered not his own body now dead, when he was about an hundred years old, neither yet the deadness of Sariah's womb: 20 he staggered not at the promise of God through unbelief; but was strong in faith, giving glory to God; 21 and being fully persuaded that, what he had promised, he was able also to perform. 22 And therefore it was imputed to him for righteousness. 23 Now it was not written for his sake alone, thal it was imputed to him; 24 but for us also, to whom it shall be imputed, if we believe on him that raised up Jesus our Lord from the dead; 25 who was delivered for our offences, and was raised again for our justification.
V. Therefore being justified by faith, we have peace with God through our Lord Jesus Christ: 2 by whom also we have aocess by faith into this grace wherein we stand, and rejoice in hope of the glory of God. s And not only 80, but we glory in tribulations also: knowing that tribulation worketh patience; 4 and patience, experience; and experience, hope : 5 and hope maketh not ashamed; because the lore of

[^248]our hearts by the Holy Ghost which is given anto us. 6 For when we were yet without strength, in due time Christ died for the nngodly. 7 For scarcely for a righteous man will one die : yet peradventure for a good man some would eren dare to die. 8 But God commendeth his love toward us, in that, while we were yet sinners, Christ died for us. 9 Mach more then, being now justified by his blood, we shall be saved from wrath through him. 10 For if, when we were enemies, we were reconciled to God by the death of his Son, mnch more, being reconciled, we shall be saved by his life. 11 And not only so, but we also joy in God through our Lord Jesus Christ, by whom we have now received the atonement.

12 Wherefore, as by one man $\sin$ eatered into the world, and death by sin; and so death passed upon all men, for that all have sinned : 13 (for until the law $\sin$ was in the world : butsin is not imputed when there is no law. 14 Nevertheless death reigned from Adam to Moses, even over them that had not sinned after the similitude of Adam's transgression, who is the figure of him that was to come. 15 But not as the offence, so also is the free gift. For if through the offence of one many be dead, much more the grace of God, and the gift by grace, which is by one man, Jesus Christ, hath abounded unto many. 16 And not as it was by one that sinned, so is the gift : for the judgment was
 our hearts
6 2 $\mathrm{d}^{*} \mathrm{E}$, by the spirit Holy which was given to us.

 for [the] ungodly died. For hardly for a just [man]
 ${ }^{2}$ any ${ }^{3}$ one ${ }^{1}$ will die; for on behalf of the good [man] perbaps some one
 even might dare to die; but ${ }^{2}$ commends ${ }^{3}$ his ${ }^{\text {o own }}$ slove
 ${ }^{6}$ to ${ }^{7}$ us ${ }^{2}$ God, that ${ }^{2}$ still ${ }^{\text {sinnners }}{ }^{3}$ being ${ }^{1}$ we Christ
 ${ }^{2}$ for ${ }^{\text {ans }}{ }^{\text {² }}$ died. Mach therefore more, having been justified
 now by his blood, we shall be saved by him from
 wrath. For if, ${ }^{2}$ enemies 'heing we were reconciled to God througb
 the death of his Son, much more, having been reconciled
 we shall be saved by his life. And not only [so], but also
 boasting in God through our Lord Jesas Christ,

through whom now the reconciliation we received.
 Onthisaccount, as by one man sin into the
 world entered, and by sin death, and thus
 to all men death passed, for that all
 sinned: (for until law sin was in [the] world;
 but sin is not put to account, there not being law ; but
 ${ }^{2}$ reigned ${ }^{\text {i death }}$ from Adam until Moses evenupon
 those who had not sinned in the likeness of the transgression
 of Adam, who is a figure of the coming [one]. But [shall] not
 as the offence, so also [be] the free gift? For if by the
 "of the "one ioffence the many died, much more
 the grace of God, and the gift in grace, which [is] of the one
 man Jesus Christ, to the many didabound.


 various Editors do not mark this as a question: to read it as pointed in the Greek omit [shall] and substitute [is] for [be].

тò $-\mu \varepsilon ̀ \nu . \gamma \grave{\alpha} \rho \quad \kappa \rho \tilde{\imath} \mu a$ For the ${ }^{2}$ indeed ${ }^{\text {'judgment [was] of one to condemnation, but the free gift }}$
 [is] of many offences to justification. For if by the
 ${ }^{2}$ of ${ }^{3}$ the ${ }^{4}$ one death rence by the one,
 much more those the abundance of grace, and of the
 gift of righteousness receiving, in life shall reign
 by the one Jesus Christ:) so then as by one of-
 fence [itwas] towards all men to condemnation.
 so also by one accomplished righteousness towards all men
 to justification of life. For as by the disobedience
 of the one man ${ }^{5}$ sinner: ${ }^{3}$ were *constituted ${ }^{2}$ the ${ }^{2}$ mans,
 so also by the obedience of the one 'righteons $^{3}$ shall ${ }^{\text {the }}$ 解constituted
 'the many. But law came in by the bye, that might abound the
 offence; but where abounded sin, overabounded

 so also grace might reign throagh righteousness to life

eternal, through Jesus Christ our Lord.
 What then shall we say? Shall we continue in sin that grace
 may abound? May it not be: We who died to sin,
 how still shall we live in it? Or are ye ignorant that as "many as
 ${ }^{1}$ we were baptized unto Christ Jesus, untn his death
 we were baptized? We were buried therefore with him by bap-
 tism unto The death, that as ${ }^{2}$ was ${ }^{3}$ raised *up "Christ
 from amoug [the] dead by the glory of the Father, so slso
 we in newness of life shoald walk. For if conjoined
 we have become in the likeness of his death, so also
 of (his) resurrection we shall be; this
 lour man was crucified with [him], that might be annulled the body
by one to condemartion, but the free gift is of many offences unto justification. 17 For if by one man's offence death reigned by one; much more they which receive abindance of grace and of the gift of righteousness shall reign in life by one, Jesus Christ. 18 Therefore as by the offence of onejudgment came 口pon all men to condemnation; erea so by the righteousness of one the free gift came uponall meunuto justification of life. 19 For as by one man's di obedience many were made sinners, so by the obedience of one shall many be made righteous. 20 Moreover the law entered, that the offence might abound. But where sin abounded, grace did much more abound: 21 that as sin hath reigned unto death, even so might grace reign through righteousness unto eternal life by Jeaus Christ our Lord.
v1. What shall we saj then? Shall we continue in sin, that grace may abound? 2 God forbid. How shall we, that are dead to sin, live any longer therein: 3 Know ye not, that so many of us as were baptized into Jesus Christ were baptized into his death 34 Therefore we are buried with him by baptism into deark: that like as Christ was raised up from the dead by the glory of the Father, even 80 we also should wals in newness of life. 5 For if we have been planted together in the likeness of his death, we shall be also in the likeness of his resurrection : 6 knowing this, that our eld man is crucified with him, that the body of $\sin$ might be destroyed,
that henceforth we should not serve sin. 7 For he that is dead is freed from sin. 3 Now if we be dead with Christ, we believe that we shall also live with him: 9 knowing thatChrist being raised from the dead dieth no more; death hath no more dominion over him. 10 For in that he died, he died unto sin once: but in that he liveth, he liveth anto God. 11 Likewise reckon ye also yourselves to be dead indeed unto sin, but alive unto God through Jesus Christ our Lord. 12 Let not sin therefore reign in your mertal body, that ye should obey it in the lusts thereof. 13 Neither yield ye your members as instrumenes of anrighteousness unto sin: but yield yourselves unto God, as those that are alive from the dead, and your members as instruments of rightcousness unto God. 14 For sin shall not have dominion over you: for ye are not under the law, bat ander grace.

15 What then? shall we sin, because we are not under the law, but under grace? God forbid. I6 Know ye not, that to whom ye yield yourselves servants to obey, his servants ye are to whom ye obey; whether of $\sin$ unto death, or of obedience unto righteousness? 17 ButGod be thanked, that ye were the servants of $\sin$, but ye have obeyed from the heart that form of doctrine which was delivered you, 18 Being then made free from sin, ye became the serrants of righteousness. 19 I speak after the manner of men because of the infirmity of your flesh: for ан ye have jielded your members servants to uncleanness and to iniquity unto iniquity ; even so now yield your members servants to righteousnass unto holincss. 20 For when ye were

 For he that died has been jnstified from ein. Now if $\dot{\alpha} \pi \varepsilon Ө \dot{\operatorname{con}} \begin{gathered}\text { wediad }\end{gathered}$ wediad with Christ, we believe that also we shall live with
 him, knowing that Christ having been raised np from among [the]
 dead, no more dies: death ${ }^{5}$ him ${ }^{1}$ no ${ }^{2}$ more ${ }^{3}$ rules ${ }^{4}$ over.
 For in that he died, to sin he died once for all; but in that
 he lives, he lives to God. So also ye reckon yourselves
 ${ }^{3}$ dead ${ }^{\text {indeed }}$ 'to "be to sin, but alive to God, in Christ
 Jesus our Lord. ${ }^{2}$ Not ${ }^{4}$ therefore ${ }^{1}$ let ${ }^{5}$ reign ${ }^{{ }^{3} \text { sin }}$
 in your mortal body, for to obey it in
 its desires. Neither be yielding your members instruments
 of uarighteousness to sin, bnt yield yourselves
 to God as ${ }^{2}$ from ${ }^{3}$ anong [4tbe] ${ }^{4}$ dead ${ }^{\text {a }}$ alive, and your members
 instruments of righteonsness to God. For sin byou ${ }^{2}$ not
 'shall ${ }^{\text {r rule }}$ "over, for ${ }^{3}$ not "are 'ye under law, but under grace.

 but under grice? May it not be! Know ye not that to whom
 ye yield yourselves bondmen for obedience, bondmen ye are
 to him whom ye obey, whether of $\sin$ to death, or of obedience
 to righteousness ? But thanks [be] to God, that ye were bondmen
 of siu, but ye obeyed from [the] heart ${ }^{5}$ to ${ }^{4}$ which ${ }^{7}$ ye ${ }^{\text {a }}$ were ${ }^{3}$ delivered
 ${ }^{1}$ a "form ${ }^{3}$ of toaching. And having boen set free fgom sin,
 ye beeame bondmen to righteousness. Humanly I speak on account of $\tau \grave{\eta} \nu \dot{\alpha} \sigma \theta_{\varepsilon}^{\prime} \varphi \varepsilon \iota \alpha \nu \quad \tau \tilde{\eta} \varsigma-\sigma \alpha \rho \kappa o ̀ s . \dot{v} \mu \tilde{\omega} \nu . \quad \ddot{\omega} \sigma \pi \varepsilon \rho-\gamma \dot{\varrho} \rho \quad \pi \alpha \rho \varepsilon \sigma \tau \eta \dot{\eta} \alpha \tau \varepsilon$ the weakness of your flesh. For as ye yielded
 your members in bondage to uncleanness and to lawlessness unto
 lawlessness, so now yield your members in bondage
 to righteousness unto sanctification. For when bondmen ye were

[^249] of sin, free ye were as to righteousness.
 ${ }^{1}$ fruit hadye then, in the [things] of which now $y \in a r e$ ashamed?
 for the end of those things [is] death. But now having been
 set free from $\sin$, and having become bondmen to God, ye have
 yourfruit unto sanctification, and the end life eternal.
 For the wages of sin [is] death; but the free gift
 of God life eternal in Christ Jesus our Lord.
 Are ye ignorant, brethren, for to those knowing law I speak, that
 the law rules over the man for as long as 'time he may live?
 For the married. woman to the living husbind is bound by law;
 but if should die the hasband, she is cleared from the law of the
 hasband: so then, ${ }^{3}$ living ${ }^{\text {a }}$ ' the ${ }^{\text {an hasband, an adalteress she shall be called, }}$
 if she be to ${ }^{2} \mathrm{man}^{1}$ another; but if should die the husband, free
 she is from the law, so as for her not to be an adulteress, having
 become to ${ }^{2}$ man ${ }^{1}$ another. So that, my brethren, also ye were made
 dead to the law by the body of the Christ, for ${ }^{2}$ to ${ }^{3}$ be
 ${ }^{1}$ 'you to another, who from among [the] dead was raised, that we should
 bring forth fruit to God. For when we were in the flesh, the pas-
 sions of sins, which [were] through the law, wrought in
 our members to the bringing forth fruit to death; but now
 we were cleared from the law, hating died [in that] in which we were
 ov̉ $\pi \alpha \lambda \alpha \iota o ́ \tau \eta \tau \iota ~ \gamma \rho a ́ \mu \mu a \tau o c . ~$ not in oldness of letter.
 What then shall we say? [Is] the law sin?
 Bat sin Iknew not nnless by law: for also

lust I had not been conscions of anless the law said, ${ }^{3}$ Not
 ${ }^{4}$ thou ${ }^{2}$ shalt lust ; but ${ }^{*}{ }^{\text {an }}{ }^{5}$ seccasion ${ }^{2}$ having ${ }^{3}$ taken ${ }^{3}$ sin by the
the servants of sin. ye were free from righteousness. 21 What fruit had $y \in$ tben in tbose things whereof ye are now ashamed for the end of thoce things is death. 22 But now being made frie trom sin, and becone servants to God, te have your fruit unto holiness, and the end ererlasting life. 23 Fcr the wages of sit is death ; but the gift of God is eternal life through Jesus Christ our Lord.
VII. Enow ye not, brethren, (for I speris to them that kaciv the law,) how that the law hath dom:nion over a man as long as he liveth? 2 For the woman which hatk an hus. band is bound by the law to her husbanc so long as he liveth; but if the husband be dead, she is loosed from the law of her husband. 3 So then if, while her husbaud liveth, she be married to another man. sbe shall be called an adulteress: but if hes husband be dead, she is free from that law; so that she is no adulteress, though she be married to another man. 4 Wherefore, my brethren, ve also are become dead to the law by the body of Christ; that reshould be married to another, even to him who is raised from the dead, that we should bring forth frait unto Goe. 5 For when we were in the flesh, the motions of sins, which were ly the law, did work in our members to bring forth fruit unto deatb. 6 But now we are $\bar{d} \in-$ livered from the law, that being dead wherein we were held; that we shonld serve in newness of spirit, and not in the oldness of the letter.

7 What shall we say then? Is the law sin? God forbid. Nay, I had not known sic, but by the law: for $\frac{1}{2}$ had not known lnst, except the law had said, Thou shalt not covet. \& But six,
taking occabion by the commandment, wronght in me all manner of concupiscence. For without the law sin was dead. 9 For I was alive without the law once: but when the commandment came, sin revived, and I died. 10 And the commandment, which was ordained to life, I found to be unto death. 11 For sin, taking occasion by the commandment, deceived me, and by itslew me. 12 Wherefore the law is holy, and the commandment holy, and just, andgood. 13 Was then that which is good made death unto me? God forbid. But sin, that it might sppear sin, working death in me by that which is good; that sin by the commandment might become exceeding sinful. 14 For we know that the law is spiritual: but I am carnal, sold under sin. 15 For that which I do I allow not: for what I would, that do I not; but what I hate, that do I. 16 If then I do that which I would not, I consent anto the law that it is good. 17 Now then it is no more I that do it, but $\sin$ that dwelleth in me. 18For I know that in me (that is, in my flesh,) dwelleth no good thing : for to will is present with me; but how to perform that which is grood I find not. 19 For the good that I would I do not: but the evil which I would not, that I do. 20 Now if I do that I would not, it is no more I that do it, but sin that dwelleth in me. 21 I find then a law, that, when I would do good, evil is present with me. 22 For I delight in the law of God after the invard man: 23 but I goe another law in my
 commandment worked out in me every lust; for apart from

 once; but having come the commandment, sin revived, but I

died. And was foond to me [that] the commandment which [was]
 to life, this [to be] to death: for sin ${ }^{3}$ an occasion
 ${ }^{\text {'having }}{ }^{2}$ taken by the commandment, deceived me, and by it
 siew [me]. So that the law indeed [is] holy, and the commandment
 holy and just and good. That which then [is] good, to me
 has it become death? May it not be ! But sin, that
 it might appear sin, by that which [is] good to me working out
 death; that ${ }^{2}$ might "become ${ }^{\text {texcessively }}{ }^{\text {sinful }}{ }^{2}$ sin
 by tae commandment. Forwe know that the law spiritual
 is; but I afieshly ${ }^{1}$ am, having been sold under sin.
 For what I work out, I do not own: for not what I will, this
 I do ; but what I hate, this I practise. But if what I do not will,
 this I practise, I consent to the law that [it is] right. Now then


 tsim. For I know that there dwells not in me, that is in
 my flesh, good: for to will is present with me, but
 to work out the right I find not. For not what ${ }^{2} I{ }^{\text {' }}$ will


 But if what ${ }^{*}$ do ${ }^{3}$ not ${ }^{\text {twill }}$ II, this I practise, [it is] no longer
 I [who] work ${ }^{2}$ out ${ }^{1} \mathrm{it}, \quad$ but the ${ }^{2}$ dwelling ${ }^{\text {sin }}$ 'me ${ }^{{ }^{2} \text { sin. }}$
 If find then the law ${ }^{3}$ who will ${ }^{\text {a }}$ to ${ }^{2}$ me to practise the right,
 that me evil is present with. For I delight in the law
 of God according to the inward man: but I see another

[^250]
 of my mind, and leading acaptive me to the lav of sin
 which is in my members. 0 wretched ${ }^{2} I{ }^{1}$ man!
 who ${ }^{3}$ me ${ }^{1}$ shall ${ }^{\text {d deliver out of the body of this death? }}$
 I thank God through Jesus Christ our Lord.
 So then ${ }^{2}$ myself ${ }^{1}$ I with the ${ }^{2}$ indeed ${ }^{1}$ mind serve ${ }^{2}$ law ${ }^{1}$ God's; т $\tilde{\eta} . \partial \grave{\varepsilon} \quad$ ааюкі $\nu о ́ \mu \psi \dot{\alpha} \mu а о т і а с . ~$
but with the flesh ${ }^{\text {² law }}{ }^{1}$ sin's.
 [There is] then nowno condemnation to those in Christ Jesus, ${ }^{3}$ not
 -according ${ }^{\text {sto }}$ eflesh ${ }^{1}$ who ${ }^{2}$ walk, but according to Spirit. For the
 law of the Sprit of life in Christ Jesus set ${ }^{2}$ iree

 ${ }^{4}$ powerless [3being] 'the ${ }^{\text {² law, }}$, in that it was weak through the flesh,
 God, ${ }^{3}$ his ${ }^{\circ}$ own ${ }^{5}$ Son ${ }^{2}$ having ${ }^{\text {s sent, in }}$ likeness of fesh of sin,
 and for sin, condemned sin in the flesh, that
 the requirement of the law should be fulfilled in us, who not according to $\sigma \alpha ́ \rho \kappa \alpha ~ \pi \varepsilon \rho \iota \pi a \tau о \tilde{v} \sigma \iota \nu, \dot{a} \lambda \lambda \grave{\alpha} \kappa a \tau \grave{\alpha} \quad \pi \nu \varepsilon \tilde{v} \mu a$. 5 Oi. $\gamma \alpha \dot{\rho}$ flesh walk, but according to Spirit. For they that
 according to flesh are, the things of the flesh mind; and they
 according to Spirit, the things of the Spirit. For the mind
 of the flesh [is] death; but the mind of the Spirit, life
 and peace. Because the mind of the flesh [is] enmity towards
 God: for to the law of God it is not subject; for neither can


 Butye ${ }^{\text {not }}$ not 'are in flesh, but in Spirit, if indeed [the]
 Spirit of God dwells in you; but if anyone [the] Spirit of Christ
 has not, he is not of him: but if Christ [be] in you, the
 ${ }^{2}$ indeed 'body [is] dead on account of sin, but the Spirit life
 on account of righteousness. But if the Spirit of him who raised up
members, warring against the law of my mind, and bringing me into captivity to the law of sin which is in my members. 240 wretched man that I am! who shall deliver me from the body of this death? 25 I thank God through Jesus Christ our Lord. So then with the mind I myself serve the law of God; but with the flesh the law of sin.
VIII. There is therefore now no condemnation to them which are in Christ Jesus, who walk not after the flesh, but after the Spirit. 2 For the law of the Spirit of life in Christ Jesus hath made me free from the law of sin and death. 3 For what the law conld not do, in that it was weak through the flesh, God sending bis own Son in the likeness of sinful flesh, and for sin, condemned sin in the flesh : 4 that the righteousness of the law might be falfilled in us, who walk not after the flesh, but after the Spirit. 5 For they that are after the flesh do mind the things of the flesh; but they that are after the Spirit the things of the Spirit. 6 For to be carnally minded is death; but to be spiritually minded is life and peace. 7 Because the carnal mind is enmity against God: for it is not subject to the law of God, neither indeed can be. 8 So then they that are in the flesh cannot please God. 9 But ye are not in the flesh, but in the Spirit, if so be that the Spirit of God dwell in jou. Now if any man have not the Spirit of Christ, he is none of his. 10 And if Christ be in you, the body is dead because of sin; but the Spirit is life because of righteousness. 11 But if the Spirit of him that raised up Jesna from the dead dwell in you, he that raised up Christ from

the dead shall also quicken your mortal bodies by his Spirit that dwelleth in you. 12 Therefore, brethren, we are debtors, not to the flesh, to live after the flesh. 13 For if ye live after the flesh, ye shall die: but if ye through the Spirit do mortify the deeds of the body, je shall live. 14 For as many as are led by the Spirit of God, they are the sons of God. 15 For ye have not received the spirit of bondage again to fear ; but ye have received theSpirit of adoption, whereby we cry, Abba, Father. 16 The Spirit itself beareth witness with our spirit, that we are the children of God: 17 And if children, then hoirs ; heirs of God, and joiut-heirs with Christ ; if so be that we suffer with him, that we may be alsoglorified together.

## 18 For I reckon that

 the sufferings of this present time are not worthy tobecompared with the glory which shatl be revealed in us. 19 For the earnest expectation of the creature waiteth for the manifestation of the sons of God. 20 For the creature was made subject to vanity, not willingly, but by reason of him who hath subjected the same in hope, 21 because the creature itself also shall be delivered from the bondage of corruption into the glorious liberty of the children of God. 22 For we know that the whole creation groaneth and travaileth in pain together until now. 23 And not only they, but ourselves also, which have the firstfruits of the Spirit, even we ourselves groan within ourselves, waiting for the adoption, to wit, the redemption of our body. 24 For we are saved by hope: but hope that is seen is not hope : for what a Jesus from among[the] dead dwells in you, he who raised up the ${ }^{\wedge} \chi \rho \iota \sigma \tau \dot{o} \nu \quad \dot{\varepsilon} \kappa \quad \nu \varepsilon \kappa \rho \tilde{\omega} \nu " \zeta \omega о \pi о \iota \eta \quad \sigma \varepsilon \iota \kappa \alpha i \tau \dot{\alpha} \theta \nu \eta \tau \dot{\alpha} \sigma \dot{\omega} \mu \alpha \tau \alpha$ Christ from among [the] dead will quicken also ${ }^{2}$ mortal ${ }^{3}$ bodies
 ${ }^{1}$ your on account of ${ }^{3}$ that ${ }^{4}$ dwells ${ }^{1}$ his ${ }^{2}$ Spirit in you. So
 then, brethren, debtors we are, not to the flesh, ${ }^{3}$ according "to ${ }^{5}$ flesh
 ${ }^{1}$ to ${ }^{2}$ live; for if according to flesh yelive, ye are about to die;
 but if by [the] Spirit the deeds of the body je put to death, ycwill live:
 for as many as by [the] Spirit of God are led, these are sons of God.
 For ${ }^{3}$ not 'y ${ }^{2}$ received aspirit of bondage again unto fear, but
 ye received a Spirit of adoption, whereby we cry, $\Delta b b a, \quad F a t h e r$.
 ${ }^{3}$ Itself ${ }^{1}$ the ${ }^{2}$ Spirit bears witness with our spirit, that
 we are children of God. And if children, also heirs : heirs
 indeed of God, and joint-heirs of Christ; if indeed we suffer together,

that also we may be glorified together.
 For I reckon that not worthy [are] the sufferings of the present $\kappa \alpha \iota о и \tilde{u}$ time [to be compared] with the ${ }^{2}$ about ${ }^{2}$ glory to be revealed
 to us. For the earnest expectation of the creation ${ }^{2}$ the ${ }^{3}$ reve-
 lation ${ }^{5}$ of ${ }^{5}$ the ${ }^{6}$ sons ${ }^{7}$ of ${ }^{8}$ God ${ }^{1}$ awaits; for to vanity
 the creation was subjected, not willingly, but by reason of him who sub-
 jected [it], in hope that also itself ${ }^{1}$ the "creation shall be
 freed from the bondage of corruption into the freedom
 of the glory of the children of God. For we know that all the
 creation groans together and travails together until now. ${ }^{2}$ Not
 ${ }^{3}$ only ${ }^{1}$ and [so], but even ourselves the first-fruit of the Spirit
 having, also we ourselves ${ }^{2}$ in ${ }^{3}$ ourselves ${ }^{1}$ groan, sadoption
 *awaiting the redemption of our body.
 For in hope we were saved; bat hope seen is not hope;
 for what ${ }^{2}$ sees ${ }^{1}{ }^{\text {anyyone }}$ why also does he hope for? Bnt if what ${ }^{\text {n }}$ not
 ${ }^{4}$ we ${ }^{2}$ see we hope for, in endurance we await. "Tn ${ }^{3}$ like ${ }^{4}$ manncr
 ${ }^{1}$ and also the Spirit jointly helps our weaknesses;
 for that which we should pray for according as it behores, we know not, but
 3itself 'the ${ }^{2}$ Spirit makes intercession for ns with groanings
 inexpressible Buthe who searches the hearts knows what [is] the
 mind of the Sprit, becanse according to God he interced ss for
 saints. But we know that to those who love God all things
 work together for good, to those who according to parpose "called оข้ $\sigma เ \nu .29$ öть ойऽ $\pi \rho о \varepsilon ́ \gamma \nu \omega$, каі $\pi \rho о \omega ́ \rho \iota \sigma \varepsilon \nu \quad \sigma v \mu \mu о ́ \rho-$ ${ }^{\text {a are. }}$ Bccanse whom he foreknew, also he predestinated [to be] conformed
 to the image of his Son, for ${ }^{2}$ to "be 'him [the] first-
 born among many brethren. But whom he predestinated, these
 also hecalled; and whom hecalled, these also he justificd; ${ }^{2}$ whom
 'but he justificd, these also he glorified.
 What then shall we say to these things? If God [be] for us,
 who against ns? Who indeed his own Son spared not, but
 for us all gave up him, how ${ }^{3}$ not ${ }^{\text {ailso }{ }^{\text {swith }} \text { 'him }}$
 all ${ }^{10}$ things ${ }^{0}$ us 'will ${ }^{\text {The }}$ 'grant? Who shall bring an accusation against
 [the] elect of God? [It is] God who justifies: who he that con-
 demn:? [lt is] Christ who died, but rather also is raised up;
 who also is at [the-right hand of God; who also intercedes for $\dot{\eta} \mu \tilde{\omega} \nu .35$ тіऽ $\dot{\eta} \mu \tilde{a} \varsigma \quad \chi \omega \rho i \sigma \varepsilon \iota ~ a ̀ \pi o ̀ ~ \tau \tilde{\eta} \varsigma ~ \dot{\alpha} \gamma \alpha ́ \pi \eta \varsigma ~ \tau о \tilde{v} \chi \rho \iota \sigma \tau о \tilde{v} ;$ us: who ns shail separate from the love of Christ?
 tribulation, or strait, or persecution, or famine, or nakedness, or
 danger, or sword? According as it has been written, For thy sake
 we are put to death ${ }^{2}$ whole ${ }^{1}$ the day ; we were reckoned as shecp
 of slaughter. But in ${ }^{2}$ these ${ }^{3}$ things ${ }^{1}{ }^{\text {all }}$ we more than overcome through
man seeth, why doth he jet hope for? 25 But if we hope for that we see not, then do we with patience wait for it. 26 Likewise the Spirit also helpeth our infirmities: for we know not what we should pray for as we ought : but the Spirit itself maketh intercession for us with groanings which cannot be uttered. 27 And he that searcheth the hearts knoweth what is the mind of the Spirit, because he maketh intercession for the saints according to the will of God. 29And we know that all things work together for good to them that love God, to them who are the called according to his purpose. 29 For whom he did for know, he also did predestinate to be conformed to the image of his Son, that he might be the first born among many brethren. 30 Moreover whom he did predestinate, them he also called: and whom he called, them he also justified: and whom he justified, them he also glorified.

31 What shall we then say to these things? If God be for us, who can be against us? 32 He that spared not his own Son, but delivered him up for us all, how shall he not with him also freely give ins all things? 33 Who shall lay any thing to the charge of God's elcet ? It is God that justifieth. 34 Who is he that condemneth? It is Christ that died, yea rather, that is risen again, who is even at the right hand of God, who also maketh intercession for $u=$. 35 Who shall separate us from the love of Christ? shull tribulation, or distress, or persecution, or famine, or nakedness, or peril, or sword? 36 As it is written, For thy sake we are killed all the day long; we are

[^251]accounted as sheep for the slanghter. 37 Nay , in all these things we are more than conquerors through him that loved ns. 38 For I am persuaded, that neither death, nor life, nor angels, nor principalities, nor powers, nor things present, nor things to come, 39 nor height, nor depth, nor any other creature, shall be able to separate us from the love of God, which is in Christ Jesus our Lord.
IX. I say the truth in Christ, I lie not, my conscience also bearing me wituess in the Holy Ghost, 2 that I have great heaviness and continual sorrow in my heart. 3 For I could wish that myself were accursed from Christ for my brethreu, my kinsmen according to the flesh: 4 who are Israelites; to whom pertaineth the adoption, and the glory, and the covenants, and the giving of the law, and the service of God, and the promises; 5 whose are the fathers, and of whom as concerning the flesh Christ came, who is over all, God blessed for ever. Amen. 6 Not as though the word of God hath taken none effect. For they are not all Israel, which are of Israel: 7 Neither, because they are the seed of Abraham, are they all children: but, In Isaac shall thy seed be called. 8 That is, They whioh are the children of the flesh, these are not the children of God: but the children of the promise are oounted for the seed. 9 For this is the word of promise, At this time will I come, and Sarah shall have a son. 10 And not only this; but when Rebecca also had conceived by one, even by our father Isaac ; 11 (for the children being not yet born, neither having done any good or evil, that the purpose of God according to election might stand, not of works, but of him that
 him who loved us. For I am persuaded that neither
 death, nor life, nor angels, nor principalities, nor
 powers, nor things present, nor things to be, nor height, nor
 depth, nor any ${ }^{2}$ created ${ }^{2}$ thing ${ }^{\text {a }}$ other will be able us to separate
 from the love of God, which [is] in Christ Jesus ${ }^{\text {LLOrd }}$ $\grave{\eta} \mu \tilde{\omega} \nu$.

 me my conscience in [the] ${ }^{\text {sSpritit }}{ }^{2}$ Holy, that ${ }^{2}$ grief
 me is great, and unceasing sorrow in my heart,
 for I was wishing ${ }^{2}$ myself ${ }^{\text {I }}$ I $a$ curse to be from the Christ
 for my brethren, my kinsmen according to flesh;
 who are Israelites, whose [is] the adoption and the glory,
 and the covenants and the lawgiving, and the service and the
 promises; whose[are] the fathers; and of whom [is] the Christ
 according to flesh, who is over all God blessed to the
 ages. Amen. Not however that has failed the word
 of God; for not all ${ }^{\text {w which [ }{ }^{5} \text { are] }{ }^{6} \text { of }{ }^{\text {IIsrael }}{ }^{1} \text { those [ }{ }^{2} \text { are] }{ }^{3} \text { Israel: }}$
 nor becanse they are seed of Abraham [are] all children: but,
 In Isaac shall be called to thee a seed. That is, ${ }^{8}$ not ${ }^{\text {t }}$ the
 ${ }^{2}$ children ${ }^{3}$ of the ${ }^{5}$ flesh ${ }^{6}$ these [7are] children of God; but the children
 of the promise are reckoned for seed. For of promise
 this word [is], According to this time I will come, and
 there shall be to Sarah a son. And not only [that], but also Re-
 becea ${ }^{3}$ by one ${ }^{2}$ conception having, Isaac our father,


 anything good or evil, (that the ${ }^{4}$ according ${ }^{5}$ to ${ }^{\text {B }}$ election ${ }^{2}$ of ${ }^{3} \mathrm{God}$
 'purpose mightabide, not of works, but of him who calls),



 d $\boldsymbol{\tau} \boldsymbol{\gamma}$
 it was said to her, The greater shall serve the lesser:
 according as it has been written, Jacob I loved, and Esan غ́цібпба.
1 hated.
 What then shall we say? Unrighteonsness with God [is there]?
 May it not be! For to Moses he says, I will shew mercy to whomsoever
 I shew mercy, and I will feel compassion on whomsoever I feel compassion.
 So then [it is] not of him that wills, noz of him that runs,


 For this same thing I raised out thee, so that I might shew in thee
 my power, and so that should be declared my name in all
 the earth. So then to whom he will he shews mercy, and whom he will
$\sigma \kappa \lambda \eta \rho$ ข́v $\varepsilon$.
he hardens.
 Thou wilt say then to me, Why yet does he find fault? for the spur-
 pose of ${ }^{7}$ him ${ }^{1}$ who ${ }^{2}$ has ${ }^{3}$ resisted?

Yea, rather, 0 man,
 ${ }^{4}$ thou ${ }^{\text {w }}$ who ${ }^{2}$ art that answerest against God? Shall *say ${ }^{\text {ithe }}$ the
 ${ }^{2}$ thing ${ }^{\text {sformed }}$ to him who formed [it], Why me madest thon thas?


Or has not authority the potter over the clay, out of the
 same lump to make one ${ }^{2}$ to ${ }^{3}$ honour ${ }^{1}$ vessel, and another
 to dishonour? And if ${ }^{2}$ willing ${ }^{\text {G God }}$ to shew wrath,
 and to make known his power, bore in much long-
 suffering vessels of wrath fitted for destruction; and that $\gamma \nu \omega \rho i \sigma \eta \quad \tau o ̀ \nu \quad \pi \lambda o v ̃ \tau o \nu \quad \tau \tilde{\eta} \varsigma-\delta o ́ \xi \eta \varsigma . a v ๋ \tau o \tilde{v}$ he might make known the riches of his glory upon vessels
 of mercy, which he before prepared for glory, ${ }^{2}$ whom ${ }^{3}$ also "he ${ }^{6}$ called
 tus not only from among [the] Jews, but also from among [the]
 nations? As also in Hosea he says, I will call that which [is] not
 my people, My People; and that not beloved, Beloved.
 And it shall be, in the place where it was said to them, Not ${ }^{2}$ people
calleth;) 12 it was said nnto her, The elder shall serve the younger. 13 As it is written, Jacob have I loved, but Esau have $I$ hated.
14 What shall we say then? Is there unrighteousness with God? God forbid. 15 For he saith to Moses, I will have mercy on whom I will have mercy, and I will have compassion on whom I will have compassion. 16 So then it is not of him that willeth, nor of him that runneth, but of God that sheweth mercy. 17 For the scripture saith unto Pharaoh, Even for this same purpose have I raised thee up, that I might shew my power in thee, and that my name might be declared throughout all the earth. 18 Therefore hath he mercy on whom he will have mercy, and whom he will he hardeneth.

19 Thou wilt say then unto me, Why doth he yet find fault? For who hath resisted his will? 20 Nay but, O man, who art thou that repliest against God? Shall the thing formed say to him that formed it, Why hast thou made me thus? 21 Hath not the potter power over the clay, of the same lump to make one vessel unto honour, and another unto dishonour? 22 What if God, willing to shew his wrath, and to make his power known, endured with mnch longsuffering the vessels of wrath fitted to destruction: 23 and that he might make known the riches of his glory on the vessels of mercy, which he had afore prepared unto glory, 24 eren us, whom he hath called, not of the Jews only, but also of the Gentiles? 25 As he saith also in Osee, I will call them my people, which were not my people ; and her beloved, which was not beloved. 26 And it shall come

[^252]to pass. :hert in the plave where it was said unto them, Yerire not my people; there shall they be ralled the chilidren of the living God. 27 Esaias also crieth conerrning Israel, Thongh the number of the children of Israel be is the sand of the sea, a remmant shall be saved: $2 \times$ for he will Ginish the work. and cut it short in rightennsness: bceaule a short work will the Lord nivke upon the earth. 29 And as E saias said hefore. Except the Lord of Sabaoth had left us a serd, we had been as Soroma. and been made like unto Gomorrha.
3) What shall we say then? That the Gentiles, which followed not after rizhteollaness, have attained to righteonspess, even the righteoreness which is of faith. 31 But Isracl, which followed after the law of righteousnass, hath not attained to the law of rightcousness. 32 Wherefore? Because they sought it not by faith, but as it wore by the work- of the law. For they stumbled at that strmblingstone; 33 as it is written, Behold, I $1 \cdot y$ in Sion a stumhlingstone and rock of offence : and whoseever belifeth on him shall not be asham d.
X. Brethren, my heart's desire and rayer to God for Israel is, that they might b: saved. 2 For I bear them record ithat ther have a zeal of Siont, hit not aceording to knowlelge. 3 For they being iguorant of God's rightsonsness, and going about to establish their own righteonsness, have not submitted themselves unto the righteousness of God. if Frr Christ is the end of the law for righteousness to every ouc that believeth.

S For Moses describ.
$\mu o v$

そั̃ュтoc. $27^{\circ} \mathrm{H}-$ ${ }^{1} \mathrm{my}$ [are] ye, there they shall be called sons of ${ }^{3}$ God ['the ${ }^{2}{ }^{2}$ living. ${ }^{2} \mathrm{E}$ -
 sains 'hnt cries conserning Israel, If "shonld ${ }^{\text {he }}{ }^{1}$ the ${ }^{2}$ number
 ${ }^{3}$ of ${ }^{5}$ the ${ }^{5}$ sons ${ }^{5}$ of "Trael as the sand of the sea, the remnant
 shall be saved: for the] matter [he is] concluding and cutting short
 in righteousness: becanse $a$ mattor ent short will ${ }^{\text {s do }}$ [ ${ }^{1}$ the]
 "Lord upon the earth. And according as said hefore Esaias,
 Unless [the] Lord of Hosts had left ns a seed, as Sodom
 we shonld have become, and as Gomorrha we should have been made like.
 What then shall we say? That Gentiles that follow not after right-
 eousness, attaincd righteousness, but righteon=ness that $[\mathrm{i}] \mathrm{bjy}$ faith.
 Bit lsracl, following after a law of righteousness, to a law of
 righteonsness did not attain. Whr? Berause [it wak] not by faith,
 but as by works of law. For they stumbled' at the stone
 of stumbling, aceording as it has heen written, Behold I place in
 Sion a stone of stumbling and rock of offence: and every one
 that believes on him shall not be ashamed.
 Brethren, the good pleasure of my own heart, and
 supplication to God on behalf of Israel is for
 salvation. For I bear witness to them that zeal for God they have,
 but not according to knowledge. For being ignorant of the ${ }^{2}$ of ${ }^{3}$ God
 trighteonsness, and their own rightcousness seeking to establish,
 to the righteousness of God they submitted not. For $\left[{ }^{3} \text { the }\right]^{\text {e }}$ end
 ${ }^{\text {s of }}$ 'law ${ }^{\text {a }}$ Christ $[$ [2is] for righteonsness to every one that believes.
 For Moses writes [of] the righteonsness which [is] of the
 law, That the ${ }^{2}$ having ${ }^{3}$ practised ${ }^{4}$ those ${ }^{5}$ things ${ }^{2}$ man shall live
 by them. But the ${ }^{2}$ of ${ }^{3}$ faith ${ }^{\text {i righteousness }}$ thns spenks:

[^253] Thou mayest not say in thy heart, Who shall ascend to the
 heaven? that is, Christ to bring down. Or, Who shall
 descend into the abyss? that is, Christ froin among [thc]
 dead to bring up. But what says it? Near thet the ford
 is, in thy mouth and in thy heart: that is the
 word of faith which we proclaim, that if thou cuniess
 with thy mouth [thel Lord Jesus, and believe in
 thy heart that God him raised from among [the] dead,
 thou shalt be saved. For with thej heart is belief to righteouness;
 and with [the] mouth is confession to salvation. For says the
 scripture, Everyone that believes on him shail not be ashawed.
 For there is not a difference of Jew and Grevis; for the
 same Lord of all [is] rich toward ali that
 apon him. For everyonc, whoter may caill on the name
 of [the] Lord, shall be saved. How then shall they caill on [him)
 $\pi \omega \check{c} . \dot{c} \varepsilon{ }^{\text {n }} \pi \iota \sigma \tau \varepsilon \dot{\prime} \sigma o v \sigma \omega \quad$ oì whom they believed not? and how shall they believe on [him] of whom
 they heard not? and how shall they hear apart from [onej preaching?
 and how shall they preach, unless they be sent? according as
 it has been written, How beautiful the feet of those announcing the glad
 tidings of peace, of those announcing the glide ridings of good things !
 But not all obeyed the glad tidings. For Esaias
 says, Lord, who believed
 by report, but the report by [thej word our report : So faith [is]

 Did they not hear? Yea, rather, Into ail the earth went out
 their voice, and to the ends of the habitable worio
 ${ }^{1}$ their. But I say, Did not ${ }^{2}$ know ${ }^{1}$ Israel? Pirst,
cth the rightevwencos which is of the iaw, That the man which douth those things shali live by them. 6 But the righieutisness which is of faith speaketh on this wise, Say not in thine heart, Who shall aseend into heaven? (that is, to bring Christ down fiom above:) 7 or, Whe shall descend into the deep? (that is, to brinz up Christ again from the dead.) ₹ Bnt what saith it? The word is nigh thee, evenin thy mourh. and in thy heart: that is, the word of faith, which we preach; 9 That if thou shalt confess with thy mouth the Lord Jesus, and shalt believe ili thine heart that God buth raised him from the dead, thou shalt ve saved. 10 For with the heart man believerh unto righteoushess; and with the mouth confession is made unto salvation. 11 For the seripture sicith, Whosocver beliereth on him shall not be:shawed. 12 For there is nu difference between the Jew ani the Greek: for the same Lord over all is rich unto all that call ulon him. 13 For whoso rer shall eall upoa the name of the Lord shall be savei. 14 How then shall they call on him in whom they have not believed? and how shall thoy believe in hiw of whom they have not heird? and how shall they hear without a preacher? 15 And how shall they preich, except they be sent? as it is written, How beautiful are the feet of them that preach the go pel of peace, and bring glad tidings of good things! 16 But they have not all obeyed the guspel. For Esaias saith, Lord, who hath believed our report? 17 So then faith cometh by hearing, and hearing by the word of Gui. 18 But I say,





Have they not heard ? Yes verily, their sound went into all the earth, sud their words anto the ends of the world. 19 But I say, Did not Israel know? First Moses saith, I will provoke you to jealousy by them that are no people, and by a foolish nation I will anger you. 20 But Esaias is very bold, and saith, I was found of them that sought me not; I was made manifest unto them that asked not after me. 21 But to Israel he saith, All day long I have stretehed forth my hands unto a disobedient and gainsaying people.
11. I say then, Hath God cast away his people? God forbid. For I also am an Israelite, of the seed of Abraham, of the tribe of Benjamin. 2 Good hath not cast away his people which he foreknew. Wot ye not what the scriptire saith of Elias? how he maketh in$t$ rcession to God against Israel, spying,

Lord. they have killed thy prophets, and digged down taine altars; and I am left alone, and they seek my life. 4 But what saith the answer of God unto bim? I have reserved to myself seven thousand men, who have not bowed the knee to the image of Baai. .5 Even so then at this present time also there is a remuant according to the election of grace. 6 And if by grace, then is it no more of works: ctherwise grace is no more grace. But if it be of works, then is it no more grace : otherwise work is no more work.

7 What then? Israel liath not obtained that which he seeketh for; but the election hath obtained it, and the rest were blinded 3 (according as it is written, God hath given them the spirit
 Moses says, i will provoke to jealonsy you through [those] not
 a nation, through a nation without understanding I will anger you. ${ }^{2} \mathrm{E}$ -
 saias ${ }^{1}$ but is very bold and says, I was found hy those ${ }^{3}$ me ${ }^{1}$ not ${ }^{2}$ seek-
 ing; manifested I became to those ${ }^{4}$ me ${ }^{1}$ not ${ }^{2}$ enquiring ${ }^{3}$ after. ${ }^{6}$ To
 ${ }^{\text {sbut }}$ Israel he says, ${ }^{2}$ Whole ${ }^{1}$ the day I stretched out $\chi \varepsilon i ̃ \rho a ́ s . \mu о v \pi \rho o ̀ s ~ \lambda a o ̀ \nu ~ a ́ \pi \varepsilon \iota \theta о \tilde{v} \nu \tau \alpha \kappa \alpha i ~ a ̉ \nu \tau i \lambda \varepsilon ́ \gamma о \nu \tau \alpha$.
my hands to a people disobeying and contradicting.
 May it not be ! For also I an Israelite am, of [the] seed
 of Abraham, of [the] tribe of Benjamin. ${ }^{2}$ Did ${ }^{3}$ not ${ }^{4}$ thrust ${ }^{5}$ away ${ }^{2}$ God
 his people, whom he foreknew. Know ye not in [the history of]
 Elias what says the scripture? how he pleads with God against
 Israel, saying, Lord, thy prophets they killed,
 and thine altars they dug down; and $I$ was left a-
 lone, and they seek my life. But what says to him the
 divine answer? I left to myself seven thousand men
 who bowed not a knee to Baal. Thus then also in the
 present time a remnant according to election of grace there has been.

But if by grace, no longer of works; else grace no longer becomes
 grace : but if of works, no longer is it grace; else work ойкย́ $\tau \iota$ ह̇ $\sigma \tau i \nu$ है $\rho \gamma o \nu$. ${ }^{\text {li }}$
no longer is work.
 What then? What ${ }^{\text {seeeks }}{ }^{3}$ for 'Israel, this it did not obtain;
 but the election obtained [it], and the rest were hardened, aecording as
 it has been written, "Gave ${ }^{3}$ them 'God a spirit of slumber,
 eyes so as not tosee, and ears so as not to hear, unto
 this day. And David says, Let he ${ }^{2}$ table
 ${ }^{\text {theneir }}$ for a snare, and for a trap, and for cause of offence, and for

[^254] a recompense to them: той- $\mu \grave{\eta} \beta \lambda \varepsilon ́ \pi \varepsilon \iota \nu, \kappa \alpha i$ so as not to see, and $\kappa а \mu \psi о \nu$. ${ }^{11}$ down.
 I say then, Did they stumble that they might fall? May it not be!
 but by their offence salvation [is] to the nations, for

to provoke to jealousy them. Bat if their offence be the es
 wealth of [the] world, and their default [the] wealth of [the] nations,
 how much more their fulness? "To ${ }^{3}$ you ${ }^{1}$ for I fpeak,
 the nations, inasmueh as $z_{\text {am }}{ }^{1}$ I ${ }^{4}$ of ${ }^{5}$ the] ${ }^{6}$ nations ${ }^{\text {a }}$ apostie,
 my service - I glorify, if by any means I shall proroke to jealousy
 my flosh, and shall save some fromamong them. For if
 their casting away [be the] reconciliation of [the] world, what the reeep-

tion, exeept life from among [the] dead?
 Now if the first-fruit [be] holy, slso the lump; and if the root
 [be] holy, also the branches.
 out. and thou, a widd olive tree being, wast gratted in amongst them, and
 a fellow-partaker of the root and of the fatness of the olive tree
 became, boast not against the branches; but if thou boastest against
 [them], ${ }^{3}$ not ${ }^{1}$ thou "the ${ }^{\text {shoot }}$ "bearest, but the root thee. Thou
 wilt say then, Were broken out the branches, that 1 might be grafted in.
 Will: by unbelief they were broken out, and thou by faith
 standest. Be not high-minded, bat fear: for if God
 the aaccording "to ${ }^{4}$ nature ${ }^{\text {b }}$ branches spared not- lest neither thee
 he should spare. Behold then [the] kindness and severity of God:
 upon those that fell, severity; and upon thee, kind-
 ness, if thou continne in [his] kindness, else also thou wilt
of slumber, $\in$ yes th: : they should not see, and ears that they should not hear;) unto this dav. 9 And David saith. Let their tables be made is -nare, and is trap, and a sti mblingbiock, and a recombence unto them 10 let their eyes int darkened. that they may not see, and bot: down their back al. way.
11 I say then, Hare they stumbled that they should fall? God forlidl : but rather through their fail salvation is come unto the Gentiles, for to provoke them to jealousy. 12 Now if the fall of them be the riches of the world, and the diminishing of them the riches of the Gentiles; how much more their falness? 13 For I sperik to you Gentiles, inasmuch as I am the apostle of the Gentiles, I magnify mine office: 14 if by any means I may provoke to emulation them which are my riesh, aud riiglit save some of them. 15 For if the casting awry of them be the reconciling of the world, what shall the receiring of them it, but life from the de:ud ?
16 For if the firstfruit be holy, the lump is also holy. arid if the root be holy, so are the branches. 17 And if some of the branches be broken off, and thou, beirg a wild olive tree, wert graffed in amosg them, and with thero partakest of the root and fatness of the olive tree: 18 boast not against the branches. But if thou boast, thou bearest not the root, but the root thee. 19 Thou wilt say then. 'ithe branches wert broken off, that 1 might be grafied iv. 20 Weil; because cf unbelief they were broken off. and thou standert ly faith. Be not highminued, but fear: 21 for if God spared not the natural

[^255]branches, trike heed lest he also spare not thee. 29 Behold therefore the goodness and severity of God: on them which $f$ fll, severity; but toward thee, goodness. if thou continue in his goodness: otherwise thou also shalt he cut off. 23 And they :loo, if they 2 bide not still in unbelict. shatl he graffed in: for God is abie to grafi them in again. 24 For if thou wert cut ont of the olive tree which is wild by nature, and wert graffed contrary to nature into a good olive tpee : how much more shall there. which be the natur:il branches, be graffed into their own olive tree? 25 For I would not, brethren, that ye shonld be ignorant of this inystory, lest ye should be wise in your own conceits: that blindness in part is happened to Israel, until the fulness of the Gentiles be come in. 26 And so all Israel shall be saved: as it is written, There shall come out of Sion the Deliverer, and shall turn away ungodliness from Jacob: 27 for this is my covenant anto them, When I hall take away their sins, 28 As concarning the gospel, they are enemies for your sakes: but as tonching the election, they are beloved for the f:ithers' sakes. 29 For the gifts and calling of God are without repentance. :0) lior as ye in times past liave not believed God, yet have now obtained mercy throngh their unbelief: 31 even (5) hare these also now not believed, that throush your mercy they ulso may obtain merey. 32 For God hath conclnued them all in umbelirf, tbat he inight have mercy upa:l all. 330 the depth of the riches boik of the wisdom and knowledge of God! how unsenrehable are his judgments, and his Way + past finuling ont 34 F゙or who hath known the wind of the liord?
 be cut off. ${ }^{3}$ Also "they ${ }^{1}$ and, if they continne not in unbelief,
 shall be grafted in ; for able is God again to graft
 in them. For if thou out of the ${ }^{*}$ according ${ }^{5}$ to ${ }^{6}$ nature ${ }^{7}$ wast
 "cat ${ }^{3}$ off ${ }^{2}$ wild ${ }^{2}$ olive ${ }^{3}$ tree, and, contrary to nature, wast grafted in to
 a good olive tree, how much more these who accoriling to nature [are],
 shall be grafted into their own olive tree? For ${ }^{3}$ not ${ }^{2}$ do ${ }^{1}$ I wish you
 to be ignorant, brethren, of this mystery, that ye may not be in
 yourselves wive, that hardness in part to Israel has
 happencd, until the fulness of the nations be come in; and

so all Israel shall be saved, according as it has been written,
 Shall come out of Sion the deliverer, and he shall turn away nngodliness
 from Jacob. And this [is] ${ }^{5}$ to ${ }^{6}$ them ${ }^{1}$ the ${ }^{3}$ from ${ }^{4}$ me ${ }^{2}$ covenant,
 when I may hnve taken away their sins. As regards indeed
 the glad tidings, [they are] enemies on yonr account; but as regards the
 election, beloved on account of the fathers. ${ }^{2}$ Not ${ }^{3}$ to ${ }^{4}$ be ${ }^{5}$ repented ${ }^{6}$ of
 'for [are] the gifts and the calling of God. For as $\mathrm{g}_{\kappa \alpha i^{\prime \prime}} \dot{v} \mu \varepsilon i \bar{S} \pi о \tau \varepsilon \dot{\eta} \pi \varepsilon \iota \theta \dot{\eta} \sigma \alpha \tau \varepsilon \tau \varkappa \tilde{\psi} \theta \varepsilon \dot{\mu}, \quad \nu \tilde{v} \nu-\delta \dot{\varepsilon} \quad \vec{\eta} \lambda \varepsilon \eta \dot{\eta} \theta \eta \tau$ also ye once were disobedient to God, but now have been shewn mercy
 throngh their disobedience; so also these now were disobedient

to your mercy, that also they may have mercy shewn [them].
 For ${ }^{2}$ shut ${ }^{3}$ up ${ }^{4}$ together 'God all in disobedience, that
 all he might shew mercy to. 0 depth of riches both of wisdom
 and knowledge of God! How unsearchable his judgments, and
 untraccable hisways! For who did know [the] mind
 of [the] Lord, or who his connsellor became? Or who first
 gave to him, and it shall be recompensed to him? For of him
 and throngh him and unto him [are] all things: to him [be] the glory عic rov̀s aī̃vac. $\alpha \dot{\eta} \nu \nu$. to the ages. Amen.

[^256] I exhort therefore you, brethren, by the compassions
 of God, to present your bodies a ${ }^{2}$ sacrifice ${ }^{1}$ living, boly,
 well-pleasing to God, ${ }^{2}$ intelligent ${ }^{3}$ service ${ }^{1}$ your. And ${ }^{2}$ not

 renewing of sour mind, for to prove by you what [is]
 ${ }^{7}$ will ${ }^{8}$ of ${ }^{9}$ God ${ }^{1}$ the ${ }^{\text {g good }}{ }^{3}$ and ${ }^{4}$ weil-plea ing ${ }^{5}$ and ${ }^{6}$ perfect.
 For Is thay through the grace which is given to me, to everyone

that is among you, not to be high-minded above what it behores [jou]
 to be minded; but to be minded so as to be sober-minded to each as
 God divided a measure of faith. For even as in one body
 ${ }^{2}$ members ${ }^{1}$ many we have, but the members all ${ }^{2}$ not ${ }^{3}$ the same
 ${ }^{2}$ have function; thus ${ }^{2}$ the ${ }^{3}$ many ${ }^{5}$ one ${ }^{6}$ body ${ }^{1}$ we ${ }^{4}$ are in Christ,
 and each one ${ }^{2}$ of ${ }^{3}$ each *other ${ }^{1}$ members. But having ${ }^{\text {' }}{ }^{2}$ gifts
 ${ }^{3}$ according ${ }^{4}$ to ${ }^{5}$ the ${ }^{6}$ grace ${ }^{7}$ which ${ }^{8}$ is ${ }^{8}$ given ${ }^{10}$ to ${ }^{11}$ us ${ }^{2}$ different, whether
 prophecy- according to the proporition of faith; or ser-
 rice- in service; or hethat teaches- in teaching;
 or that exhorts- in exhurtation; he that imparis- in
 simplicity, hethat takes the lead- with diligence; he that shews meres-
 with cheerfulness. [Let] love [be] unfeigned; abhorring
 evil, cleaving
to good ;
in brotherly love towards one
 another kindly affeetioned; in [giving] honour "one *another 'going ${ }^{2}$ before;
 in diligence, not slothful; in spirit, fervent; $\Psi_{\text {in }}{ }^{3}$ season
 ${ }^{2}$ serving. In hope, rejoicing; intribulation, endur-
 ing; in prayer, stedfastly continuing; to the needs of the
 sainis communieating; hospitality pursuing. Bicss
 those that persecute you; bless, and earse not. Re-

or who batin been his counseller f 35 or who hath first given to him, and it shall be recounpenseitunto himagnin? 36 Fur of him, anç through him, and to him, are all things: to whom to giory for trer. Amen.
XII. I besteeh rouz therefore brethrel, by the mercies of cine, that ye prevent your bodies a living saerifice. holy: acceptabit unto GJu, whicis is your reasonable serviee. 2 And be no: conformed to this world: but be re trausformed by the rellewing of your mind, that ye may prove what is that gooi. and aceeptable and parfect, will of Goti. 3 For I say, throuth the grate given unto me, to every man that is among you, not to think of himiseif more highly than he ought to think: bat to think soberiy, aceording as Gud hath dealt to erery man the measure of faith. 4 For as we have miny niembers in one body, and all members have not the same office: 5 so we, being many, are onc body in Christ, anc̃ every one members one of another. 6 Having then gifts differing according to the grace that is given to us. whether prophecy, let us prophesy according to the proportion of faith; 7 or ministry, let us wait on our ministering : or be that teacieth, on teaching; 8 or he that exhorteth on exhortation: he that giveth, let him do it with simplicity; he that ruleth, with diligence; he that sheweth mercy, with eheerfulness. 9 Let love be without dissimulation. Alhor that whicil is eril; cleave to that which is good. 10 De kiudly affectioned one to another with brotherly love; in honour preferring one another; 11 not slothful in business; ferveut in spirit ; -ersing the Lord ; 12 rejoicing in hope; patient in tribulation; continning instant is

[^257]prayer; 1 s distribating to the necessity of saints ; given to hospitality. 14 Bless them which persecute you: bless, and curse not. 15 Rejoice with them that do rejoice, and weep with them that weep. 16 Be of the same mind one toward another. Mind not high things, but condescend to men of low estate. Be not wise in your own conceits. 17 Recompense to no manevil for evil. Provide things honest in the sight of all men. 18 If it be possible, as much as lieth in you, live peaceably with all men. 19 Dearly beloved, avenge not yourselves, but rather give place unto wrath : for it is written, Vengeance is mine; I will repay, saith the Lord. 20 Therefore if thine enemy hunger, feed him ; if he thirst, give him drink : for in so doing thou shalt heap coals of fire on his head. 21 Be not overcome of evil. but overcome evil with good.
XIII. Let every soul be subject unto the higher powers. For there is no power but of God: the powers that be are ordained of God. 2 Whosoever therefore rexisteth the power, resisteth the ordinance of God : and they that resist shall receive to themselves damnation. 3 For rulers are not a terror to good works, but to the evil. Wilt thou then not be afraid of the power? do that which is good, and thou shalt have praise of the same: 4 for he is the minister of God to thee for good. But if thou th, that which is evil, be afraid; for he beareth not the sword in vain: for he is the minister of God, a revenger to execute wrath upon him that doeth evil. 5 Wherefore ye mnst needs be subject, not only for wrath. but also for conscience sake. 6 For for this cause pay ye tribute also: for they are God's ministers, attending contiunalls
 same thing toward one another minding, not highthings mind-
 ing, but with the lowly goingalong: be not
 wise in yourselves: to no one evil for evil ren-
 dering: providing right [things] before all men:
 if possible, as to yourselves, with all men being
 at peace; not yourselves avenging, beloved, bat give
 place to wrath; for it has been written, To me vengeance! I will
 recompense, says [the] Lord. If therefore should hunger ${ }^{2}$ enemy $\sigma o v, \psi \dot{\omega} \mu \iota \zeta \varepsilon$ аи̇тóv. द̀à $\nu \quad \delta \iota \psi \tilde{q}, \quad \pi o ́ \tau \iota \zeta \varepsilon$ айтóv• тои̃то ${ }^{2}$ thine, feed him; if he should thirst, give ${ }^{2}$ drink ${ }^{\text {' }}$ him; ${ }^{\text {this }}$
 for doing, soals of fire thou wilt heap npon head

${ }^{1}$ his. Be not overcome by evil, but overcome ${ }^{2}$ with



 For there is no authority except from God; and those that are
 authorities, by God have been appointed. So that he that
 sets himself against the authority, the ${ }^{2}$ of ${ }^{3}$ God ${ }^{\text {'ordinance }}$ resists;
 and they that resist, to themselves judgment shall receive. ${ }^{2}$ The

 to evil [ones]. Dost thou desire not to be afraid of the authority? 'the
 sgood ipractise, and thou shalt have praise from it; for of God
 a servant it is to thee for good. But if evil thou practisest,
 fear; for not in vain the sword it wears; for of God a servant
 it is, an avenger for wrath to him that ${ }^{2}$ evil ${ }^{\text {² does. Wherefore }}$
 necessary [it is] to be subject, not only on account of wrath.
 but also on account of conscience. For on this account also
 tribute pay ye; for ministers of God they are, on this same thing
 attending continually. Render therefore to all their dues:


 to whom tribute, tribute; to whom custom, custom; to whom $\tau \grave{\nu} \phi o ́ \beta o \nu, \tau o ̀ \nu \phi o ́ \beta o \nu . \quad \tau \tilde{\psi} \tau \dot{\eta} \nu \tau \iota \mu \eta \nu, \tau \dot{\eta} \nu \tau \iota \mu \dot{\eta} \nu$. $8 \mathrm{M} \eta \delta \varepsilon \nu i$ fear, fear; to whom honour, honour. To no one
 anything owe ye, unless to love one another: for he that (lit. nothing)
 loves the other, law has fulfilled. For, ${ }^{3}$ Not
 'thou "ahalt commit adultery, Thou shalt not commit murder, Thou shalt not steal,
 Thou shalt not bear false witness, Thou shalt not lust ; and if any other com-
 mandment, in this word it is summed up, iu this, Thou
 shalt love thy neighbour as thyself. Love to the neigh-
 bour, evil does not work: ${ }^{3}$ fulness "therefore ${ }^{5}$ of [ ${ }^{8}$ the] ${ }^{\text {l }}$ law ${ }^{1}$ love [ ${ }^{2}$ is].

Also this, knowing the time, that [the] hour 'we [ 1 'it ${ }^{2}$ is]
 ${ }^{3}$ already out of sleep should be roused; for now nearer [is] of us the
 salvation, than when we believed. The night is advanced, and the
 day has drawn near; we should cast off therefore the works of darkness,
 and should put on the armour of light. As in [the] day,
 becomingly we should walk; not in revels and drinking, not in cham-
 beringand wantonness, not instrife and emulation. But put on
 the Lord Jesus Christ, and ${ }^{7}$ of ${ }^{\text {at the }}$ "flesh ${ }^{4}$ forethought ${ }^{2}$ not $\pi о \iota \varepsilon i \sigma \theta \varepsilon$ عiऽ $̇ \pi \imath \theta v \mu i a c$.
${ }^{1}$ do ${ }^{3}$ take ${ }^{5}$ for ${ }^{6}$ desire.
14 Tòv. ס̀̀ à $\sigma \theta \varepsilon \nu 0 \tilde{v} \nu \tau \alpha$ $\tau \grave{y} \pi i \sigma \tau \varepsilon \iota \pi \rho o \sigma \lambda \alpha \mu \beta a ́ \nu \varepsilon \sigma \theta \varepsilon, \mu \grave{\eta}$ єiS But him being weak in the faith recire not for
 decisions of reasonings. One believes to eat all things;
 another being weak ${ }^{2}$ herbs ${ }^{\text {e }}$ eats. He that eats, ${ }^{6}$ him that ${ }^{\text {not }}$


 ${ }^{7}$ eata ${ }^{1}$ let ${ }^{2}$ him ${ }^{3}$ not ${ }^{4}$ judge: for God him received, ${ }^{3}$ Thou
 ${ }^{2}$ who ${ }^{2}$ art judging another's servant? to his own master he stands
 or falls. And he shall be made to atand; for able is God
 to make ${ }^{\text {astand }}{ }^{\text {' }}$ him. One judges a day [to be] above a day ;
upon this very thing. 7 Render therefore to all their dues : tribute to whom tribute is due; custom to whom custom; fear to whom fear; honour to whom honour. 8 Owe no man any thing, but to love one another: for he that loveth another hath fulfilled the law. 9 For this, Thou shalt not commit adultery, Thou shalt not kill, Thou shalt not steal, Thou shalt not bear false witness, Thou shalt not covet; and if there be any other commandment, it is briefly comprehended in this saying, namely, Thou shalt love thy neighbour as thyself. 10 Love worketh no ill to his neighbour : therefore love is the fulfilling of the law.
11 And that, knowing the time, that now it is high time to awake out of sleep: for now is our salvation nearer than when we believed. I2 The night is far spent, the day is at hand: let us therefore cast off the works of darkness, and let us put on the armour of light. 13 Let us walk honestly, as in the day; not in rioting and drankenness, not in chambering and wantonness, not in strife and enrying. 14 But put ye outhe Lord Jesus Christ, and make not provision for the flesh, to fulfil the lusts thereof.
XIV. Him that is weak in the faith receive Fe, but not to doubtful disputations. 2 For one believeth that he may eat all things: another, who is weak, eateth herbs. 3 Let not him that eateth despise him that eateth not ; and let not him which eateth not judge him that eateth : for God hath received him. 4 Who art thou that judgest another man's servant? to his own master he standeth or falleth. Yea, be shall be holden up : for God is able to make him stand. s Oue man es-

[^258]teemeth one day above another: ansther esteemeth every day $a$ like. Let every man be fully persuaded in his own mind. 6 He that regardeth the day, rugardeth it unto the Lurd; and he that regardeth not the day, to tho Lord he doth not regard it. He that eatuth, eateth to the Lord, fur he giveth God thanks; and he that eateth not, to the Lord he eateth not, and giveth God thauk. 7 For none of us liveth to himself, and no man dieth to himiself. 8 For whether we live, we live unto the Lord ; and whether we die, we die unto the Lord: whether we live therefore, or die, we are the Lord's. 9 For to this end Christ both died, and rose, and revived, that he might be Lord both of the dead and living. 10 But why dost thou judge ths brother? or why dost thou set at nought thy brother? for we shall all stand before the judgment seat of Christ. 11 For it is written, $A s$ I live, saith the Lord, every knee shall bow to me, and evers tongue shall confess to God. 12 So then every one of us shall give account of himself to God. 13 Let us not therefore judge one another any more: but judge this rather, that no man put a stumbling bloek or an occasion to fall in his brother's way. 14 I know, and am persunded by the Lord Jesus, that there is nothing unclean of itsolf: but to him that esteemeth avy thing to be nuelean, to him it is unelean. is But if thy brother be grieved with thy meat, now walkest thou not charitably. Destroy not him with thy meat, for whom Christ died. 16 Let not then your good be evil spoken of : 17 for the kingdom of God is not meat and drink; but ighteousness, and


 ${ }^{1}$ let be fully assured. He that regards the day, to [the] Lord regards [it];
 and he that regards not the day, to [the] Lord regards[it] not. He that
 eats, to [the] Lord eats, for he gives thanks to God ; and he that not

${ }^{1}$ eats, to [the] Lord he eats not, and gives thanks to God. ${ }^{2}$ No ${ }^{3}$ one
 for of us to himself lives, and no one to himself dies. ${ }^{2}$ Both ${ }^{3}$ if
 for we should live, to tho Lord we shonld live; and if we should die,
 to the Lord we die: both if then we should live, and if we should
 die, the Lord's we are. For, for this Christ both
 died and rose and lived again, that both[the] dead and
 living he might rule over. But thou why judgest thou ${ }^{2}$ brother
 'thy? or also thou why dost thou despise thy brother? For all
 ${ }^{2}$ we shall stand before the judgment seat of the Christ. ${ }^{2}$ It ${ }^{3}$ has ${ }^{4}$ been ${ }^{5}$ written
 for, ${ }^{7}$ Live ${ }^{5} \mathrm{I}$, says [the] Lord, that to me shall bow every knee,
 and every tongue shall confess to God. So then
 each of us concerning himself account shall give to God. No
 longer therefore one another should wo judge ; but this judge ye rather, $\tau \dot{o} \mu \grave{j} \tau \iota \theta \dot{\varepsilon} \nu \alpha \iota \quad \pi \rho o ́ \sigma \kappa о \mu \mu \alpha \quad \tau \hat{\psi} \dot{a} \delta \varepsilon \lambda \phi \tilde{\psi} \hat{\eta} \quad \sigma \kappa \alpha ́ \nu \delta \alpha \lambda o \nu$. not to put an occasion of stumbling to the brother or a cause of offence.
 I know and am persuaded in [the] Lord Jesus, that nothing [is]
 unclean of itself: except to him who reckous anything unclean
 to be, to that one unclean [it is]. ${ }^{2}$ If ${ }^{1}$ but on account of meat
 thy broiher is grieved, no longer according to love thou walkest. $\mu \dot{\eta} \tau \dot{\varphi} . \beta$. ${ }^{*}$ Not ${ }^{\text {with }}{ }^{\text {thy }}{ }^{5}$ meat ${ }^{6}$ him ${ }^{\text {² }}$ dostroy for whom Christ died. $\theta \alpha \nu \varepsilon \gamma^{\prime} 16$ M $\dot{\eta} . \beta \lambda \alpha \sigma \phi \eta \mu \varepsilon i \sigma \theta \omega \quad$ oṽv $\dot{v} \mu \tilde{\omega} \nu \tau \grave{o}$ á $\gamma a \theta$ óv. 17 ov̀ Let not ${ }^{*}$ be ${ }^{5}$ evil ${ }^{6}$ spoken ${ }^{\text {' of }}{ }^{1}$ therefore ${ }^{2}$ your ${ }^{8}$ good; ${ }^{9}$ not
 for is the kingdom of God eating and drinking; but
 righteousness and peace and joy in [the] ${ }^{2}$ Spirit ${ }^{1}$ Holy. ${ }^{4} \mathrm{He}^{5}$ that




 for in these things serves the Christ [is] well-pleasing to God,
 and approved by men. So then the things of peace
 we should pursne, and the things for building up one another.
 Not for the sake of meat destroy the work of God.
 All things indeed [nre] prre; bnt [it is] evil to the man who
 throngh stumbling eats. [It is] right not to eat flesh,
 nor drink wine, nor in what thy brother stambles, or

 have [it] before God. Blessed [is] he that judges not himself
 in what he approves. But he that doubts, if he eat, has hren
 condemned, beeause [it is] not of faith; and everything which [is] not of


 wenk to bear, and not ourselves to plense.
 ${ }^{3}$ of tus ${ }^{\text {th }}$ the ${ }^{7}$ neighbonr thet ${ }^{5}$ please nnto good for building np.
 For also the Christ ${ }^{2}$ not ${ }^{3}$ himself 'pleased; bnt, according as it has

 on me. For as many things as were written before for our
 instrnction were written before, that through endarance and
 enconragement of the scriptures hope we might have. Now the
 God of endurance and encouragement give yon ${ }^{\text {the }}$ the ${ }^{\text {samme }}{ }^{\text {th }}$ thing
 to ${ }^{2}$ mind with one another according to Christ Jesus; that
 with one accord with one mouth ye may glorify the God and Father
 of our Lord Jesus Christ. Wherefore receive ye
 one anothor, according as also the Christ received us

[the] glory of God.
peace, and joy in the Holy Ghost. IS For he that in these thines serveth Christ is acceptable to God. and approved of men. 19 Let us therefore follow after the things which make for peace, and things wherew ith one may edify another. 20 For mert destroy not the work of God. All things indeed are pure; but it is evil for that man who eateth with offence. 21 ll is good neither to eat flesh, nor to drink wine, nor any thing wherehy thy brother stambietll. or is offended, or is made wenk. 22 Hast thou faith ? have it to thyself before God. Happy is he that condemineth not himself in that thing which he alloweth. 23 And he that doubteth is damned if he eat, becruse he eateth not of faith : for whatsocver is not of faith is sin.
XV. We then that are strong onght to bear the infirmities of the weak, and not to please ourselves. 2 Let every one of us please his neighbour for his grood to odification. 3 For even Christ pleased not himself ; but, as it is written, The reproaches of them that reproached thee felion me. 4 For what-oever things were written aforetime were written for our learning, that we throngh patience and comfort of the seriptures night have hope. 5 Now the God of patience and consolation grant you to be likominded one toward another accerding to Christ Jesus: 6 that ye may with one mind and one mouth glorify God, even the Father of our Lord Jesns Christ. 7 Wherefore receive ye one another, as Christ also reccived us to the glory of God.

[^259]8 Now I say that Jesus Christ was a minister of the circamcision for the truth of God, to confirm the promises made unto the fathers: 9 and that the Gentiles might glorify God for his merey; as it is written, For this cause I will confess to thee among the Gentiles, and sing unto thy name. 10 And again he saith, Rejoice, ye Gentiles, with his people. 11 And again, Praise the Lord, all ye Gentiles; and laud him, all ye people. 12 And again, Esaias saith, There shall be a root of Jesse, and he that shall rise to reign over the Gentiles; in him shall the Gentiles trust. 13 Now the God of hope fill you with all joy and peace in believing, that ye may abound in hope, through the power of the Holy Ghost.

14 And I myself also am persuaded of you, my brethren, that ye also are full of goodness, filled with all knowledge, ahle also to admonish one another. 15 Nevertheless, brethren, I have written the more boldly unto you in some sort, as putting you in mind, because of the grace that is given to me of God, 16 that I should be the minister of Jesus Christ to the Gentiles, ministering the gospel of God, that the offering up of the Gentiles might be acceptable, heing sanctified by the Holy Ghost. 17 I have therefore whereof I may glory through Jesus Christ in those things which pertain to God. 18 For I will not dare to speak of any of those things which Christ hath not wrought by me, to make the Gentiles obedient, by word and deed, 19 through mighty signs and wonders, by the power of the Spirit of God; so that
 ${ }^{2}{ }^{1}{ }^{3}$ say ${ }^{2}$ but, Jesus Christ a servant has become of cir-
 cuncision for [the] trath of God, for to confirm the pro-
 mises of the fathers; and the nations for mercy toglorify
 God; according as it has been written, Because of this I will confess
 to thee among [the] nations, and thy name will I praise. And
 again it says, Rejoice ye, nations, with his people. And
 again, Praise the Lord, all the nations, and praise
 him, all the peoples. And again, Esaias says, There
 shall be the root of Jesse, and he that arises to rule [the]
 nations: in him [the] nations shall hope. Now ${ }^{2}$ the ${ }^{3}$ God
 'of shope ${ }^{1}$ may fill you with all joy and peace in
 $\pi \nu \varepsilon u ́ \mu a \tau o c$ à àiov.
of [the] ${ }^{2}$ Spirit ${ }^{\text {H }}$ Holy.
 But tam ${ }^{\text {s }}$ persuaded, ${ }^{6}$ my ${ }^{7}$ brethren, ${ }^{2}$ also ${ }^{3}$ myself ${ }^{1} \mathrm{I}$ concerning $\dot{v} \mu \tilde{\omega} \nu$, öть каi av่тоi $\mu \varepsilon \sigma \tau о i ́$ غ̇ $\sigma \tau \varepsilon \dot{\alpha} \gamma a \theta \omega \sigma \dot{\nu} \nu \eta \mathrm{~s}, \pi \varepsilon \pi \lambda \eta \rho \omega \mu \varepsilon \nu 0 \iota$ you, that also yourselves full are of goodness, being filled
 with all knowledge, being able also one another to admonish. ${ }^{2}$ More
 ${ }^{3}$ boldy ${ }^{\text {b }}$ but I did write to you, brethren, in part, as
 reminding you, because of the grace which was given to me
 by God, for ${ }^{2}$ to ${ }^{3}$ be ${ }^{m}$ me a minister of Jesus Christ
 to the nations, administering in sacred service the glad tidings of God,
 that might be the offering up of the nations acceptable, sanctified
 by [the] ${ }^{2}$ Spirit ${ }^{1}$ Holy. I have therefore boasting in Christ
 Jesus [as to] the things pertaining to God. For not will I dare to
 speak anything of what ${ }^{3}$ not ${ }^{2}$ worked "out $\chi_{\text {Christ }}$ by me, for [the]
 obedience of [the] nations, by word and work, in [the] power of
 signs and wonders, in [the] power of [the] Spirit of God; so as for me

[^260] from Jerusalem, and in a circuit unto Mlyricum, to have fully
 preached the glad tidings of the Christ ; and so being am-

 that not upon another's foundation I might build ; but according as
 it has been written, To whom it was not announced concerning him, they shall
 see; and those that have not heard, shall understand. Wherefore also I was
 hindered manytimes from coming to you. But now,
 no longer "place "having in these regions, and "a longing
 ${ }^{1}$ baving to come to you for many years, whenever
 I maygo to . Spain, I will come to you; ${ }^{2}$ I ${ }^{3}$ hope
 'for going through to see yor, and by you to be set
 forward thither, if of you first in part I should be filled.
 But now I go to Jerusalem, doing service to the saints;
 for ${ }^{\text {w }}$ were ${ }^{5}$ pleased ${ }^{\text {Mhacedonia }}{ }^{\text {and }}{ }^{3}{ }^{4} \chi$ chaia $\varepsilon_{a}{ }^{\text {a contribution }}$ "certain
 to make for the poor of the saints who [are] in Jerusa-
 lem. For they were pleased and -debtors itheir they are; for if
 in their spiritual things ${ }^{3}$ partieipated ${ }^{1}$ the "nations, they ought
 also in the fleshly things to minister to them. This therefore
 hating finished, and having sealed to them this fruit,
 I will set off by you into spain. And I know that
 coming to you, in fulness of blessing of the glad tidings
 of Christ I shall come. But I exhort yon, brethren, by
 our Lord

Jesus Christ,
 Spirit, tostrive together with me in prayers for
 me to God, that I may be delirered from those being

from Jeruszitin, and rownd abont ninto 11 lyricum, I hare fully preached the gospel of Christ. 20 Yea, =o have I strived to preach the gospel, not where Christ was named, lest I should build upon another man's foundation: 21 but as it is written, To wbom he was not spoken of, they shall see: and they that have not heard shall understand. 22 For which eanse alsoI hare been much hindered from coming to you. 23 But now having no more place in these parts, and having a great desire these many years to come anto you; 24 whensoever I take my journey into Spain, I will come to you: for I trust to see you in my journey, and to be brought on my way thitherward by you, if first I be somewhat filled with your company. 25 Bat now I go unto Jerusalem to minister unto the saints. 26 For it hath pleased them of Maeedonia and Achaia to make a certain contribation for the poor saints which are at Jerusalem. 27 It hath pleased them verily; and their debtors they are. For if the Gentiles hare been made partakers of their spiritual things, their duty is also to minister anto them in carnal things. 28 When therefore I have performed this, and hare sealed to them thi fruit, I will come by you into Spain. 29 And I am sure that, when I come unto yon, I - ball come in the fulness of the blessing of the gospel of (hrist. 30 Now I beseech you brethren, for the Lord Jesus Christ's sake, and for the love of the Spirit, that ye strive together with me in your prayers to Goū for me; 31 that I may be delivered from them that do not believe in Jndæa; and that my service which

[^261]$I$ huve for Jorusalem may be accepted of the saints ； 32 that I may come unto you with joy by the will of God，and may with you be refreshed． 33 Now the God of peace be with you all． Amen．

XVI．I commend unto you Phehe our sister，which is a ser－ vant of the church which is at Cenchrea： 2 that ve receive her in the Lord，as be－ cometh saints，and that ye assist her in whatsonver brisiness she hath need of you： for she hath been a succourcr of many， and of myself also． 3 Greet Priscilla and Aquila my helpers in Christ Jesus：$\frac{1}{}$ twho have for my life laid down their own neeks： ninto whom not only I give thanks，but also ail the churches of the Gentiles． 5 Like－ wise greet the church that is in their house． Salute my wellbe－ loved Epænetus，who is the firstfruits of Achaia unto（＇hri－t． 6 Greet Mary，who be－ stowed much labour on 7．7． 7 Salute An－ dronicus and Jinia my kinsmen，and my fellowprisoners，who are of note among the apostles，who also were in Christ before me．© Greet Amplias $m y$ beloved in the Lurd． 9 Salute Ur－ bane，our helper in Christ，and Stachers my beloved． 10 Salute Apelles approved in Christ．salute them which are of Arix－ iobulus＇hmesehold． 11 Salute Herodion my kincman．Greet them that be of the homernthl of Narcissus， which aro in the Lord． 12 alnte Tryphena and Tryphow．who labner in the Lord． Silate the belored Por－is．which laboured
 for Jorusilem acceptable may be to the saints；that
 in joy I may come to you by［the］will of God，and
 I may berefreshed with you．And the God of peace［be］with $\pi \dot{\alpha} \nu \tau \omega \nu \dot{\nu} \mu \tilde{\mu} \nu$ 。＂$\dot{\alpha} \mu \eta \eta^{\prime} \nu$. ${ }^{\text {a }}$ all ${ }^{\text {＇Youn．Amen．}}$

 servant of the assembly in Cenchrea；that her yemay
 receive in［the］Lord worthily of saints，and ye may assist her


 courcer of many has been，and ${ }^{3}$ myself tof ${ }^{3}$ me．Salute
 Priscills and Aquila my fellow－workers in Christ Je－
 sus，（who for my life their own neek
 laid down：whom not ${ }^{1}$ I ${ }^{\text {tonly }}$ thank，but also all the
 assemblies of the nations，）and the＂at thouse ${ }^{3}$ their ${ }^{1}$ assembly．
 Salute Eprentus my beloved，who is a first－fruit
 of Achaia for Christ．Salute Mary，who ${ }^{2}$ much
 ${ }^{1}$ labonred for ns．Salute Andronicus and Junias
 $\mathrm{m} y$ kinsmen and ${ }^{2}$ fellow－prisoners ${ }^{1} \mathrm{my}$ ，who are
 of note among the apostles；who also hefore me were
 in＇hrist．Salute Amplias my beloved in［the］
 Lord．Salate U＇rbanas our fellow－worker in Christ，
 and Stachys my belored．Salute Apelles the
 approved in Christ．Salate those of the［honsehold］of Ari－
 stobulas．Salute Herodion my kinsman．
 Salute those of the［household］of Narcissus，who are in［the
 Lord．Salute Tryphæna and Tryphosa，who labour
 in［the］Lord．Salute Persis the belorid，who much







laboured in [the- Lord. Salute Rufus the chosen
 in [the] Lord, and his mother
 Asyncritus, Phlegon, Hermas, Patrobas, Hermes, and Toùg $\sigma \dot{v} \nu$ aủzoiç áór久фoús. 15 á $\sigma \pi \dot{a} \sigma a \sigma \theta \varepsilon$ Фi入óhoyov каi the ${ }^{2}$ with ${ }^{3}$ them ${ }^{\text {²b brethren, }}$ Shilute Phogus and
 Julias, Nereus and his sister, and Olympas, and
 ${ }^{2}$ the ${ }^{2}$ with ${ }^{\text {sthem }}{ }^{{ }^{1} \text { all }}{ }^{\text {s saints. }}$ Saluie one another


$\chi_{\text {of }} 0 . \sigma \tau \operatorname{covist}$.
 But I exhort you, brethren, to consider those who *divi-
 sions ${ }^{3}$ and ${ }^{4}$ canses ${ }^{5}$ of ${ }^{6}$ offence ${ }^{7}$ contrary ${ }^{8}$ to ${ }^{9}$ the ${ }^{20}$ teaching ${ }^{23}$ which ${ }^{12}$ ye
 ${ }^{13}$ learnt, and turnaway from them. For

 their own belly, and by kind speaking and praise
 deceive the hearts of the innocent. For the of ${ }^{3}$ sou'obedience
 sto sall rrached. I rejoice therefore couctruing you; but I wish
 you wise to be [as] to good, and simple to
 evil. But the God of peace will bruise Satan under
 ${ }^{c} \chi \rho \iota \sigma \tau о \tilde{v}{ }^{\prime} \quad \mu \varepsilon \theta \theta^{\prime} \dot{v} \mu \tilde{\omega} \nu .{ }^{\mathrm{d}}$

Christ [be] with you.

 ${ }^{8}$ and ${ }^{2}$ Jason ${ }^{{ }^{5} \text { and }}{ }^{9}$ Sosipater ${ }^{10} \mathrm{my}{ }^{1{ }^{1}}$ kinsmen. ${ }^{20}$ salute


 ${ }^{2}$ Salutes ${ }^{s^{\prime}}$ you ${ }^{\text {'Gaius, }}$, the host of me and of the "assemily
 ${ }^{1}$ whole. ${ }^{3}$ Salutes ${ }^{4}$ 'tyou ${ }^{3}$ Erastus ${ }^{\text {t }}$ the ${ }^{5}$ steward ${ }^{6}$ of 'the ${ }^{5}$ city,
 ${ }^{{ }^{\text {andd }}}{ }^{20}$ Quartus ${ }^{\text {i1 the }}{ }^{2 \mathrm{ib} \text { irother. }}$ The grace of our Lord
 Jesns Christ [be] with ${ }^{2}$ all you. Amen.
much in the icra. 13 Selute Rufus chosen in the Lord. and : is mother and mile. 14 Salute Asyncritus, Phlegran, Herinas, Fatrobas, Hermes, a:d the brethren whichare with them. 15 Salute Phiologus, and Julia, Nereus. and his sister, and Olympas, aud bil the saints which ere with them. 16 Saluie one another with $s$ n holy kiss. The churchite of Christ salnte you.

17 Now I berccich yul. brethren, mark them which cause 6 . rivigns and offences contritry to the ductrine which ye Late learued; and avoid them. lo For they thist are such serve not orir Lord Jesus Christ, but their own bells; and by good words s.nd fiiir speeches dectite the hearts of the simple. 19 For your obedience is come abrord unto all men. I am glad therefore on your behalf: but yet I would have you wise buto that which is good, and simple concerning evil. 20 And the God of pace shall bruise Satan under your fot shortly. The grace of our Lord Jesus Chras: be with you. Amen.

21 Timotheus my workfellow, and Li: cius, and Jason, ard Sosipister. my kirso men, salute you. $\because$ I Tertius, who wrote this epistie, salute reu in the Lord. 23 Gaics mine host, and of the whole church, salnteth you. Erastue the chamberiain of tise city saluteth you. aid Quartu: a brothe. 24 The grace of our Lord Jesas Christ be with yoti all. Arlete.

[^262]25 Now to him that is of power to stablish you according to my gospel, and the preaching of Jesus Christ, according to the revelation of the mystery, which was kept secret since the world began, 26 but now is made manifest, and by the scriptures of the prophets, according to the commandment of the everlastiug God, made known to all nations for the obedience of faith : 27 to God only wise, be glory through Jesus Christ for ever. Amen.

# H ПPO乏 TOYะ KOPINӨIOY <br> ${ }^{\text {TTHE }}$ 'TO <br> ${ }^{\text {s }}$ THE <br> ${ }^{8}$ CORINTHIANS <br> ${ }^{3}$ Epistle <br> ${ }^{2}$ FIRST. 

P4UL, called to be an apostle of Jesus Christ throngh the will of God, and Sosthenes our brother, 2 anto the church of God which is at Corinth, to them that are sanctified in Christ Jesus, called to be saints, with all that in every place call upon the name of Jesus Christ our Lord, both theirs and ours: 3 Grace be unto you, and peace, from God our Father, and from the Lord Jesus Christ.

4 I thank my Gol always on your behalf, for the grace of God which is given you by Jesus Christ; 5 that in every thing ye are enriched by him, in all utterance, and in all knowledge; 6 even as the testimony of Christ was confirmed in you: 7 so that ye come behind in no gift; waiting for tho coming of our Lord Jesus Christ: \& who
 Paul a called apostle of Jesus Christ, by [the] will
 of God, and Sosthenes the brother, to the assembly
 of God which is in Corinth, having been sanctified in Christ Je-

 то ${ }^{8}$ of ${ }^{9}$ orr ${ }^{10}$ Lord ${ }^{11}$ Jesus ${ }^{1}{ }^{2}$ Christ ${ }^{1}$ in ${ }^{2}$ every ${ }^{3}$ place, both theirs
 and ours: grace to yor and peace from God our Father каi кирíov 'I $\eta \sigma о$ ṽ $\chi$ фьбтой. and [the] Lord Jesus Christ.
 Ithank my God always concerning you, for the
 grace of God that was given to yon in Christ Jesse, that in
 everything ye were enriched in him, in all discourse and all
 knowledge, according as the testimony of the Christ was confirmed in
 you, so that ye are behind in not one gift,
 awaiting the revelition of our Lord Jesus Christ;

[^263] who also will confirm you to [the] end, unimpeachable in the
 day of our Lord Jesus Christ. Faithfal [is] God, by
 whom ye were called into fellowship of his Son Jesns Christ той.кvóiov. $\dot{\imath} \mu \tilde{\omega} \nu$. our Lord.
 Now I exhort you, brethren, by the name
 of our Lord Jesus Christ, that the ${ }^{5}$ same ${ }^{a}$ thing ${ }^{2}$ ye ${ }^{3}$ say ${ }^{2}$ all, ${ }^{5}$
 and ${ }^{3}$ no ${ }^{1}$ there ${ }^{2}$ be ${ }^{5}$ among ${ }^{\text {a }}$ you ${ }^{\text {divisions; } \text {; but ye be knit together }}$
 in the same mind and in the same judgment. For it was shewn
 to me concerning you, my brethren, by those of [the house of] Chloe,
 that strifes among yon there are. But I say this, that each
 of you says, i am of Panl, and I of Apollos, and I


 'was crucified for you? or to the name of Paul were ye
 baptized? I thank God that no one of you I baptized,
 except Crispus and Gains, that not anyone should say that unto
 my name I baptized. And I baptized also the ${ }^{2}$ of ${ }^{3}$ Stephauas
 ${ }^{2}$ house ; as to the rest I know not if any other I baptized. For not

${ }^{2}$ sent $\quad{ }_{3^{\text {me }}}{ }^{\text {CChrist }}$ to baptize, but to announce the glad tidings;
 not in wisdom of word, that ${ }^{2}$ not ${ }^{2}$ be made void the cross of the Christ.
 For the word of the cross to those perishing ${ }^{2}$ foolishness


 $\gamma_{5 \text { been }}{ }^{26}$ written ${ }^{22}$ for, I will destros the wisdom of the wise, and the
 understanding of the understanding ones I will set aside. Where [is the] wise?
 where [the] scribe? where [the] disputer of this age?
 did not ${ }^{2}$ make ${ }^{3}$ foolish 'God the wisdom of this world ?
 For since, in the wisdom of God, "knew ${ }^{\text {ennot }}{ }^{1}$ the ${ }^{2}$ world ${ }^{3}$ by

shall also confirm you unto the end, that ye may be blameless in the day of our Lord Jesus Christ. 9 God is faithful, by whom ye were called unto the fellowship of his Son Jesus Christ our Lord.

10 Now I beseech yon, brethren, by the name of our Lord Jesus Christ, that ye all speak the same thing, and that there be no divisions among yon; but that ie be perfectly joiued together in the same mind and in the same judgment. 11 For it hath been declared unto me of you, my brethren, by them which are of the house of Chloe, that there are contentions among you. 12 Now this I say, that every one of you saith, I am of Paul; and I of Apollos; and I of Cephas ; and I of Chriss. 13 Is Christ divided? was Panl crucified for you? or were ye baptized in the name of Paul? 14 I thank Gorl that I baptized none of your, but Crispus and Gains; 15 lest any should say that I had baptized in mine own name. 16 And I baptized also the household of Stephanas; besides, I know not whether I baptized any other. 17 For Christ sent me not to baptize, but to preach the gospel: not with wisdom of words, lest the cross of Christ should be made of none effect. 18 For the preaching of the cross is to them that perish foolishness; but unto us which are saved it is the power of God. 19 For it is written, I will destroy the wisdom of the wise, and will bring to nothing the understanding of the pradent. 20 Where is the wise? where is the scribe? where is the disputer of this world? hath not God made foolish the wisdom of this world? 21 For after that in the wisdom of God the world by wisdom knew not God, it pleased God by the

[^264]foolishness of preaching to save them that believe. 22 For the Jews require a sign, and the Greeks seek after wisdom: 23 but we preach Christ crucified, unto the Jews a stumblingblock, and unto the Greeks foolishness ; 24 but unto them which are called, both Jews and Greeks, Christ the power of Gorl, and the wisdom of God. 25 Because the foolishness of God is wiser than men; and the weakness of God is stronger than men. 26 For ye see your calling, brethren, how that not many wise men after the flesh, not many mighty, not many noble, are called: 27 but God hath chosen the foolish things of the world to confound the wise; and God hath chosen the weak things of the world to confound the thing: which are mighty; 28 and base things of the world, and things which are despised, hath God chosen, yea, and things which are not, to bring to nought things that are: 29 that no flesh should glory in his presence. 30 But of him are ye in Christ Jesus, who of God is made unto us wisdom, and righteousness, and sanctification, and redemption : 31 that, according as it is written, He that glorieth, let him glory in the Lord.

I1. And I, brethren, when I came to you, came not with excellency of speceh or of wisdom, declaring unto you the testimony of God. 2 For I determined not to know any thing among you, save Jesus Christ, and him crucified. 3 And 1 was with you in weakness, and in fear, and in much trembliug. 4 And my apeech and my preaching was not with enticing words of man's wisdom, but in demon-
 proclamation to save those that believe. Since both Jews


 but we proclaim Christ crucified, to Jews
 indeed a canse of offence, ${ }^{2}$ to ${ }^{3}$ Greeks ${ }^{1}$ and foolishness ; but to those the
 called, both Jews and Greeks, Christ God's power and $\theta \varepsilon о \tilde{v}$ оофiav. 25 öт七 тò $\mu \omega \rho o ̀ \nu ~ \tau о \tilde{v} \theta \varepsilon о \tilde{v} \sigma о \phi \omega ́ \tau \varepsilon \rho o \nu ~ \tau \omega ̃ \nu \nu$ Gou's wisdom. Because the foolishness of God wiser
 than men is, and the weakness of God stronger
 than men is. For ye see your calling, bretiren,
 that not many wise according to flesh [thereare], not many power-
 ful, not many high-iorn. But the foolish things of the world
 ${ }^{2}$ chose ${ }^{2}$ God, that the wise he might put to shame; and the
 weak things of the world ${ }^{2}$ chose ${ }^{1}$ God, that he might put to shame
 the strong things and the low-born of the world, and the de-
 spised ${ }^{2}$ chose ${ }^{1}$ God, and the things that are not, that the things that
 are he may annul ; so that ${ }^{\text {n not }}{ }^{3}$ might ${ }^{\text {b }}$ boast ${ }^{1}$ all "fiesh
 before him. But of him ye are in Cbrist Jesus,
 who was made to us wisdom from God and righteousness and sancti-
 fication and redemption; that, according as it has been written,
 He that boasts, in [the] Lord let him boast.
 And l having come to you, brethren, came not according to
 cxcellency of word or wisdom, amnouncing to you the testimony
 of God. For ${ }^{3}$ not ${ }^{1} I^{2}$ decided to know anything among you,
 except Jesus Christ, and him crucified. and I
 in weakness and in fear and in "trembling 'much was with
 youl and my word and my preaching [was] not in persuasive
 ${ }^{3}$ human ${ }^{2}$ of ${ }^{\text {wwisdom }}{ }^{1}$ words, but in demonstration of [the] Spirit

[^265] and of power; that your faith might not be in wisdom of men,

 But wisdom we speak among the perfect; butwisdom, not
 of this age, nor of the rulers of this age, who
 are coming to nonght. But we speak wisdom of God in a mystery,
 the hidden [wisdom] which ${ }^{2}$ predetermined ${ }^{1}$ God before the
 ages for our glory, which no one of the ralers
 of this age has known, (for if they had known, "not ${ }^{1}$ the ${ }^{2}$ Lord
 ${ }^{3}$ of ${ }^{4}$ the ${ }^{6}$ glory ${ }^{\text {athey }}{ }^{7}$ would have crucified,) but according as it has been
 written. Things which eye saw not, and ear heard not, and
 into heart of man camenot, which ${ }^{2}$ prepared ${ }^{\text {h God }}$
 for those that love him, but to us God revealed [them]
 by his Spirit; for the Spirit all things searches,
 even the depths of God. For who ${ }^{3}$ knows ${ }^{1}$ of ${ }^{2}$ men the things
 of man, except the spirit of man which [ix] in
 him? so also the things of God no one knows, except the
 Spirit of God. But we not the spirit of the world re-
 ceived, bat the Spirit which [is] from God, that we might know
 the things by God granted to us: which also we speak, oủk غ่v סıঠактоĩs àv $\theta$ ow not in ${ }^{2}$ tanght ${ }^{3}$ of thuman ${ }^{5}$ wisdom ${ }^{1}$ words, but in [those]


 scommnicating. But [the] natural man receives not the things
 of the Spirit of God, for foolishness to him they are; and
 he cannot know [them], because spiritually they are discerned;
 bat the spiritual discerns all things, but he by
 no one is discerned. For who did know [the] mind of [the] Lord?

stration of the Spirit and of power: it that your faith should not stand in the wisdom of men, but in the power of God.

6 Howbeit we speak wisdom among them that are perfect: y+t not the wisdom of this world, nor of the princes of this world, that come to nought: 7 but we speak the wisdom of God in a mystery, even the hidden wisdom, which God ordained before the world unto our glory: 8 which none of the princes of this world knew : for had they known $i t$, they would not have crucified the Lord of glory. 9 But as it is written, Eyc hath not seen, nor ear heard, neither have entered into the heart of man, the things which God hath prepared for them that love him. 10 But God hath revealed them unto us by his Spirit: for the Spirit searcheth all things, yea, the deep things of God. 11For what man knoweth the things of a man, save the spirit of man which is in him? even so the things of God knoweth no man, but the Spirit of God. 12 Now we have received, not the spirit of the world, but the spirit which is of God; that we might know the things that are freely given to us of God. 13 Which things also we speak, not in the words which man's wisdom tcacheth, but which the Holy Ghost teacheth; comparing spiritual things with spiritual. 14 But the natural man receiveth not the things of the Spirit of God: for they are foolishness unto him: neither can he know them , because they are spiritually discerned. is But he that is spiritual judgeth all things, yet be himself is judged of no man. 16 For who hath known the mind of the Lord, that he may instruct him? But we bave the mind of Christ.




IIPOEKOPIN日IOXEA.
III. And I, brethren, could not speak unto you as unto spiritual, but as unto carnal, even as unto babes in Christ. 2 I have fed you with milk, and not with meat: for hitherto ye were not able to bear it, neither yet now are ye able. 3 For ye are yet carnal: for whereas there is among you envying, and strife, and divisions, are ye not carnal, and walk as men? 4 For while one saith, I am of Paul; and another, I am of Apollos; are ye not carnal? 5 Who then is Paul, and who is Apollos, but ministers by whom ye believed, even as the Lord gave to every man? 6 I have planted, Apollos watered ; but God gave the increase. 7 So then neither is he that planteth anything, neither he that watereth; but God that giveth the increase. 8 Now he that planteth and he that watereth are one: and every man shall receive his own reward according to his own labour. 9 For we are labourers together with God: ye are God's husbaudry, ye are God's building. 10 According to the grace of God which is given unto me, as a wise masterbuilder, I have laid the foundation, and another buildeth thereon. But letevery man take heed how he buildeth thereupon. 11 For other foundation can no man lay than that is laid, which is Jesus Christ. 12 Now if any man build upon this foundation gold, silver, precious stones, wood, hay, stubble, 13 every man's work shall be made manifest : for the day shall declare it, because it shall be revealed by fire; and the fire shall try every man's work of what sort it is. 14 If any man's
 And I, brethren, was not able to speak to you :is
 to spiritual, but as to fleshly; as to babes in Christ.
 Milk ${ }^{\text {s }}$ you ${ }^{1}{ }^{1}{ }^{2}$ gave to drink; and not meat, for not yet were ye able,
 but neither yet now are ye able; for yet fleshly yo are.
 For where among you emulation and strife and divisions [there are],
 ${ }^{3}$ not ffeshly ${ }^{1}$ are ${ }^{2}$ ye, and ${ }^{2}$ according ${ }^{3}$ to ${ }^{\text {man }}{ }^{2}{ }^{1}$ walk?
 For when ${ }^{\text {may }}$ mas ${ }^{3}$ say ${ }^{\text {a }}$ one, 1 am of Paul, and another, I
 of Apollos, ${ }^{3}$ not "fleshly ${ }^{1}$ are ${ }^{2}$ ye? Who then is Paul,
 ${ }^{2}$ who ${ }^{\text {a and }}$ Apollos? but servants through whom ye be-
 lieved, and to each as the Lord gave? I planted,
 Apollos watered; but God gave growth So that neither
 he that plants is anything, nor he that waters; but ${ }^{2}$ who ${ }^{3}$ gires
 ${ }^{\text {dgrowth}}{ }^{2}$ God. But he that plants and he that waters ${ }^{2}$ one ${ }^{\text {'are }}$; *each
 ${ }^{3}$ but his own reward shall receive according to his own labour.
 For God's "we ${ }^{3}$ are 'fellow-workers; God's husbandry, God's building
 ye are. According to the grace of God which was given to me, as
 a wise architect [the] foundation I have laid, and another builds up.
 But ${ }^{2}$ each ${ }^{2}$ let take heed how he buildṣ up. For ${ }^{2}$ foundation ${ }^{\text {'other }}$
 no one is able to lay besides that which is laid, which is Je-
 sus the Christ. Now if anyone build up on zfoundation


 straw, of each the work manifest will become; for the
 day will declare [it], because in fire it is revealed; and of each
 the work what sort it is, the fire will prove. If of anyone the
 work abides which he built up, a reward he shall receive. If


- oapkívols to fleshy gltTraw. $p$ - кai qlittraw. q è $\delta v ́ v a \sigma \theta e$
 $a ̆ \nu \theta \rho \omega \pi$ oí not men LTTraw. $\quad$ w $\tau i ́ w h a t \operatorname{LTTr} ; \tau i[s]$ A. $A \pi o \lambda \lambda \omega ́ s$ and Пav̂dos


 ${ }^{\mathrm{i}} \mu \in \nu \in \hat{\imath}$ shall abide gltaw. i є $\pi о \iota \kappa о \delta \dot{o} \mu \eta \sigma \in \nu \operatorname{TTra} . \quad \mathbf{k} \lambda \dot{\eta} \mu \psi \in \tau \alpha \iota$ LTTra.
 of anyone the work shall be consumed, he shall suffer loss, but himself
 shall be saved, but so as through fire. Know ye not that ${ }^{2}$ temple
 ${ }^{1}$ God's geare, and the Spirit of God dwells in you? If anyone
 the temple of God corrupt, ${ }^{2}$ shall ${ }^{\text {b }}$ bring ${ }^{5}$ to ${ }^{6}$ corruption ${ }^{3}$ him
 ${ }^{3}$ God; for the temple of God ${ }^{2}$ holy ${ }^{1}{ }^{1}$ is, which ${ }^{2}$ are ${ }^{1}$ ye.


 ${ }^{\text {Sto }}{ }^{\text {b }}$ be ' ${ }^{\text {'among }}$ 'you in this age, foolish let him become, that
 he may be wise. For the wisdom of this world foolishness
 with God is; for it has been written, He takes the
 wise in their craftiness. And again, [The] Lord
 knows the reasonings of the wise, that they are vain.


 ${ }^{\text {iare. Whether Panl, or Apollos, or Cephas, or [the] }}$
 world, or life, or death, or present things, or coming things,
 all 'yours 'are; andye Christ's, and Chirist God's.

 and stewards ${ }^{3}$ mysteries ${ }^{\text {a }}$ of "God's. But as to the rest, it is required
 in stewards that faithful one be found. But to me the small-
 est matter it is that by you I beexamined, or by man's
 day. But neither myself do I examine. For of nothing in myself
 I am conscious; but not by this have I been justified : but he who ex$\kappa \rho i ́ \nu \omega \nu \mu \varepsilon \kappa v i \rho t o ́ s ~ \varepsilon ̇ \sigma \tau \iota \nu . ~ 5 \ddot{\omega} \sigma \tau \varepsilon \mu \grave{\eta} \pi \rho \grave{o}$ каı $\mu о \tilde{v} \tau \iota$ amines me[the] Lord is. So that not before [the] time anything
 judge, until may have come the Lord, who both will bring to light the
 hidden things of darkness, and will make manifest the counsels
 of hearts; and then praise shall be to each from God.
 Now these things, brethren, I transferred to myself and A-
 pollos on account of yon, that in us ye may learn not ${ }^{3}$ above
work abide which he hath built thereapon, he shall receive a reward. 15 If any man's work shall be burned, he shall suffer loss: but he himself shall be saved; yet so as by fire. 16 Know ye not that ye are the temple of God, and that the Spirit of God dwelleth in you? 17 If any man defile the temple of God, him shall God destroy; for the temple of God is holy, which temple ye are. 18 Let no man deceive himself. If any man among you seemeth to be wise in this world, let him become a fool, that he may be wise. 19 For the wisdom of this world is foolishness with God. For it is written, He taketh the wise in their own craftiness. 20 and again, The Lord knoweth the thoughts of the wise, that they are vain. 21 Thereforelet no man glory in men. For all things are yours; 22 whether Paul, or Apollos, or Cephas, or the world, or life, or death, or things present, or things to come; all are yours; 23 and ye are Christ's; and Christ is God's.
IV. Let a man so aecomnt of us, as of the ministers of Christ, and stewards of the mysteries of God. 2 Moreover it is required in stewards, that a man be found faithful. 3 But with me it is a very small thing that I should be judged of you, or of man's judgment: yes, I judge not mine own self. 4 For I know nothing by myself; yet am I not hereby justified: but he that judgeth me is the Lord. 5 Therefore judge nothing before the time, until the Lord come, who both will bring to light the hidden things of darkness, and will make manifest the counsels of the hearts: and then shall every man have praise of God.

6 And these things, brethren, I have in a figure transferred to myself and to Apollos for your sakes; that
ye might learn in us not to think of men above that which is writtern, that no one of you be puffed up for one against auother. 7 For who maketh thee to differ from another? and what hast thou that thou didst not receive? now if thon didst receive it, why dost thou glory, as if thou hadst not received it? 8 Now ye are full, now ye are rich, ye have roigned as kings without us: and 1 would to God ye did reign, that we also might reign with you. 9 For I think that God hath set forth us the apostles last, as it were appointed to death : for we are made a spectacle unto the world, and to angels, and to men. 10 We are fools for Christ's sake, but ye are wise in Christ; we are weak, but ye are strong; ye are honourable, but we are despised. 11 Even unto this present hour we both hunger, and thirst, and are naked, and are buffeted, and have no certain dwellingplace; 12 and labour, working with our own hands : being reviled, we bless; being persecuted, we suffer it:13 being der̂amed, we intreat: we are made as the filth of the world, and are the offscouring of all things unto this day. 14 I write not these things to shame you, but as nay beloved sons I warn you. 15 For though ye have ten thousand instructors in Christ, yet have ye not many fathers; for in Christ Jesus I have begotten you through the gospel. 16 Wherefore I beseech you, be ye followers of me.

17 For this cause have I sent unto you Timotheus, who is my beloved son, and faithful in the Lord, who shall bring you into rumembranee of my ways which be in Christ, as I teach every where in every church. 18 Now some are puffed up, as
 ${ }^{4}$ what ${ }^{5}$ has ${ }^{6}$ been ${ }^{7}$ written ${ }^{1}$ to ${ }^{2}$ think, that not one for one
 ye be puffed up against the other. For who thee makes to differ ?
 and what hast thou which thou didst not receive? but if also thou didst receive,
 why boastest thou as not having received? Already satiated yeare;
 already ye were enriched; apart from $u_{s}$ ye reigned; and I would
 surely yedidreign, that also we you ${ }^{1}$ might ${ }^{2}$ reign ${ }^{3}$ with.
 For I think that God us the apostles last set
 forth as appointed to death. For a speetacle we became to the world,
 both to angels and to men. We [are] fools on account of
 Christ, butye prudent in Christ; we weak, butye
 strong; ye glorious, but we withouthonour. To the present
 hour both we hunger and thirst and art naked, and
 are buffeted, and wander without a home, and labour, work-
 ing with our own hands. Railed at, we bless; per-
 secuted, we bear ; evilly spoken to, we besech :
 as [the] refuse of the world we are become, of all [the]
 off-scouring until now. Not shaming you do I write these things,

 ten thousand tutors ye should have in christ, yet not many
 fathers; for in Christ Jesus through the glad tidings
 $\gamma_{\text {in }}{ }^{\nu} \sigma \theta \varepsilon$.
become.
 On account of this I sent to you Timotheus, who is schild
 my beloved and faithful in [the] Lord, who you 'will ${ }^{2}$ remind of
 my ways that [are] in Christ, accordiug as everywhere in every
 assembly I teach. ${ }^{2} \mathrm{As}^{5}$ to ${ }^{5}$ not ${ }^{5}$ coming ${ }^{2}$ now ${ }^{\text {a my }}$ to you
 ${ }^{2}$ were ${ }^{3}$ puffed ${ }^{\text {up }}{ }^{\text {' }}$ some ; but 1 shall come shortly to you, if
 the Lord will, and I will know, not the word of those who
 are puffed np, but the power. For not in word the
 kingdom of God [is], but in power. What will ye? with
 a rod I shonld come to yon, or in love and a spirit of meekт $\eta$ тоs ;
ness?
 Commonly ${ }^{2}$ is ${ }^{3}$ reported ${ }^{\text {a among }}{ }^{5}$ you ${ }^{1}$ fornication, and such fornication
 which not even among the nations is named, so as ${ }_{6}{ }_{\text {wifife }}$
 'one ['his] sfather's ${ }^{2}$ to ${ }^{\text {3have. And ye }}$ enffed ${ }^{\text {sup }}$ 'are,
 and not rather did mourn, that might be taken out of gour midet
 he who 'this deed didl ${ }^{1}$ I for as beingabsent
 in body, but being present in spirit, already have judged as being present,
 him who so "this ${ }^{\text {w worked }}$ "out, in the name
 of our Lord Jesus Christ, being gathered together ye and

 Christ- todeliver sneha one to Satan for destrnction
 of the flesh, that the spirit may be saved in the day of the Lord
 Jesus. Not good [is] your boasting. Know ye not that a little
 leaven ${ }^{3}$ whole "the "linmp 'leavens? Parge ont therefore the
 old leaven, that ye may hea new lump, accorling as yeare nnleavened.

 So that we should celebrate the feast, not with "leaven 'old, nor with
 leaven of malice and wickedness, but with nnleavened [bread] of

sincerity and of truth.
 I wrote to you in the cpistle, not to associate with
 fornicators; and not altogether with the fornicators of this world,
 or with the eovetons, or rapacions, or idolaters, since
thongh I would not come to you. 19 But I will come to you shortly, if the Lord will, and will know not the speech of them which are puffed up, bat the power. 20 For the kingdom of Gor is not in word, but in power. 21 What will ye ? shall I come unto you with a rod, or in love, and in the spirit of meekness ?
V. It is reportell commonly that there is fornicatiou among you, and snch fornication as is not 80 much as named among the Gentiles, that one should have his father's wife. 2 And ye are puffed up, and have not rather monrried, that he that hath done this deed might be taken away from among you, 3 For I verily, as absent in body, but present in spirit, have judged already, as though I were present, concerning him that hath so done this deed, 4 in the name of onr Lord Jesus Christ, when ye are gathered together, and my spirit, with the power of omr Lord Jesus Christ, 5 to deliver such an one unto Satan for the destrnction of the flesh, that the spirit may be saved in the day of the Lord Jesus. 6 Your glorying is not good. Know re not that a little leaven leaveneth the whole lump? 7 Purge out therefore the eld leaven, that ye may be a new $\operatorname{lnmp}$, as je are anleavened. for even Christ our passover is sacrificed for us : 8 therefore let us keep the feast, not with olll leaven, neither with the leaven of malice and wickedness; bnt with the unleavened bread of sincerity and truth.
9 I wrote unto you in an epistle not to company with fornicators: 10 yet not altogether with the fornicators of this world, or with the covetous, or extortioners, or

[^266]with idolaters; for then must ye needs go out of the world. 11 But now I have writteu unto you not to keep company, if any man that is called a brother be a fornicator, or covetous, or itn idolater, or a railer, or a drunkard, or an extortioner; with such an one no not to eat. 12 For what have I to do to judge them elso that are withont? do not ye judge them that are within? 13 But them that are without God judgeth. Therefore put away from among yourselves that wicked person.
VI. Dare any of you, having a matter against another, go to law before the unfust, and not before the saints? 2 Do ye not know that the saints shall judge the world? and if the world shall be judged by you, are ye unworthy to judge the smallest matters? 3 know ye not that we shall judge angels? how much more things that pertain to this life? 4 If then ye have judgments of things pertaining to this life, set them to judge who are least esteemed in the church. 5 I speak to your shame. Is it so, that there is not a wise man among you? no, not one that shall be able to judge between his brethren? 6 But brother goeth to law with brother, and that before the unbelievers. 7 Now therefore there is utterly a fault among you, because ye go to law one with auother. Why do ye not rather take wrong? why do ye not rather suffer yourselves to be defrauded? 8 Nay, ye do wrong, and defrand, and that your brethren. 9 Know ye not that the unrighteous shall not inherit the kingdom of God? Be not decsived : neither fornicators, nor idolaters, nor adulterers, nor effemin-
 ye ought then out of the world to go. But now, I wrote
 to you not to associate with [him], if anyone ${ }^{2}$ brother ${ }^{1}$ designated
 [be] either a fornicator, or covetous, or idolater, or railer, $\hat{\eta} \mu \dot{\varepsilon} \theta v \sigma 0 \varsigma, \quad \hat{\eta} \ddot{\mu} \rho \pi \alpha \xi \cdot \quad \tau \tilde{\mu} \tau о \iota \frac{v}{\tau} \varphi \quad \mu \eta \delta \dot{\varepsilon} \sigma v \nu \varepsilon \sigma \theta i \varepsilon \iota \nu .12$ тi or a drunkard, or rapacious ; with such a one not even to eat. ${ }^{2}$ What

 ${ }^{2}$ do ${ }^{3}$ ye ${ }^{5}$ judge? But those outside God judges. Andyeshall put out

the wicked person from among yourselves.
 Dare anyone of you, amatter having against the other,
 go to law before the unrighteons, and not before the saints? ${ }^{3}$ Not
 ${ }^{1}$ know ${ }^{2}$ yethat the saints ${ }^{3}$ the ${ }^{4}$ world ${ }^{1}$ will ${ }^{\text {juudge? }}$ and if by you
 is judged the world, ${ }^{3}$ unworthy ' ${ }^{\text {are }}{ }^{2}$ ye of judgments the smallest? ${ }^{3}$ Not
 ${ }^{1}$ know ${ }^{2}$ ye that angels we shall judge? much more then things of this life ?


 are least esteemed in the assembly, ${ }^{4}$ those ${ }^{1}$ set ${ }^{2}$ ye ${ }^{3}$ up. For
 shame to you I speak. Thus is there not among you a wise[man]
 not even one, who shall be able to decide between ${ }^{\text {b }}$ brother
 'his [and brother]? But brother with brother goes to law, and
 this before unbelievers : Already indeed therefore altogether a default
 among you is, that law-suits ye have among yourselves. Why not
 rather suffer wrong? why not rather be defrauded? But
 ye do wrong and defrand, and these things [to your] brethren.
 Or know ye not that unjust ones [the] kingdom of God not ${ }^{\text {shall }}$ in-
 berit? Be not misled; neither fornicators, nor idolaters,
 nor adulterers, nor abusers of themselves as women, nor abnsers of them-
 selves with men, nor thieves, nor covetous, nor drunkards,
 nor railers, nor rapacious, [the] kingdom of God
shall

[^267] inherit.
 washed, but ye were sanctified, but ye were justified, in the name
 of the Lord Jesus, and by the Spirit of our God.
 All things to me are lawful, but not all things do proit; all things
 tome are lawful, bat ${ }^{3}$ not ${ }^{1} \mathrm{I} \quad{ }^{2}$ will bebrought under the power of any.

 but God both this and these will bring to nought: but the body [is]
 not for fornication, bat for the Lord, and the Lord for the body.
 And God both the Lord raised up, and us will raise out by
 his power,

Know ye not that your bodies members
 of Christ are? Having taken then the members of the Christ, shall I make
 [them] ${ }^{2}$ of ${ }^{3}{ }^{2}$ harlot ${ }^{1}$ members? May it not be 1 Or know ye not that he that
 is joined to the harlot, "one ${ }^{3}$ body ${ }^{1}$ is? For shall be, he says,
 the two for "flesh "one. Buthe that is joined to the Lord, "one
 ${ }^{{ }^{3} \text { spirit }}{ }^{\text {tis. Flee fornication. Every sin which }}$
 ${ }^{3}$ may ${ }^{\text {a }}$ practise ${ }^{{ }^{2}}{ }^{2}{ }^{2}$ man, without the body is, but he that
 commits fornication, against his own body sins. Or ${ }^{3}$ not
 ${ }^{1}$ know ${ }^{2}$ ye that your body a temple of the ${ }^{3}$ in "you 'Holy ${ }^{2}$ Spirit
 is, which ye have from God; and ${ }^{3}$ not ${ }^{2}$ are ${ }^{1}$ ye your own? ${ }^{\text {ye }}{ }^{3}$ were


 'your, and in your spirit, which are God's.
 But concerning what things ye wrote to me: [ It lis] good for a man
 $x_{a}{ }^{5}$ woman ${ }^{\text {not }}$ "to ${ }^{3}$ tooch; but on account of fornication ${ }^{2}$ each

 To the wife ${ }^{2}$ the ${ }^{3}$ hasband ${ }^{5}$ due ${ }^{\text {b }}$ benevolence ${ }^{1}$ let
 Tender, and likewise also the wife to the husband. The wife her own
 body has not authority over, but the husband; and likewise also the

[^268]his own wife，and let every woman have her own husband． 3 Let the husband render unto the wife due be－ nevolence：and like－ wise also the wife un－ to the husb nd． 4 The wife hath not power of her own body，but the husband：and like－ wige also the husband hath not power of his own bolly，but the wife． 5 Defraud re not one the other，except it be with consent for a time，that ye may give yourselves to fasting and prayer；and come together again，that Satan tempt you not for yonr incontinency． 6 Bit I speak this by permission，and not of commandment． 7 For I would that all men were even as I myself． But every man hath his proper gift of God， one after this manner， and another after that． 3 I say therefore to the unmarried and widows，It is gooll for theml if they abide even as I． 9 But if they cannot contain， let them marry ：for it is better to marry than to burn． 10 And onto the married I command，yet not I， bat the Lord，Let not the wife depart from her husband： 11 but and if she depart，let her remain unmar－ ried，or be reconciled to her husband：and let not the hntband put away his wife． 12 But to the rest spaks I，not the Lord：If any brother hath a wifo that believeth not，and she be pleased to dwell with him，let him not put her awry． 13 And the woman which hath an hus－ band that believeth not，and if he be pleaced to dwell with her，let her not leavo him．It For the un－ belleving husband is sanctificd by the wife， and the unbelieving wife is sanctified by the hu－band：else were your children anclean；but now are they holy． 15 But if the anbelieving de－
 husband his own hody has not authority over，but the wife．＊Not
 ＇defraad one another，nnless by consent for a season，
 that ye may be at leisure for fasting and for prayer，and again
 into one place come together，that ${ }^{3}$ not ${ }^{2}$ may ${ }^{4}$ tempt ${ }^{\text {b }}$ you ${ }^{\text {d }}$ Satan
 because of yorr incontinence．

But this I say by way of per－
 mission，not by way of command．＂I ${ }^{3}$ wish but all men

 has from God；one so，and another so．But I say
 to the unmarried and to the widows，good for them it is if
 they should remain as even I．Bat if they bave not self－control，let them
 marry ；for bettor it is to marry than to barn．

 Lord，wife from husband not to be separated；（butif also
 she be separated，let her remain unmarried，or to the husband be reconciled；

 not the Lord，if any brother twife＇has ${ }^{2}$ an ${ }^{3}$ unbelieving，and
 she consents to dwell with him，let him not leave her．
 And a woman who has ${ }^{3}$ husband ${ }^{1}$ an＂unbelieving，and he
 eonsents to dwell with her，let her not leave him．${ }^{2}$ Is ${ }^{\text {sisanctificed }}$
 for the ${ }^{2}$ husband＇unbelicring in the wife，and is sanctified the ${ }^{{ }^{2}}$ wife
 tunbelieving in the hasband；else then your children unclean
 are，but now＂holy＇are．But if the nnbeliever separates himself，
 let him separate himself；is not under bondage the brother or the sister in
 such［cases］，but in peace＂bas ${ }^{3}$ called tus＇God．＂What
 for knowest thou， 0 wife，if the husband thou shalt save？or what knowest thou，

[^269] $O$ husband, if the wife thou shalt save? Oniy to each as
 divided 'God, each as ${ }^{3}$ has ${ }^{*}$ called 'the ${ }^{2}$ Lord, so
 let him walk; and thus in ${ }^{2}$ the sassemblies ${ }^{\text {anll }}$ I order.
 Having been circumcised ${ }^{2}$ any ${ }^{\text {a }}$ one ${ }^{\text {² }}$ was called? let him not be
 uncircumcised: in uncircumcision ${ }^{2}$ any ${ }^{3}$ one ${ }^{2}$ was called? let him not be
 circumcised. Circumeision ${ }^{2}$ nothing ${ }^{1}{ }_{1}$, and uncircumeision ${ }^{2}$ nothing
 'is, but keeping ${ }^{\text {c commmandments }}$ ' $G$ od's. Each in the calling
 in which he was called, in this let him abide. Bondman [being] wast
 thou called, not to thee let it be a care; but and if thou art able sfree
 to "become, "rather. *use [ ${ }^{5} \mathrm{it}$ ]. For he ${ }^{3}$ in [ ${ }^{4}$ the] ${ }^{5}$ Lord ${ }^{\text {a }}$ being ${ }^{\text {a calied }}$
 [being] a bondman, a freedman of [thej Lord is; likewise also he
 free being called, $\Delta$ bondman is of Clurist. With a price ye were
 bought ; become not bondmen of men. Each wherein he was
 called, brethren, in that let him abide with God.
 But concerning virgins, commandment of [the] Lord I have not;
 but judgment I give, as having received mercy from [the] Lord ${ }^{3}$ faithful
 ${ }^{1}$ to ${ }^{2}$ be. Ithink then this ${ }^{2}$ good ${ }^{1}$ is becanse of the pre-
 seni necessity, that [it is] good for aman so to be.
 Hast thou been bound to a wife? seek not to beloosed. Hast thon been locsed from
 a wife? seek not a wife. But if also thou mayest have married,
 thon didst not sin; and if ${ }^{3}$ may ${ }^{4}$ have ${ }^{\text {smarried }}$ 'the ${ }^{2}$ virgin, ${ }^{5}$ not
 -she 'did sin : but tribulation in the flesh "shall 3have 'such; but I

 ened [is]. For the rest is, that even those baving wives,
 ${ }^{2}$ as ${ }^{\text {not }}$ having ${ }^{2}$ be; and those weeping, as not weeping; and
 those rejoicing, as not rejoicing ; and those buying, no not
part. let him depart. A brother or a sister is not under bonänge in such cases: but God hath called us to peace. 16 For what knowest thou, 0 wite. whether thou shait save thy husband i or how knowest thon. O man, whether thou shalt save thy wife? 17 But as God hatin distributed to every man, is the Lord hath called every one, so let him walk. And so ordatin I in ail churches. 18 Is a.y man called being cizcuncised? let him not become nucirenmcised. Is any called in uncircumcision? let him not be circumcised. 191 ircumcision is nothing, and nncircumcision is nothing, but the keeping of the commanc. ments of God. 20 Let every man abide in the same calliug wherein he was called. 21 Art thou called being a servant? care not for it: but if thou mayest be made free, use it rather. 22 For he that is called in the Lord, being a servant, is the Lord's freeman: likewise also he that is called. being free, is Christ's servant. $23 \mathrm{i} e$ are bought with $s$ price; be not re the servants of mer. 24 Brethren, let erery man, wherein he is called, therein abide with God.
25 Now concerning virgine I have no commandment of the Lord: yet I give iny judgment, as one thai hath obtained mercy of the Lord to be faithful. 26 I suppose therefore that thio is good for the preser: distress, $I$ suy, that it is good for a wal so to be. 27 Art thot bound unte a wife? seek not to be loosed. Art thou loosed from a wife? seek not \& wife. 28 But and if thou marry, thou hasi not sinned; and if s virgin marry, she hath not sinned. Nevertheless such shall have trouble in the flesh: but I spare you. 29 But this I sas,

[^270]brethren, the time $w$ short: it remsineth, that both they that have wives be as though they had none; 30 and they that weep. as though they wept not ; and they that rejoice, as though they rejoiced not ; and they that buy, as though they possessed not; 31 and they that use this world, as not sbrsing it: for the fashion of this world passeth away. 32 But $\frac{1}{I}$ would have you withont carefulness. He that is unmarried careth for the things that belong to the Lord, how he may please the Lord: 33 but he that is married careth for the things that are of the world, how he may please his wife. 34 There is difference also between a wife aud a virgin. The Inmarried woman careth for the things of the Lord, that shematy be holy both in body and in spirit: but she that is married careth for the things of the world, how she may please her husband. 35 dind this I speak for your own profit ; not that I may cast a snare upon you, but for that which is comely, and that re may attend upon the Lord without distraction. 36 But if any man think that he behaveth himself uncomely toward his virgin, if she pass the flower of her age, and need so require, let him do what he will, he sinneth not: let them marry, 37 Ne vertheless he that :tandeth stedfast in his heart, having no necessity, but hath rower over his own will, and bath so decreed in his heart that he will keephis vircin, doeth well. 38 So then he that giveth her in marriage doeth well but he that giveth her
 possessing;
$\kappa \alpha т \alpha \chi \rho \dot{\jmath} \mu \varepsilon \nu о \iota . \quad \pi \alpha \rho a ́ \gamma \varepsilon \iota . \gamma a ̊ o ~ т \grave{o} \sigma \chi \tilde{\eta} \mu \alpha$ той.ко́бцоv.тои́тоv. using [it] as their own; for passes away the fashion of this world.

Bat I wish you without care to be. The unmarried cares for the things
 of the Lord, how he shall please the Lord; but he that is married
 cares for the things of the world, how he shall please the wife.
 Divided are the wife and the virgin. The unmarried caresfor
 the things of the Lord, that shemay be holy both in body and $\pi \nu \varepsilon \dot{v} \mu \alpha т і \quad \dot{\eta}-\delta \dot{\varepsilon} \quad \gamma \alpha \mu \dot{\eta} \sigma \alpha \sigma \alpha \quad \mu \varepsilon \rho \iota \mu \nu \dot{q} \quad \tau \dot{a} \quad \tau о \tilde{v} \kappa о ́ \sigma \mu о v$, spirit; but she that is married cares for the things of the world, $\pi \tilde{\omega} \varsigma{ }^{\circ} \dot{\alpha} \rho \varepsilon ́ \sigma \varepsilon l^{l 1} \quad \tau \tilde{\psi} \dot{\alpha} \nu \delta \rho i$. how she shall please the husband. But this for your own
 profit I say; , not that a noose syou 'I "may ${ }^{3}$ cast 'beforc, but
 for what [is] seemly, and waiting on the Lord without
 distraction. But if anyone [ ${ }^{2}$ he] ${ }^{\text {hehehaves }}$ anseemly ${ }^{\text {sto }}$ to ${ }^{7}$ virginity
 ${ }^{4}$ his 'thinks, if he be beyond [his] prime, and so it ought to
 be, what he wills let him do, he does not sin: let them marry. But he who
 stands firm in heart, not having necessity, butauthority
 has over his own will, and this has jadged in
 his heart to keep hisown virginity, well
 he does. So that also he that gives in marriage ${ }^{2}$ well ${ }^{1}$ does ; snd he that
 ${ }^{2}$ not ${ }^{1}$ gives in marriage ${ }^{2}$ better ${ }^{\text {idoes. }}$ A wife is bound by law
 for as long ${ }^{\text {a }}$ as ${ }^{\text {i }}$ time ${ }^{5}$ may ${ }^{\text {c live }}{ }^{3}$ her ${ }^{\text {thusband } \text {; but if may have fallen }}$
 asleep the husband of her, free she is to whom she wills to be
 married, only in [the] Lord. But happier she is if so
 she should remain, according to my judgment; and I think I also $\pi \nu \varepsilon \tilde{\varepsilon} \mu \propto \theta \varepsilon \sigma \tilde{v} \tilde{\varepsilon} \chi \varepsilon \varepsilon \nu$.
${ }^{3}$ Spirit ${ }^{2}$ God's 'bave.

 dtrided are also taw. हviǹ $\dot{\eta}$ äyapos unmarried woman LTr. 1-. $\dot{\eta}$ äyapos (read the virgin cares for) $\mathrm{Tr} \mathrm{m}^{\mathrm{m}}$ [каi] LTr. ${ }^{\mathrm{n}}+\tau \bar{\omega}$ the Lrtra.





 LTTRA.
 But concerning things sacrificed to idols, we know, (for ${ }^{2}$ all ${ }^{4}$ knowledge
 'we have: knowledge puffs ap, but love builds ap. But if
 anyone thinks to have known anything, nothing yet he has known
 according as it is necessary to know. But if anyone love God,

he is known by him:) concerning the eating then
 of things sacrificed to idols, we know that nothing an idol [is] in [the] world,
 and that [there is] no ${ }^{2}$ God ${ }^{\text {o }}$ other except one. For even if indeed
 there are [those] called gods, whether in heaven or on the
 earth, as there are gods many and lords many, bat
 to us [there is] one God the Father, of whom [are] all things, and we
 for him; and one Lord Jesns Christ, by whom [are] all things,
 and we by him. But not in all [is] the knowledye: "some
 ${ }^{\text {b }}$ but with conscience of the idol, until now ${ }^{2}{ }^{2}{ }^{3}$ of ${ }^{4}{ }^{a}{ }^{5}$ thing ${ }^{6}$ sacrificed
 "to ${ }^{8}$ an ${ }^{9}$ idol ${ }^{\text {e}}$ eat, and their conscience, ${ }^{2}$ weak ${ }^{1}$ 'being,
 is defiled. But meat us does not commend to God; ${ }^{2}$ neither

 do we come short.

тро́тко $\mu$ а
 anyone see thee, who hast knowledge, in an idol-temple reclining


 bailt ap so as ${ }^{3}$ things "sacrificed sto eidols 'to "ent? and will
 perish the weak brother on thy knowledge, for whom Christ
 died. Now thus sinning against the brethren,
 and wounding their ${ }^{\text {a conscience }}{ }^{\text {w weak, }}$ against Christ
 ye sin. Wherefore if meat canse ${ }^{3}$ to ${ }^{4}$ offen ${ }^{2}$ brother

[^271]the idol's temple, shall not the conscience of him which is weak be emboldened to eat those things which are offored to idols; 11 and through thy knowledge shall the weak brother perish, for whom Christ died ? 12 But when ye sin so against the brethren, and wound their weak conscience, ye sin against Christ. 13 Wherefore, if meat make my brother to offend, I will eat no flesh while the world standeth, lest I make my brother to offend.
IX. Am I not an apostle? am I not free? have I not seen Jesus Christ our Lord? are not ye my work in the Lord? 2 If I be not an apostle unto others, yet doubtless I am to you: for the seal of mine apostleship are ye in the Lord. 3 Mine answer to them that do examine me is this, 4 have we not power to eat and to drink? 5 have we not power to lead about a sister, a wife, as well as other apostles, and as the brethren of the Lord, and C'ephas ? 6 or I only and Barnabas, hrve not we power to forbear working? 7 Who goeth a warfare any time at his own charges? who planteth a vineyard, and eateth not of the fruit thereof? or who feedeth a flock, and eateth not of the milk of the flock? 8 Say I these things as a man? or saith not the law the same also? 9 for it is written in the law of Moses, Thou shalt not muzzle the mouth of the ox that treadeth out the corn. Doth God take care for oxen? 10 or saith he it altogether for our sakes ? For our sakes, no doubt, this is written: that he that ploweth should plow in hope; and that be that thresheth in hope should be partaker of his hope. 11 If we have sown unto you spiritual things, is it a great thing if we

## II POE KOPIN日IOTE A.

 Am I not an apostle? am I not free? ${ }^{3}$ not ${ }^{\text {s Jesus }}$


 are in [the] Lord? If to others 1 am not an apostle, yet
 at any rate to you I am ; for the seal of my apostleship ye
 are in [the] Lord. My defence to those ${ }^{3}$ me ${ }^{2}$ who ${ }^{2}$ examine
 ${ }^{\text {sthis this }}$ tis: Have we not authority to eat and to drink?
 have we not authority a sister, a wife, to take abont, as also
 the other apostles, and the brethren of the Lord, and Cephas?

 to work? Who serves as a soldier at his own charges at any time?
 who plants a vineyard, and of the fruit of it does noteat?
 or who shepherds a flock, and of the milk of the flock
 does not eat? according to a man these things do I speak, or ${ }^{2}$ not
 ${ }^{3}$ also ${ }^{\text {the }}{ }^{\text {s law }}{ }^{6}{ }^{\text {these }}{ }^{7}$ things ${ }^{2}$ says? For in the ${ }^{2}$ of ${ }^{3}$ Moses ${ }^{\text {dlaw }}$
 it has been written, Thou shalt not muzzle an ox treading ont corn. ${ }^{\circ}$ For ${ }^{\text {t the }}$
 osen ${ }^{1}$ is there ${ }^{3}$ care with God? or because of us altogether says he [it]?
 For becanse of us it was written, that in hope ought he that ploughs
 to plough, and he that treads out corn, sof 'his ${ }^{\top}$ hope ${ }^{3}$ to ${ }^{4}$ partake
 ${ }^{\text {in }}$ in ${ }^{\text {hope. If we to you spiritual things did sow, [is it] }}$
 a great thing if we your fleshly things shall reap? If others
 ${ }^{2}$ of ${ }^{\text {s the }}$ tanthority sover ${ }^{\text {gou }}{ }^{2}$ partake, [shonld] not rather we?
 But we dia not use this authority; but all things we
 bear, that not ${ }^{\text {bhindrance }}{ }^{2}$ any we should give to the glad tidings of the
 Christ. Know ye not that those [ ${ }^{2}$ at] ${ }^{3}$ sacred ${ }^{\text {t }}$ things ${ }^{\text {l }}$ labouring, [the

[^272] things] of the temple eat; those ${ }^{2}$ at ${ }^{3}$ the ${ }^{4}$ altar ${ }^{1}$ attend-
 ing, with the altar partake? So also the
 Lord did order to those the glad tidings amnouncing, of the
 glad tidings to live. But I ${ }^{2}$ none ${ }^{\text {in used }}$ of these things.

Now I did not write these things that thas it shonld be with me; [ ${ }^{2}$ it ${ }^{3}$ were]
 'good for for me rather to die, than ${ }^{3}$ my 'boasting 'that
 ${ }^{2}$ ansone should make void. For if I announce the glad tidings, there is not
 ${ }^{3}$ to ${ }^{3}$ me 'boasting; for necessity ${ }^{\text {me }}$ tis ${ }^{2}$ laid ${ }^{3}$ apon; ${ }^{3}$ wee ${ }^{\text {s }}$ but to me

it is if I should net announce the glad tidings.


Ide, a reward I have; but if unwillingly an administration I am en-
 trusted with. What then ${ }^{1} \mathrm{my}$ is reward? That in announcing


 ${ }^{3}$ Christ, 80 as not using as my own my authority in the
 glad tidings. For free being from all, to all myself
 I became bondman, that the mere I might gain. And I became
 to the Jews as a Jew, that Jews I mightgain : to those
 under law as under law, that those under law I might gain :

to those withont law as without law, (not being withont law to God, but
 within law to Christ,) that I might gain those withent law. I became
 to the weak as weak, that the weak I might gain.

To all these I have become all things, that hy all means some I might save.
 ${ }^{2}$ This ${ }^{2}$ and I do on account of the glad tidings, that a fellow-partaker
 with it I might be.
 Know ye not that those who in a race-course . ran all
 run, but one receives the prize? Thus run, that
 ye may obtain. Bat everyone that strives, in all things controls
shall reap your carnal things? 12 If others be partakers of this power ove" you, are not we rather? Nevertheless we have not used this power ; but suffer all things, lest we should hinder the gospel of Christ. 13 Do ye not knew that they whioh minister about holy things live of the things of the temple? and they which wait at the altar are partakers with the altar? 14 Even so hath the Lord ordained that they which preach the gospel should live of the gespel, 15 But I have used none of these things : neither have I written these things, that it should be so done unte me: for it were better for me to die, than that any man should make my glorying void. 16 For though I preach the gospel, I have nothing to glory of: for necessity is laid upon me; sea, woe is unto me, if I preach not the gospel! 17 For if I do this thing willingly, I have a reward: but if against my will, a dispensation of the gospel is committed unto me. 18 What is my reward then? Verily that, when I preach the gospel, I may make the gospel of Christ without charge, that I abuse not my power in the gospel. 19 For though I be free from all men, yet have I made myself servant unto all, that I might gain the mere. 20 And unte the Jows I became as a Jew, that I might gain the Jews; to them that are under the law, as under the law, that I might gain them that are under the law; 21 to them that are without law, as witheut law, (being not without law to God, but nnder the law to Christ,) that I might gain them that are without law. 22 Te the weak became I as weak, that I might gain the weak: I am made all things to all men, that I might by

[^273]all means save some. 23 And this I do for the gospel's sake, that I might be partaker thereof with you.
24 Know ye not that they which run in a race run all, but one recelvcth the prize? So run, that ye may obtain. 25 And every man that striveth for the mastery is temperate in all things. Now they do it to obtain a corruptible crown; but we an incorruptible. 26 I therefore so run, not as uncertainly; so fight I, not as one that beateth the sir: 27 but I keep under my body, and bring it into subjeotion: lest that by any means, when I have preached to others, I myself should be a castaway.
X. Moreover, brethren, I would not that Je should be lgnorant, how that all our fathers were under the oloud, and all passed through the sea; 2 and were all baptized unto Moses in the eloud and in the ses; 3 and did all eat the same splritual meat ; 4 and did all drink the samespiritual drink: for they drank of that spiritual Rock that followed them: and that Rock was Christ. 5 But with many of them God was not well pleased : for they were overthrown in the wilderneas. 6 Now these things were our examples, to the intent we should not lust after evil things, as they alsolusted. 7 Neither be ye idolaters, as were some of them; as it is written, The people sat down to eat and drink, and rose up to play. 8 Neither let uscommit fornication, as some of them committed, and fell in one day three and twenty thousand. 9 Neither let us tempt Christ, as some of them also tempted, and were destroyed of serpents. 10 Neither murmar ye, as some of them also murmured, and were
 himself: they indeed then that a corruptible crown they may receive,
 but we an incorraptible. I therefore so run, as not
 uncertainly; so I combat, as not [the] air beating. But
 I buffet my body, and bring [it] into servitude, lest to others

having preached ${ }^{\text {mpyself }}$ 部rejected ${ }^{1}{ }^{3}{ }^{3}$ might ${ }^{*}$ be.
 ${ }^{2} I^{3}$ wish ${ }^{\text {not }}{ }^{\text {n now }}$ you to be ignorant, brethren, that fathers
 iour all under the cloud were, and all through the
 sea passed, and all to Moses were baptived
 in the cload and in the sea, and all the same 'meat
 ${ }_{2}$ spiritual ate, and all the same ${ }^{2}$ drink ${ }_{\text {sppi- }}$
 ritual drank; for they drank of a spiritual ${ }^{\text {following }}$
 ${ }^{\text {r rock, }}$ and the rock was the Christ: yet not with the
 most of them was ${ }^{2}$ well ${ }^{\text {phleased }}$ 'God; for they were strewed in
 the desert. But these thangs types for us became, for ${ }^{2}$ not
 ${ }^{3}$ to "be ${ }^{n} \mathrm{n}$ desirera of evil things, according as they also desired,
 Neither idolaters be se, according as some of them; as
 it has been written, ${ }^{3}$ Sat ${ }^{\circ}$ down ${ }^{1}$ the ${ }^{2}$ people to eat and to drink, and rose ย́бтクбаข $\pi \alpha i \zeta \varepsilon \iota \nu .8 \mu \eta \delta \dot{\varepsilon} \quad \pi о \rho \nu \varepsilon \dot{\omega} \omega \mu \varepsilon \nu, \quad \kappa \alpha \theta \dot{\omega} \varsigma \quad \tau \iota \nu \varepsilon \varsigma$ up to play. Neither should we commit fornication, according as some
 of them committed fornication, and fell in one day twenty-three
 thousand. Neither should we tempt the Christ, according as also
 some of them tempted, and by the serpents perished.
 Neither murmur ye, according as also some of them murmared,
 and perished by the destroyer. Now these things all [as]
 types happened to thom, and were written for admonition
 tour on whom the ends of the ages are arrived. So that



 גขขто ттr. у кава́тер ттr. ${ }^{2}$ - па́ $\nu \tau \alpha[\mathrm{L}] \operatorname{Trt}[\mathrm{A}]$.
${ }^{a}$ tu $\pi \iota \kappa \bar{\omega}$ s typically lttraw.

 he that thinks to stand, let him take heed lest he fall.
 you has not taken except what belongs to man; and faithful [is] God, who
 will not suffer you to be tempted above what je are able, but will make
 with the temptation also the issue, for ${ }^{2}$ to ${ }^{\text {s be }}$ *able 'you
 to bear [it] [it]. Wherefore, my belored,
 idolatry.

As to intelligent ones I speak: judge ye what
 I say. The cap of blessing which we bless, snot
 *fellowship ${ }^{\text {s of }}$ the "blood ${ }^{\text {s of }}{ }^{\text {t the }}{ }^{20}$ Christ ${ }^{1}$ is ${ }^{2}$ it? The bread which
 we break, ${ }^{3}$ not ${ }^{3}$ fellowship sof ${ }^{6}$ the "body ${ }^{\text {of }}{ }^{9}$ the ${ }^{10}{ }^{10}$ Christ ${ }^{\text {is }}$ ' it ?


 ${ }^{3}$ of 'the ${ }^{8}$ one eloaf ${ }^{1}$ we partake. See Israel according to
 fleah: ${ }^{2}$ not ${ }^{3}$ those ${ }^{\text {a }}$ ealing ${ }^{5}$ the ${ }^{\text {b }}$ sacrifices, ${ }^{7}$ fellow-partakers


 is, or that what is sacrificed to an idol angthing is? but that
 what ${ }^{3}$ sacrifice ${ }^{1}$ the ${ }^{2}$ nations, to demons they sacrifice, and not to God.
 But I do not wish you fellow-partakers with demons to be.
 Ye cannot [the] cup of [the] Lord drink, and [the] cup
 of demons: ye cannot of [the] table of [the] Lord partake and т $\rho а \pi^{\prime} \xi_{\eta \varsigma} \delta \alpha \iota \mu о \nu i \omega \nu .22$ iो $\pi а \rho а \zeta \eta \lambda о \tilde{v} \mu \varepsilon \nu$ тòv кú $\rho \iota \nu$; of [thee] table of demons. ur, do we provoke to jealonsy the Lord?

stronger than he are we?
 All things for me are lawful, bat 'not 'all ${ }^{2}$ things ${ }^{3}$ are profitable;

 ${ }^{\text {that }}$ 'of 'himself ${ }^{1}$ let ${ }^{\text {secek, }}$ but ${ }^{3}$ that ${ }^{\circ}$ of "the 'other ${ }^{2}$ each ${ }^{2}$ one.
 Everything that in a market is sold eat, nothing in-
 quiring on account of conscience. For 'the ${ }^{5}$ Lord's [ ${ }^{3} \mathrm{iv}$ ]
 ${ }^{2}$ the ${ }^{2}$ earth and the fulness of it. But if anyone *invite syon
destroyed of the destroyer. 11 Now all these things happened unto them for ensamples: and they are written for our admonition, upon whom the ends of the world are come. 12 Wherofore let him that thinketh he standeth take heed lest he fall. 13 There hath no temptation taken you but such as is common to man : but God is faithful, who will not suffer you to be tempted above that ye are able; but will with the temptation also make a way to escape, that ye may be able to bear it. 14 Wherefore, my dearly beloved, flee from idolatry. 15 I speak as to wise men; judge ye what I say. 16 The cup of blessing which we bless, is it not the commanion of the blood of Christ? The bread which we break, is it not the communion of the body of Christ? 17 For we being many are one bread, and one body: for we are all partakers of that one bread. 18 Behold Israel after the flesh : are not they which eat of the sacrifices partakers of the altar? 19 What say I then? that the idol is any thing, or that which is offered in sacrifice to idols is any thing? 20 But $I$ say, that the things which the Gentiles sacrifice, they sacrifice to devils, andi not to God: and I would not that ye should have fellowship with devils. 21 Ye cannot drink the cup of the Lord, and the cup of devils : ye cannot be partakers of the Lord's table, and of the table of devils. $2 \cdot 2$ Do we provoke the Lord to jealousy? are we stronger than he? 23 All things are lawful for me, but all things are not expedient: all things are lawful for me, but all things edify not. 24 Let no man seek his own, but every man another's wealth. 25 Whatsoever is sold in the
shambles, that eat, asking no question for conscience sake: 26 for the earth is the Lord's, and the fulness thereof. 27 If any of them that believe not bidyou to a feast, and ye be disposed to go ; whatsoever is set before you, eat, asking no question for conscience sake. $2 s$ But if any man say unto you, This is offered in sacrifice unto idols, eat not for his sake that shewed it, and for conscience sake : for the earth is the Lord's, and the falness thereof: 29 conscience, I say, not thine own, but of the other: for why is my liberty jndged of another mian's conscience? 30 For if I by grace be a partaker, why am I evil spoken of for that for which I give thanks? 31 Whether therefore ye eat, or drink, or whatsoever ye do, do all to the glory of God. 32 Give none offence, neither to the Jews, nor to the Gentiles, nor to the church of God: 33 even as I please all men in all things, not seeking mine own profit, but the profit of many, that they may be saved. XI. Be ye followers of me, even as I also $a m$ of Christ.
2 Now I praise you, brethren, that je remember me in all things, and keep the ordinances, as I delivered them to you. 3 But I would have you know, that the head of every man is Christ; and the head of the woman is the man; and the head of Christ is God. 4 Every man praying or prophesying, having his hend covered, dishonoureth his head. 5 But every woman that prayeth or prophesieth with her head uncovered dishonoureth her head : for that is even all one as if she were shaven. 6 For if the womau be not covertd, let her also he shorn : but if it be a shame for a womm to be shorn or shaven, let her be covered.
 'of ${ }^{2}$ the ${ }^{3}$ unbeliering, and ye wish to go, all that is set before
 you eat, nothing inquiring on account of conscience.
 But if anyone to you say, $\quad$ This ${ }^{2}$ offered ${ }^{3}$ to ${ }^{4}$ an ${ }^{5}$ idol ${ }^{2}$ is, ${ }^{7}$ not
 ${ }^{6}$ do eat, on account of him that shewed [it], and the conscience;
 for ${ }^{\text {the }}$ ' ${ }^{5}$ ord's $\left[{ }^{3}\right.$ is $]$ ' the ${ }^{2}$ earth and the fulness of it. ${ }^{2}$ Con-
 science 'but, I say, not that of thyself, but that of the other;
 for why ${ }^{{ }^{2} \text { my }}$ afreedom ${ }^{\text {is }}$ is judged by another's conscience?


But if I with thanks partake, why am I eril spoken of for what

 anything ye do, all things to ${ }^{\text {2glory }}$ 'God's do. Without offence
 be ye both to Jews and Greeks and to the assembly
 of God. According as I also all in all things please; not seeking
 the ${ }^{2}$ of ${ }^{3}$ myself 'profit, but that of the many, that they may
 be saved. Imitators of me be, according as I also [am] of Christ.
 Now I praise you, brethren, that in all things me ye have $\mu \nu \eta \sigma \theta \varepsilon, \quad к \alpha i \quad \kappa \alpha \theta \dot{\omega} \varsigma \quad \pi \alpha \rho \varepsilon ́ \delta \omega \kappa \alpha \dot{v} \mu i \nu, \tau \dot{\alpha} \varsigma \quad \pi \alpha \rho a \delta o ́ \sigma \varepsilon \iota \varsigma ~ к а т-$ rememberel; and according as I delivered to you, the traditions ye
 keep. But I wish you to know, that of every man the thead
 'the ${ }^{2}$ Christ ${ }^{s_{\text {is, }}}$ but head of [the] woman [is] the man, and head
 of Christ, God. Every man praying or prophessing,
 [anything] on [his] head having, puts to shame his head.
 But every woman praying or prophesying ${ }^{4}$ nncovered
 ${ }^{2}$ with ${ }^{2}$ the "head, puts to shame her head; for one
 it is and the same with having been shaven. For if be not covered
 a woman, also let her be shorn. But if [it be] shameful to a woman
 to be shorn or to be shaven, let her be covered. For man indeed not
 tought to have ${ }^{3}$ covered ${ }^{\text {i }}$ the whead, image and glory of God
 being ; but woman glory of man is. For not is man

「iepóovóóv offered in sacritice litra. s- tov̂ yàp to end of verse glttraw. $t$ - dè


 of woman, bat woman of man. For also not was created $\dot{a} \nu \dot{\eta} \rho \quad \delta \iota \dot{\alpha} \quad \tau \dot{\eta} \nu \gamma v \nu a i ̃ \kappa a, \alpha \lambda \lambda \dot{\alpha} \gamma v \nu \grave{\eta} \quad$ ò $\iota \dot{\alpha} \quad \tau \dot{o} \nu a ̈ \nu \delta \rho a$. man on account of the woman, but woman on account of the man.
 Becanse of this
 head, onaccount of the angels. However neither [is] man
 apart from woman, nor woman apart from man, in [the] Lord.
 For as the woman of the man [is], so also the man
 by the woman [is]; but all things of God. In yourselves
 jadge: becoming is it for a woman uncovered to God
 to pray? or ${ }^{2}$ not ${ }^{3}$ even ${ }^{\text {itself }}$ thature ${ }^{2}$ does teach yon,
 that $a_{a}{ }^{3}$ mand ${ }^{1}$ if have long hair a dishonour to him it is? ${ }_{3}{ }_{A}$ twoman
 tbat 2if have long hair, glory to her it is; for the long hair instead
 of a covering is given to her. Bat if anyone thinks contentious
 ${ }^{1}$ to ${ }^{2}$ be, we ${ }^{3}$ such sustom 'have ${ }^{2}$ not, nor the assemblies тоข̃ $\theta \varepsilon o \tilde{v}$. of God.
 But [ ${ }^{2}$ as ${ }^{4}$ to] ${ }^{8}$ this ${ }^{2}$ charging $\quad\left[{ }^{2}\right.$ you] I do not praise [you], that not
 for the butter, but for the worse ye come together. ${ }^{3}$ First
 sindeed for coming togetber ye in the assembly, I hear di-
 visions among you to be, and partly I believe [it]. For there mnst
 also sects among yon be, that the approved manifest may become
 among yon. Coming together therefore ye into one place, ${ }^{3}$ not
 ${ }^{2}{ }^{i t}{ }^{2}$ is [the] Lord's supper to eat. For each one his own
 snpper takes first in eating, and one ishungry and another
 is dranken. For honses have ye not for eating and drinking?
 or the assembly of God do ye despise, and put to shame
 them that have not? What to you should I say? shall I praise you in


7 For a man indeed onght not to cover his head, forasmuch as he is the image and glory of God : but the woman is the glory of the man. 8 For the man is not of the woman ; but the woman of the man. 9 Neither was the man created for the woman; but the woman for the man. 10 For this cause ought the womau to hare power on her head because of the angels. 11 Nevertheless neither is the man without the woman, neither the woman without the man, in the Lord. 12 For as the woman is of the man, even so is the man also by the woman; but all things of God. 13 Judge in yourselves: is it comely that a woman pray unto God uncorered? 14 Poth not even nature itself teach you, that, if a man have long hain, it is a shame unto him? 15 But if a woman have long hair, it is a glory to her : for her hair is given her for a covering. 16 But if any man seem to be contentious, we have no such custom, neither the churehes of God.

17 Now in this that I declare unto you I praise you not, that ye come together not for the better, but for the worse. 18 For first of all, when ye come together in the church, I hear that there be divisions among you; and I partly believeit. 19 For there must be also heresies among you, that they which are approved may be made manifest among you. 20 When ye come together therefore into one place, this is not to eat the Lord's supper. 21 For in eating every one taketh before other his own supper: and one is hungry, and another is drunken. 22 What? have ye not houses to eat and to drink in ? or despiseye the church of God, and shame them that have not? What shall I say to




you ？shall I praise you in this？I praise you not． 23 For I have re－ ceived of the Lord that which also I delivered anto you．That the Lord Jesus the same night in which he was betrayed took bread： 24 and when he had given thanks，he brake $i t$ ，and sail，Take，eat ： this is my body，which is broken for you ：this do in remembrance of me． 25 After the same manner also he took the cap，when he had supped．saying，This cup is the new testa－ ment in my blood：this do ye，as oft as ye drink it．in remembrance of me． 26 For as often as ye eat this bread，and drink this cup，ye do shew the Lord＇s death till he come． 27 Where－ fore whosuever shall eat this bread，and drink this cup of the Lord，unworthily， shall be guilty of the body and blood of the Lord． 28 But let a man examine himself，andi so let him est of that bread，and drink of that eup． 29 For he that eateth and drink－ eth unworthily，eateth and drinketi damna－ tion to himself，not discerning the Lord＇s body． 30 For this cause many are weak and sickly among you，and many sleep． 31 For if we would judge our－ selves，we should not be judged． 32 But when we are judged，we are chasteued of the Lord， that we should not be condemned with the world． 33 Wherefore， my brethren，when ye corme together to eat， tarry one for another． 3 Aud if any man hunger，let him eat at home ；that ye come not together unto con－ demnation．And the rest will I set iu order when I come．
x1I．Now concern－ ing spiritnal gifts， bretaren，I would not have jou ignorant． 2 Ye know that ye were Gentiles，carried awas unto these dumb idols，even as ye were led． 3 Wherefore I give you to understand，that
 that which also I delivered te yon，that the Lord Jesus in the night
 in which he was delivered up took bread，and having given thanks
 he broke［it］，and said，Take，eat，this of me is the
 body which for you［is］being broken：this do in
 remembrance of me．In like manner also the cap，after
 having snpped，saying，This cup the new covenant
 in my blood：this do，as often as ye may drink［it］，
 in remembrance of me．For as often as ye may eat
 this bread，and this cup may drink，the death
 of the Lord se announce，until he may come．So that
 whosoever should eat this bread or should drink the cup
 of the Lord unworthily，guilty shall be of the body and blood
 of the Lord．But let ${ }^{3}$ prove ${ }^{2}{ }^{2}{ }^{2}$ man himself，and thus
 of the bread let him eat，and of the cup let him drink．For he that

eats and driuks unworthily，judgment to himself eats and drinks，
 not discerning the body of the Lord．Beeause of this among you
 many［are］weak and infirm，and are fallen asleep many．

${ }^{2}$ If ${ }^{\text {for }}$ ourselves we scrntinized，we should not be judged．${ }^{\text {B }}$ Being
 ＂judged＇but，by［the］Lord weare disciplined，that not with the
 world we should be condemned．So that，my brethren，coming together
 for to eat，one another wait for．But if anyone be hungry，
 at home let him eat，that not for judgment ye may come together ；and the

other things whenever I may come，I will set in order．
 But concerning spirituals，brethren，I do not wish you
 to be ignoraut．Ye know that Gentiles ye were，${ }^{3}$ to ${ }^{\text {sidols }}$ dumb





 f＋öte when［L］tra．
 no one in [the] Spirit of God speaking says accursed [is] Jesus;
 and no one ean say Lord Jesns, except in[the] "Spirit
 ${ }^{1}$ Holy. Butdiversities $\chi$ of gifts there are, but the same
 Spirit; and diversities of services there ure, and the same Lord;
 and diversities of operations there are, but the same ${ }^{2} i t{ }^{3}{ }^{1}$ s ${ }^{4}$ God,
 who operates all things in all. But to eaeh is siven the mani-
 festation of the Spirit for profit. For to one by
 the Spirit is given a word of wisdom; and to another a word
 of knowledge, according to the same Spirit; and to a different one faith,
 in the same Spirit; and to another gifts of healing, in the
 same Spirit; and to another operations of works of power ;
 and to another propheey; and to another discerning of spirits;
 and to a different one kinds of tongues; and to another interpretation
of
 tongues. But all these things ${ }^{7}$ operates ${ }^{1}$ the ${ }^{2}$ one ${ }^{3}$ and ${ }^{\text {t }}$ the ${ }^{5}$ same ${ }^{\text {eSpirit, }}$
 dividing separately to each according as be wills.
${ }^{2}$ Even ${ }^{3}$ as
 ${ }_{\text {for }}$ the body ${ }^{2}$ one ${ }^{\prime}$ is and ${ }^{3}$ members ${ }^{2}$ has ${ }^{2}$ many, butall the
 membersof the "body ${ }^{\text {ione, }}{ }^{4}$ many ${ }^{3}$ being, "one ${ }^{5}$ are body:
 so also [is] the Christ. For also by one Spirit we
 all into one body were baptized, whether Jews or
 Greeks, whether bondmen or free, and all into one Spirit
 were made to drink. For also the body is not one member, but
 many. If should say the foot, Because $I$ am not a hand, $I$ am not
 of the body: on account of this is it not of the body?
 And if shonld say the ear, Because $I$ am not an eye $I$ am not of
 the body: on acconnt of this is it not of the body?
 If ${ }^{2}$ whole ${ }^{2}$ the body [were] an eye, where the hearing? if [the] whole
no man speaking by the Spirit of God callєth Jesus accursed: and that no man ean say that Jusus is the Lord, but by the Holy Ghost. i Now there are diversities of gifts, but the some Spirit. 5 And there are differences of idministrations, but the same Lord. 6 And there are diversities of operations, but it is :he same G od which workethall in all. 7 But the manifestation of tho spirit is girento every man to profit withal. $\star$ For to one is given by the Spirit the word of wisdom ; to another the word of knowledge by the same Spirit; 9 to another faith by the same Spirit; to snother the gifts of healing by the same Spirit; 10 to :nnother the working of miracies; to another 1rophecy ; to another discerning of spirits; to another divers kinds of tongues; to another the interpretation of tongues: 11 but all these worketh that one and the selfsame Spirit, dividing to every man severally as he will. 12 For as the body is one, and hath many members, and all the members of that one body, being many, are one body : so also is Clirist. 13 For by one Spirit are we all bap. tized into one body, whether uebe Jews or Gentiles, whether we be bond or free; and have been all made to drinkinto one Spirit. 14 For the body is not one member, bat many. 15 If the foot shall say, Because I am not the hand, I am not of the body; is it therefore not of the body? 16 And if the ear shall say, Because I mm not the eye, I am not of the body; is it therefore not of the body? 17 If the whole body were an eye, where were the hearing? If the whole were hear-

[^274]ing, where were the smelling? 18 But now hath God set the members every one of them in the body, as it hath pleased him. 19 And if they were all one member, where were the body ? 20 Bnt now are they many members, yet but one body. 21 And the eye cannot say unto the hand, I have no need of thee: nor again the head to the feet, I have no need of you. 22 Nay, much more those members of the body, which seem to be more feeble, are necessary : 23 and those members of the body, which we think to be less honourable, upon these we bestow more abundant honour ; and our uncomely parts have more abundant comeliness. 24 For our comely parts have no need: bnt God hath tempered the body together, having given more abundant honour to that part which lacked: 25 that there should be no schism in the body; but that the members should have the same care one for another. 26 And whether one member suffer, all the members suffer with it; or one member be honoured, all the members rejoice with it. 27 Now ye are the body of Christ, and members in particular. 28 And God hath set some in the church, first apostles, secondarily prophets, thirdly teachers, after that miracles, then gifts of healings, helps, governments, diversities of tongues. 29 Are all postles ? are all prophets? are all teach$r$ ? are all workers of miracles? 30 have all the gifts of healing? do all speak with tongues? do all interpret? 31 But covet earnestly the best rifts: and yet shew I unto you a more excellent way.
XIII. Though I speak with the tongues of
 hearing, wherethe smelling? But now God set the members,
 2one 'each of them in the body, according as he would. But if
 ${ }^{2}$ were $\quad$ all one member, where the body? But now many
 [are the] members, but one body. And is not able [the]
 eye to say to the hand, Need of thee I have not; or again the
 head to the feet, Need of you I have not. But much
 rather the ${ }^{5}$ which ${ }^{{ }^{\text {sseem }}}{ }^{1}$ members ${ }^{2}$ of ${ }^{3}$ the "body ${ }^{9}$ weaker ${ }^{\text {th }}$
 ${ }^{\text {b be, }}$ necessary are; and those which we think more void of honour
 to be of the body, ${ }^{\text {these }}{ }^{7}{ }^{7}$ honour ${ }^{5}$ more ${ }^{6}$ abmandant ${ }^{2}$ we ${ }^{2}$ put ${ }^{3}$ about ;
 and the uncomely [parts] of us comeliness more abundant have;
 but the comely [parts] of us ${ }^{2}$ no ${ }^{3}$ need ${ }^{1}$ have. But God
 tempered together the boay, to that being deficient more abundant
 ${ }^{2}$ having ${ }^{3}$ given ${ }^{\text {thonour, }}$ that there might not be division in the $\sigma \iota \dot{u} \mu a \tau \iota, \dot{\alpha} \lambda \lambda \dot{\alpha} \tau \grave{o} \alpha \dot{v} \tau \grave{o} \dot{v} \pi \dot{\varepsilon} \rho \dot{\alpha} \lambda \lambda \dot{\eta} \lambda \omega \nu \quad \mu \varepsilon \rho \iota \mu \nu \omega ̃ \sigma \iota \nu \quad \tau \dot{\alpha}$ body, but "the ${ }^{\text {ssame }}$ "for' ${ }^{\text {one }}{ }^{10}$ another ${ }^{3}$ might thave ${ }^{7}$ concern ${ }^{\text {'the }}$
 ${ }^{2}$ members. And if suffers one member, suffers with [it] all
 the members ; if be glorified one member, rejoice with [it] all the
 members. Now ye are [the] body of Christ, and members in
 particular. And ${ }^{4}$ certain ${ }^{2}$ did ${ }^{3}$ set 'God in the assembly : first,
 apostles; secondly, prophets; thirdly, teachers;
 then works of power ; then gifts of healings; helps;
 governments ; kinds of tongues. [Are] all apostles?
 all prophets? all teachers? [have] all works of

 ${ }^{2}$ do speak with tongues? ${ }^{2}$ all ${ }^{2}$ do interpret? ${ }^{2} \mathrm{Be}$ 3emulous ${ }^{\text {a }}$ of
 ${ }^{2}$ but the ${ }^{\text {sgifts }}{ }^{\text {b }}$ better, and yet ${ }^{\text {m more }}{ }^{\text {s surpassing }}$ ódòv $\dot{v} \mu \imath^{\prime}, ~ \delta \varepsilon і к \nu v \mu$.
${ }^{1} a$ way to you $I$ shew.

[^275] If with the tongues of men I speak and
 of angels, but love bave not, I have become ${ }^{2}$ brass ${ }^{2}$ sounding or
 a ${ }^{\text {cosmbal }}{ }^{\text {chelanging. And if } I \text { have prophecy, and know }}$
 ${ }^{\text {n mysteries }}{ }^{\text {²all }}$ and all knowledge, and if $I$ have
 ali faith, so as mountains to remore, but love
 have not, nothing I am. And if I giveaway in food all
 my goods, and if I deliver up my body that I may be
 burned, but love have not, nothing 1 am profited. Love
 has patience, iskind; love is notenvious; love "not
 ${ }^{1}$ is vain-glorions, is not puffed ap, acts not unseemls, seeks not the things
 of its own, is not quiekly provoked, reckons not evil, rejoices niot
 at unrighteousness, but rejoices with the truth; all things covers,
 all things believes, all things hopes, all things endures. Lore
 never fails; but whether prophecies, they shall be done away;
 whether tongues, they shall cease; whether knowledge it shall be done away.
 For in part we know, and in part we prophess;
 but when may come that which is perfect. then that in part shall be
 done away. When I was an infant, as an infant $t$ spoke, as
 an infant 1 thought, as an infant 1 reasoned; but when 1 became
 a man, I did away with the things of the infant.

For we see
 through a glass obscurely, but then face to
 face; now I know in part, but then I shall know
 according as also I have been known. And now abides faith, hope,
 love; these three things; but the greater of these [is] love.

 but rather that ye may prophesy.
and be emulons of spirituals,
 For be that speaks with a tongue, not
men and of angels, and have not charity, I am become as sounding brass, or a tinkling eymbal. 2 And though I have the gift of prophecy, and understand all mysteries, and a!l knowledge; and thouth I have all faith. so that I could remove mountains, and have not charity, I am nothing. 3 And though I bestow al my goods to feed the poor, and though I give my body to be burned, and have not charity, it profiteth me nothing. 4 Charity suffereth long, and is kind ; charity envieth not ; charity vaunteth not itself, is not puffed np, 5 doth not behave itself unseemly, seeketh not her own, is not easily provoked, thinketh noevil ; 6 rejoiceth not in iniquity, but rejoiceth in the truth; 7 beareth all things. believeth all thints: hopeth all thilig:- endureth all things, 8 Charity never faileth: but whether there be prophecies, they shall fail; whether there be tongues, they shall cease ; whether there be knowledge, it shall vanish away. 9 For we know in part. and we prophesy in part. 10 But wher that which is perfect is come, theu that which is in part sha!l be done away. 11 When I was a child, I spake as a child, I nnderstood as a child, I thought as a child: but when I became a man. I pnt away childish things. 12 For now we see through a glass, darkly; bnt then face to face: now I know in part ; but then shall I know even as also I am known. 13 And now abideth faith, hope, eharity, these three ; but the greatest of these is charity.
XIV. Follow after charity, and desire spiritual oifts, but rather that ye may prophesy. 2 For he that speaketh in an unknown tongue speaketh not anto men, but

[^276]unto God : for no man nnderstandeth him; howbeit in the spirit be speaketh mysteries. 3 But he that prophesieth speaketh anto men to edification, and exhortation, and comfort. 4 He that speaketh in an unknown tongue edifieth himself; but he that prophesieth edifieth the church. 5 I would that ye all spake with tongues, but rather that ye prophesied : for greater is he that prophesieth than he that speaketh with tongnes, except he interpret, that the church may receive edifying. 6 Now, brethren. if I come unto you spenking with tongues, what shall I profit you, except I shall speak to you cither by rovelation, or by knowledge, or by prophesying, or by doctrine? 7 And even things without life giving sound, whether pipe or harp, except they sive a distinction in the sounds, how shall it be known what is piped or harped? 8 For if the trumpet give an uncertain sound, who shall prepare himself to the battle? 9 So likewise ye, except ye utter by the tongue words easy to be uuderstood, how shall it be known what is spoken? for ye shall speak into the air. 10 There are, it may be, so many kinds of voices in the world, and none of them is without signification. 11 Therefore if I know not the meaning of the voice, I shall be anto him that speaketh a barbarian, and he that spoaketh shall be a barbarian unto me. 12 Eren so $5^{\circ}$, forasmuch as ye are zealous of spiritual gifts, seek that ye may excel to the edifying of the church. 13 Wherefore let him that speaketh in an unknown tongue pray that he may interpret. 14 For if I pray in an unknown tongne, my spirit praycth, but my understanding is unfruitful. 15 What is it then? I
 to men speaks, but to God: for no one hears; ${ }^{2}$ in ${ }^{3}$ spirit
 ${ }^{1}$ but he speaks mysteries. Buthe that prophesies, to men speaks
 [for] building up and encouragement and consoiation. He that speaks
 with a tongue, himself buildsup; but he that prophesies, [the] assembly
 builds up. Now I desire all you to speak with tongues, "rather
 ${ }^{\text {'but that ye should prophesy : }{ }^{2} \text { greater }{ }^{\text {f }} \text { for [is] he that prophesies than }}$
 he that speaks with tongues, unless he should interpret, that the as-
 sembly building up may receive. And now, brethren, if I come
 to you with tongues speaking, what you shall I profit, unless
 to yon I shall speak either in revelation, or in knowledge, or in pro-
 phecy, or in teaching? Even lifeless things a sound giving,
 whether pipe or harp, if distinction to the sounds
 they give not, how shall be known that being piped or being
 harped? For also if an uncertain soand a trampet give, who
 shall prepare himself for war? So also ye, by means of the
 tongue unless an intelligible speech ye give, how shall be known that
 being spoken? for ye will be ${ }^{2}$ into ${ }^{[ }{ }^{2}$ the] 'air ${ }^{\text {reppeaking. So many, }}$

it may be, kinds of sounds there are in [the] world, and none of
 them without [distinct] sound. If therefore I know not the power
 of the sonnd, I shall be to him that speaks a barbarian ; and he that
 speaks, ${ }^{\text {a }}$ for tme ${ }^{2}$ a ${ }^{2}$ barbarian. So also ye, since emulous
 ye are of spirits, for the building np of the assembly seek
 that ye may abonnd. Wherefore he that apeaks with a tongue, let him
 pray that he may interpret. For if I pray with a tongne,
 my spirit
prays,
butmy understanding unfruitful is.
 What then is it? I will pray with the Spirit, ${ }^{2} 1{ }^{3}$ will ${ }^{\text {p pray }}$ $\delta \dot{\varepsilon} \kappa \alpha i \quad \tau \tilde{\varphi} \quad \nu 0 \hat{\imath} \cdot \quad \psi \alpha \lambda \tilde{\omega} \quad \tau \tilde{\varphi} \pi \nu \varepsilon \dot{\varphi} \mu a \tau \iota, \psi \alpha \lambda \tilde{\omega}$ ${ }^{\text {b but also }}$ with the understanding. I will praise with the Spirit, ${ }^{2} I^{3}$ will ${ }^{4}$ praise
$\mathrm{h}-\tau \hat{\omega} \operatorname{LTTr}[\mathrm{A}]$.
de and LTTra.
the sound r. $\quad{ }^{\text {n }} \sigma \dot{\alpha} \lambda \pi \iota \gamma \xi \phi \omega \nu \dot{\eta} \nu \mathrm{T}$.
${ }^{z}$ [ $\gamma$ à $\rho$ ] LTr.
 ${ }^{1}$ bat also with the onderstanding. Else if thon bless with the
 spirit, he that fills the place of the uninstructed how
 shall he say the Amen at thy giving of thanks, since what thon sayest
 he knows not? For thon indeed well givest thanks, but the othcr
 is not built ap. Ithank ${ }^{2}$ God ${ }^{1}$ my, ${ }^{7}$ than ${ }^{\text {a }}$ all ${ }^{1}$ of ${ }^{10}$ you


 words with monderstanding my to speak, that also others
 I may instruct, than ten thousand words in a tongue. Brethren, "not $\pi \alpha \iota \delta i ́ a ~ \gamma i \nu \varepsilon \sigma \theta \varepsilon ~ \tau \alpha i ̃ c-ф \rho \varepsilon \sigma i \nu \quad ~ a ̀ \lambda \lambda \grave{\alpha} \tau \hat{y}$ какiá $\nu \eta \pi \iota \alpha ́ \zeta \varepsilon \tau \varepsilon$, ${ }^{3}$ children ${ }^{1}$ 'be in [your] minds, bat in malice be babes;
 but in [your] minds ${ }^{\text {sfall }}{ }^{3}$ grown ${ }^{1}$ be. In the law it has been
 written, By othertongues, and by ${ }^{2}$ lips ${ }^{2}$ other $I$ will
 speak to this people, and not even thus will they hear me, $\lambda \varepsilon ́ \gamma \varepsilon \iota$ кv́pıos. 22 " $\Omega \sigma \tau \varepsilon$ ai $\gamma \lambda \bar{\omega} \sigma \sigma \alpha \iota ~ \varepsilon i \zeta ~ \sigma \eta \mu \varepsilon i o ́ \nu ~ \varepsilon i \sigma \iota \nu, ~ o u ̉ ~$ saith [the] Lord. So that the tongues for a sign are, not
 to those that believe, but to the unbelievers; but prophecy,
 not to the anbelievers, but to those that believe.

If therefore
 "come ${ }^{8}$ together ${ }^{2}$ the ${ }^{3}$ assembly ${ }^{2}$ whole in one place, and all with
 tongues shonld speak, and come in uninstracted ones or anbelievers,
 will they not say that ye are mad? Bnt if all prophesy,
 and shonld come in some unbeliever or uninstructed, he is convicted by all,
 he is examined by all; and thus the secrets
 of his heart manifest become; and thas, falling apon
 [his] face, he will do homage to God, declaring that God

tndeed amongst you is.
 What then is it, bretbren? when ye may come together, each
 of you a psalm has, a teaching has, a tongue has, a reve-
 lation has, an interpretation has. All things for building up let be
will pray with the spirit,and I will pray with the nuderstanding also: I will sing with the spirit, and I will sing with the understanding also. 16 Else when thon shalt bless with the spirit, how shall he that occupieth the room of the unlearned say Amen at thy giving of thanks, seeing he understandeth not what thou sayest ? 17 For thou verily givest thanks well, but the other is not edified. 18 I thank my God, I speak with tongues more than $y e$ all: 19 yet in the church I had rather speak five words with my understanding, that by my voice I might teach others also, than ten thousand words in an unknown tongue. 20 Brethren, be not children in onderstanding: howbelt in mallce be ye children, but in understanding be men. 21 In the law it is written, With men of other tongues and other lips will I speak unto this people; and yet for all that will they not hear me, saith the Lord. 22 Wherefore tongues are for a sign, not to them that believe, but to them that believe not: bnt prophesying serveth not for them that believe not, but for thern which believe. 23 If therefore the whole church be come together into one place, and all speak with tongues, and there come in those that are unlearned, or unbelievers, will they not say that ye are mad? ©4 But if all prophesy, and there come in one that believeth not, or one unlearned, he is convinced of all, he is judged of all: 25 and thas are the secrets of his heart made manifest ; and so falling down on his face he will worship God, and report that God is in you of a truth.
26 How is it then, brethren? when ye come together, every

[^277]one of you hath a psalm, hath a doctrine, hath a tongue hath a revelation. hath an interpretation. Let all things be done unto edifying. 27 If any man speak in an unknown tongue, let it be by two, or at the most by three, and that by course; and let one interpret. 28 But if there be no interpreter, let him keep silence in the church; and let him speak to himself, and to God. 29 Let the prophets speak two or three, and let the cther judge. 30 If any thing be revealed to another that sitteth by, let the first hold his peace. 31 For ye may all prophesy one by one, that all may learn, aud all mar be comforted. 32 And the spirits of the prophets are subject to the prophets. 33 For God is not the author of confusion, but of peace, as in all churches of the saints.
34 Let your women keep silence in the churches: for it is not permitted unto them to speak; but they are comimanded to be under obedience, as also saith the law. 35 And if they will learn any thing, let them ask their husbands at home : for it is a shame for women to speak in the church.

36 What? came the word of God out from you? or came it unto you only? 37 If any man think himself to be a prophet, or spiritual, let him acknowledge that the things that I write unto you are the commandments of the Lord. 38 But if any man be ignorant, let him be ignorant. 39 Wherefore, brethren, coret to prophesy, and forbid not to sipeak with tongues. 40 Let all things be done decently and in order.
XV. Moreover, brethren, I declare unto youthe gospel which I preached unto you,
 done. If with a tongue anyone speak, [let it be] by two or the
 most three, and in succession, and ${ }^{2}$ one ${ }^{1}$ let interpret: and if
 there be not an interpreter, let him be silent in an assembly; and to himself
 let him speak and to God. And prophets ${ }^{2}$ two ${ }^{3}$ or ${ }^{\text {three }}{ }^{1}$ let
 speak, and "the sothers ${ }^{\text {¹ let discern. But if to another }}$


 scan for one by one all prophesy, that all may
 learn, and all máy be exhorted. And spirits
 of prophets to prophets are subject. For ${ }^{3}$ not ${ }^{\text {² }}$ he ${ }^{2}$ is ${ }^{\text {of }}$ 'dis-
 order "the ${ }^{5}$ God, but of peace, as in all the assemblies $\tau \tilde{\omega} \nu$ "á $\gamma i \omega \nu$.
of the saints.

${ }^{2}$ Women ${ }^{\text {'your }}$ in the assemblies let them besilent,
 for it is not allowed to them to speak; but to be in subjection,
 according as also the law says. But if anything to learn they wish,
 at home their own husbands let them ask; for a shame it is

for women in assembly to speak
 Or ${ }^{3}$ from ${ }^{5}$ you ${ }^{5}$ the ${ }^{6}$ word ${ }^{2}$ of ${ }^{8}$ God ${ }^{1}$ went ${ }^{2}$ out, or to you
 only did it arrive? If anyone thinks a prophet to be or
 spiritual,
 Lord they are commands. But if auy be ignorant, let him be ignorant.
 So that, brethren, be emulous to prophesy, and to speak
 with tongues do not forbid. All things becomingly and with $\tau a ́ \xi \iota \nu \quad \gamma \nu v \in ́ \sigma \theta \omega$. order let be done.
 But I make known to you, brethren, the glad tidings which I an-
 nounced to yon, which also ye received, in which also ye stand,

[^278]$2 \delta_{i}$ o $\frac{\tilde{v}}{} \kappa \alpha i \quad \sigma \dot{\omega} \zeta \varepsilon \sigma \theta \varepsilon$, $\quad \tau i \nu \iota \lambda o ́ \gamma \varphi{ }^{b} \varepsilon \dot{v} \eta \gamma \gamma \varepsilon \lambda \iota \sigma \alpha ́ \mu \eta \nu^{\prime \prime} \quad \dot{\mu} \mu i \nu$ by which also ye are being sared, ${ }^{\text {s what }}$, ${ }^{\text {w word }}{ }^{7} \mathrm{I}$ announced ${ }^{\text {ito }}{ }^{10}$ you
 ${ }^{1}$ if ${ }^{2}{ }^{\text {ye }}{ }^{3}$ hold ${ }^{4}$ fast, unless in vain ye believed.

For I delivered
 to you in the first place, what also I receired, that Christ died
 for our sins,
according to the scriptures;
and that
 he was buried; and that he was raised the third day, according to the
 scriptures; and that he appeared to Cephas, then to the twelve. Then
 he appeared to above five handred brethren at once, of whom the
 greater part remain until now, but some also are fallen asleep.
 Then be appeared to James; then to ${ }^{2}$ the ${ }^{3}$ apostles ${ }^{\text {a }}$ all ;
 and last of all, as to an abortion, he appeared also to me.

 fit to be called apostle, because I persecuted the assembly
 of God. But by grace of God I am what I am, and his grace
 which [was] towards me not void has been, but more abnadantly than
 them all I laboared, but not I, but the grace of God
 with me. Whether therefore I or they, so we
 preach, and so ye believed. Now if christ is preached,
 that from among [the] dead he has been raised, how say some
 among yon that a resurrection of [the] dead there is not? But if a resur-
 rection of [the] dead there is not, neither Christ has been raised: but if
 Cbrist has not been raised, then roid [is] our proclamation, ${ }^{2}$ void
 ${ }^{1}$ and also your faith. And we are found also false witnesses
 of God; for we witnessed concerning God that he raised up

 'are raised. For if [the] dead are not raised, neither Christ
 has been raised: bat if Christ has not been raisod, rain ${ }_{\text {faith }}$
which also ye have received, and wherein ye stand; 2 by whichalso ye are saved, if ye keep in memory what I preached unto you, unless ye have believed in vain. 3 For I delivered unto you first of all that which I also received, how that Christ died for our sins according to the scriptures; 4 and that he was buried, and that he rose again the third day according to the scriptures : 5 and that he was seen of Cephas, then of the twelve: 6 after that, he was seen of above five hundred brethren at once; of whom the greater part remain unto this present, but some are fallen asleep. 7 After that. he was seen of James; then of all the apostles. 8 And last of all he was seen of me also, as of one born out of due time 9 For I am the least of the apostles, that am not meet to be called an apostle, becanse I persecuted the church of God. 10 But by the grace of God I am what I am: and his grace which was bestowed upon me was not in vain; but I laboured more abundantly than they all: yet not I, but the grace of God which was with me. 11 Therefore whether it were 1 or they, so we preach, and so ye believed. 12 Now if Christ be preached thet he rose from the dead, how say some among yon that there is no resurrection of the dead? 13 But if there be no resurrection of the dead, then is Christ not risen:14 and if Christ be not risen, then is our preaching vain, and your faith is slso vain. 15 Yea, and we are found false witnesses of God; becanse we have testified of God that he raised np Christ: whom he raised not np, if so be that the dead rise not. 16 For if the dead rise not, then is not Christ raised: 17 and if Christ
b єv̉aүүє $\lambda \iota \sigma a ́ \mu \eta \nu \mathbf{L}$.
c $\eta \mu \epsilon \rho \underset{\varepsilon}{\alpha} \tau \eta \tau \rho i \tau \eta$ LTTrAW


be not raised, your faith is vain; ye are yet in your sins. 18 Then they also which are fallen asleep in Christ are perished. 19 If in this life only we have hope in Christ, we are of all men most miserable.

20 But now is Christ risen from the dead, and become the firstfruits of them that slept. 21 For since by man came death, by man came also the resurrection of the dead. 22 For as in Adam all die, even so in Christ shall all be made alive. 23 But every man in his own order: Christ the firstfruits; afterward they that are Christ's at his coming. 24 Then cometh the end, when he shall have delivered up the kingdom to God, even the Father ; when heshall have put down all rule and all authority and power. 25 For he must reign, till he hath put all enemies under his feet. 26 The last enemy that shall be destroyed is death, 27 For he hath put all things under his feet. But when he saith, all things are put ander him, it is manifest that he is excepted, which did put all things under him. 28 And when all things shall be subdued unto him, then shall the Son also himself be subject unto him that put all things under him, that God may be all in all.

29 Else what shall they do which are baptized for the dead, if the dead rise not at all? why are they then baptized for the dead? 30 and why stand we in jeopardy every hour? 31 I protest by your rejoicing which I have in Christ Jesus our Lord, I die daily. 32 If after the manner of men I have
 your [is]; still ye are in your sins. And then those that
 fell asleep in Christ perished. If in this life
 $\theta \rho \dot{\omega} \pi \omega \nu \dot{\varepsilon} \dot{\varepsilon} \sigma \mu \varepsilon \nu^{\nu}$.
men weare.
20 Nvvi. $\delta \dot{\varepsilon} \chi \rho \iota \sigma \tau o ̀ s ~ \dot{\varepsilon} \gamma \dot{\eta} \gamma \varepsilon \rho \tau \alpha \iota \quad \dot{\varepsilon} \kappa \quad \nu \varepsilon \kappa \rho \tilde{\omega} \nu, \dot{a} \pi \alpha \rho \chi \grave{\eta}$ But now Christ has been raised fromamong [the] dead, first-fruit
 of those fallen asleep he became. For since by man
 death, also by man resurrection of [the] dead. ${ }^{2}$ As

 Christ all shall be made alive. Buteach in hisown
 rank: [ ${ }^{2}$ the] ${ }^{3}$ first-fruit ${ }^{\text {C Christ, }}$ then those of Christ at
 his coming. Then the end, when he shall havegiven op the
 kingdom to him who [is] God and Father; when he shall have annulled
 all rale and all authority and power. For it behoves
 him to reign, until he shall have pat all
 enemies under his feet. [The] last enemy an-
 nulled [is] death. For all things he put in sabjection under
 his feet. But when it be said that all things have been put in subjection,
 [it is] manifest that [it is] except him who pat in subjection to him all things.
 But when shall have been put in subjection to him all things, then
 also ${ }^{3}$ himself ${ }^{1}$ the ${ }^{2}$ Son will be put in sabjection to him who pat in subjection
 to him all things, that ${ }^{2}$ may ${ }^{3}$ be 'God all in all.
 Since what shall they do who are baptized for the dead
 if "at 'sall [ ${ }^{1}$ the] 'dead ${ }^{3}$ not are raised? why also are they baptized for
 the dead? Why also ${ }_{\text {we }}$ 'are in danger every hour?
 Daily I die, by our boasting,
 which I have in Christ Jesus our Lord. If according to

[^279] man I fought with beasts in Ephesus, what to me the profit,
 if [the] dead are not raised? We may eat and we may drink ;
 for to-morrow we die. Be not misled: ${ }^{3}$ corrupt ${ }^{5}$ manners
 ${ }^{\text {s good }}{ }^{\text {"companionships }}{ }^{\text {'evil. Awake up righteously, and }{ }^{2} \text { net }}$


${ }^{\text {'your }} 1$ speak.
 But will say some one, How are raised the dead? ${ }^{3}$ with ${ }^{3}$ what
 ${ }^{1}$ and body do they come? Fool; ${ }^{2}$ thou ' ${ }^{2}$ what sowest, ${ }^{2}$ not
 is quickened unless it die. And what thou sowest, not the body
 that shall be thou sorwest, bat a bare grain, it may be
 of wheat or of some one of the rest ; and God to it gives
 a body according as he willed, and to each of the reeds its own
 body. Not every flesh [is] the same flosh, but one ${ }^{1} \sigma \dot{\alpha} \rho \xi^{\prime \prime} \dot{a} \nu \theta \rho \dot{\omega} \pi \omega \nu, \quad \tilde{a} \lambda \lambda \eta$. $\delta \dot{\varepsilon} \sigma \dot{\alpha} \rho \xi \xi^{\xi} \kappa \tau \eta \nu \tilde{\nu} \nu, \quad \ddot{\alpha} \lambda \lambda \eta . \delta \grave{\varepsilon}^{\mathrm{m}}{ }^{n_{i}^{\prime}} \chi \theta \dot{v} \omega \nu$, flesh of men, and another flesh of beasts, and another of fishes,
 and another of birds. And bodies [there are] heavenly, and
 bodies earthly: but different [is] the "of ${ }^{3}$ the *heavenly
 'glory, and different that of the earthly: one glory of [the] sun,
 and another glory of [the] moon, and anothor glory of [the] stars; ${ }^{\text {star }}$

 of the dead. It is sown in oorruption, it is raised in incorruptibility.
 It is sown in dishonour, it is riised in glory. It is sown in weak-
 uess, it is raised in power. It is sown $a^{2}$ body ${ }^{2}$ natural,

 there is $a^{2}$ body ${ }^{1}$ spiritual. So also it has been written,
 ${ }^{5}$ Became ${ }^{1}$ the ${ }^{\text {first }}{ }^{3}$ man ${ }^{3}$ Adam ${ }^{2}$, sool ${ }^{1}$ living ; the

last Adam a ${ }^{2}$ egirie ${ }^{\text {'quickening. But not first [was] }}$
fonght with beasts at Ephesus, what advantageth it me, if the dead rise not? let us eat and drink; for to morrow we die. 33 Be not deceived : evil communications corrupt good manners. 34 Áwake to righteonsness, and sin not ; for some have not the knowledge of God: I speak this to your shame.

35 But some man will say, How are the dead raised upt and with what body do they come? 36 Thou fool, that which thou sowest is not quickened, except it die: 37 and that which thon sowest, thou sowest not that body that shall be, but bare grain, it may chance of wheat, or of some other grain: 38 but God giveth it a body as it hath pleased him, "and" to every seed his own body. 39 All fleeh is not the same flesh: but there is one kind of flesh of men, another desh of beasts, another of fishes, and another of birds. 40 There arealso celestial bodics, and bodies terrestrial: but the glory of the celestial is one, and the glory of the terrestrial is another. 41 There is oneglory of the sun, and another glory of the moon, and another glory of the stars : for one star differcth from another star in glory. 42 So also is the resurrection of the dead. It is sownin corruption; it is raised in incorruption : 43 it is sown in dishonour; it is raised in glory : it is sown in weakness ; it is raised in power: 44 it is sown a natural body; it is raised a spiritual body. There is a natural body, and there is a spiritusl body. 45 And so it is written, The first man Adam was made a living soul; the last Adam was made a quickening apirit. 46 Howbeit that was not first which is spiritual,

[^280]bat that which is natural: and afterward that which is spiritual. 47 The first man is of the earth, earthy : the second man is the Lord from heaven. 48 As is the earthy, such are they also that are earthy: and as is the heavenly, sach are they also that are heavenly. 49 And as we have borne the image of the earthy, we shall also bear the image of the heavenly. 50 Now this I say, brethren, that flesh and blood cannot inherit the ldngdom of God; neither doth corruption inherit incorruption.

51 Behold, I shew you a mystery ; We shall not all sleep, but we shall all be changed, 52 in a moment, in the twinkling of an eye, at the last trump: for the trunpet shall sound, and the dead shall be raised incorruptible, and we shall bechanged. 53 For this corruptible must pat on incorruption, and this mortal must put on immortality. 54 So when this corruptible shall have put on incorruption, and this mortal shall have put on immortality, then shall be brought to pass the saying that is written, Death is swallowed up in victory. 550 death, where is thy sting? O grave, Where is thy victory? 56 The sting of death is $\sin$; and the streagth of $\sin$ is the law. 57 But thauks be to God, which giveth us the victory through our Lord Jesus Christ. is Therefore, my beloved brethren, be Je s.tedfast, unmoveable, always abounding in the work of the Lord, fornsmuch as ye know that your labour is not in vain in the Lord.
XVI. Now concerning the collection for the saints, as I have

тò $\pi \nu \varepsilon v \mu a \tau \iota \kappa o ́ \nu, ~ a ́ \lambda \lambda \grave{a}$ тò $\psi v \chi \iota \kappa o ́ \nu, ~ ह ै \pi \varepsilon \iota \tau \alpha ~ \tau \grave{o} \pi \nu \varepsilon v \mu a \tau \iota \kappa o ́ \nu$. the spiritual, but the natural, then the spiritual :
 the first man out of earth, made of dust; the second
 man, the Lord out of heaven. Such as he made of dust, such
 also [are] those made of dust ; and such as the heavenly [one], such also the
 heavenly [ones]. And according as we bore the image of the [one]
 made of dust, we shall bear also the image of the [30ne] ${ }^{1}$ heavenly.
 But this Isay, brethren, that flesh and blood[the] kingdom
 of God ${ }^{2}$ inherit ${ }^{1}$ cannot, nor ${ }^{2}$ corruption ${ }^{\text {incor- }}$ $\phi \theta a \rho \sigma i a{ }^{\prime}{ }^{\prime}{ }_{k} \lambda \eta \rho о \nu о \mu \varepsilon \tau^{\prime} .{ }^{11}$
ruptíbility ${ }^{1}$ does ${ }^{3}$ inherit.
 Lo a mystery to you I tell: All ${ }^{3}$ not ${ }^{1}$ we ${ }^{2}$ shall
 fall asleep, bnt all we shall be changed, in an instant, in [the] $\dot{\rho} \iota \pi y \tilde{y}$ ó $\phi \theta \alpha \lambda \mu \tilde{v}, \dot{\varepsilon} \nu \tau \tilde{y} \dot{\varepsilon} \sigma \chi a ́ \tau y \quad \sigma \alpha ́ \lambda \pi \iota \gamma \iota^{\circ} \quad \sigma \alpha \lambda \pi i \sigma \varepsilon ı-\gamma \alpha ́ \rho$, twinkling of an eye, at the last trumpet; for a trumpet shall sound,
 and the dead shall be raised incorruptible, and we shall be
 changed. For it behoves this corruption to put on incorruptibility,
 and this mortal to put on immortality. But when
 this corruptible shall have put on incorruptibility, and this mortal
 shall have put on immortality, then shall come to pass the word that has
 been written: ${ }^{2}$ Was ${ }^{3}$ swallowed up ${ }^{2}$ death in victory. Where of thee,
 O death, the sting? where of thee, 0 hades, the victory? Now the
 sting of death [is] sin, and the power of sin
 the law; bnt to God [be] thanks, who gives us the victory
 by our Lord Jesus Christ. So that, my brethren
 beloved, ${ }^{2}$ firm ${ }^{1}$ be, immovable, abounding in the
 work of the Lord always, knowing that your toil is not $\kappa \varepsilon \nu o ̀ s ~ \varepsilon े \nu \quad \kappa v \rho i ́ q . ~$
void in [the] Lord.
 Now concerning the collection which[is] for the saints, as
vouฑ́⿱ec shall inherit $L$.
sleep, but not all \&c.) L . c $\theta$ ávãe O death lTTrA.
 I directed the assemblies $\pi о \not ŋ \sigma a \tau \varepsilon . \quad 2 \kappa \alpha \tau \dot{\alpha}-\mu i \alpha \nu$
do.
Every first [day] of the week

$\stackrel{\nu}{ } \boldsymbol{\nu} \mu \eta$ he may be prospered in, that not
 when I may come then collections there should be. And when I shall have
 arrived, whomsoever ye may approve by epistles these $I$ will send
 to carry your bounty to Jerusalem: and if it be
 suitable for mealso to go, with me they shall go. ${ }^{2} I{ }^{3}$ will
 *come ${ }^{\text {b }}$ but to you when Macedonia I shall have gone through;
 for Macedonia I do go through. And with you it may be I shall stay,
 or even I shall winter, that ye me may set forward wheresoever
 I may go. For I will not ${ }^{3}$ you ${ }^{4}$ now ${ }^{5}$ in ${ }^{6}$ passing ${ }^{1}$ to ${ }^{2}$ see, ${ }^{8}$ I ${ }^{8}$ hope
 'but a ${ }^{2}$ time ${ }^{\text {i certain }}$ to remain with you, if the Lord per-
 mit. Bat I shall remain in Ephesus till Pentecost.


For a door to me has been opened great and efficient, and opкєі́иєขои $\pi о \lambda \lambda о i ́$.
posers [are] many.
 Now if ${ }^{2}$ come ${ }^{2}$ Timothens, see that without fear he may be
 with you; for the work of [the] Lord he works. as even I.
 ${ }^{2}$ Not ${ }^{3}$ anyone ${ }^{1}$ therefore him should despise; bat set forward him
 in peace, that he may come to me; for I await him with
 the brethren. And concerning Apollos the brother, mach
 I exhorted him that he should go to you with the
 brethren; and not at all was [his] will that now he should come;
 but he will come when he shall have opportunity. Watch ye; stand fast غ่ $\tau \tilde{y} \pi i \sigma \tau \varepsilon \iota, \quad \dot{\alpha} \nu \delta \rho i \zeta \varepsilon \sigma \theta \varepsilon, \quad{ }^{\mathrm{m}} \kappa \rho \alpha \tau \alpha \iota \tilde{v} \sigma \theta \varepsilon . \quad 14 \pi \alpha ́ \nu \tau \alpha$ in the faith, quit yourselves like men, be strong. ${ }^{2}$ All "things

${ }^{5}$ your ${ }^{5}$ in ${ }^{6}$ love ${ }^{1}$ let be done.
 But I exhort you, brethren, (ye know the house of Stephanas,
 that it is "first-fruit ${ }^{1}$ Achaia's, and ${ }^{7}$ for ${ }^{8}$ service ${ }^{4}$ to ${ }^{5}$ the ${ }^{5}$ saints
given order to the churches of Galatia, even so do ye. 2 Upon the first day of the week let every one of you lay by him in store, as God hath prospered him, that there be no gatherings when I come. 3 And when I come, whomsoever ye shall approve by your letters, them will I send to bring your liberalits unto Jerusalem. 4 And if it be meet that I go also, they shall go with me. 5 Now I will comena. to you, when I shall pass through Macedonia: for $I$ do pass throngh Macedonia. 6 And it may be that I will abide, yea, nnd winter with you, that ye may bring me on my journey whithersoever I go. 7 For I will not eee you now by the way; but I trust to tarry a while with you. if the Lord permit. 8 But I will tarry at Ephesus until Pentecost. 9 For a great door and efffectual is opened unto me, and there are many adversaries.

10 Now if Timothens come, see that he may be with you without fear: for he worketh the work of the Lord, as I also do. 11 Let no man therefore despise him : but conduct him forth in peace, that he may come unto me: for I look for him with the brethren. 12 As toaching our brother Apollos, I greatly desired him to come unto you with the brethren: but his will was not at all to come at this time; but he will come when he shall have convenient time. 13 Watch ye, stand fast in the faith, quit you like men, be strong. 14 Let all your things be done with charity.

15 I beseech you, brethren, (ye know the house of Stephanas, that it is the firstfruits of Achaia, and that they have atdicted themselves to the ministry of the

[^281]saints, 16 that ye sabmit yourselves unto such, and to every one that helpeth with us, and laboureth. 17 I am glad of the coming of Stephanas and Fortunatus and Achaicus: for that which was lacking on your part they have supplied. 18 For they have refreshed my spirit and yours: thereforeacknowledge ye them that are such. 19 The charches of Azia salnte you. Aquila and Priscilla salnte you much in the Lord, with the church that is in their honse. 20 All the brethren greet yon. Greet ye one another with an holy kiss.

21 The salutation of me Panl with mine own hand. 22 If any man love not the Lord Jesus Christ, let him be Anathema Maranatha. 23 The grace of our Lord Jesus Christ be with you. 24 My love be with you all in Cbrist Jesus. Amen.
 ${ }^{1}$ they ${ }^{2}$ appointed ${ }^{\text {s themselves, }}$ ) that also ye be subject
 to such, and toereryone working with[ns]and labouring. ${ }^{2 I}{ }^{3}$ rejoice
 ${ }^{1}$ bnt at the coming of Stephanas and Fortunatus and Achaicus;
 becanse your deficiency these filled up. ${ }^{2}$ They ${ }^{3}$ re-
 freshed ${ }^{\text {for my spirit and yours; recognize therefore }}$
 such. ${ }^{8}$ Salnte ${ }^{5}$ you ${ }^{1}$ the ${ }^{2}$ assemblies ${ }^{3}$ of ${ }^{4}$ Asia.
 ${ }^{10}$ Salute ${ }^{11}$ yon ${ }^{13}$ in [ ${ }^{14}$ the] ${ }^{18}$ Lord ${ }^{12}$ much ${ }^{7}$ Aquila ${ }^{8}$ and ${ }^{6}$ Pris-
 cilla, with the ${ }^{2}$ in ${ }^{3}$ their ${ }^{4}$ honse ${ }^{\text {a }}$ assembly. ${ }^{4}$ Salnte
 ${ }^{5}$ you ${ }^{2}$ the ${ }^{3}$ brethren ${ }^{1}$ all. Salntey one another with a ${ }^{2}$ kiss $\dot{a} \gamma i(u$.
iholy.
 The salutation ${ }^{3}$ by ${ }^{4} \mathrm{my}$ [ $\left.{ }^{5} \mathrm{own}\right]^{\text {ch }}$ hand ${ }^{1}$ of ${ }^{2}$ Paul. If anyone love not
 the Lord Jesns Christ, let him be accursed: Maran atha.


The grace of the Lord Jesus Christ [be]with you.

 ${ }^{2}$ To ${ }^{3}$ the] ${ }^{4}$ Corinthians ${ }^{1}$ first written from Philippi, by
 Stephanas and Fortunatus and Achaicus and Timotheus.

# ${ }^{\text {a }} \mathrm{H}$ MPOE TOYS KOPINOIOYE EMISTOAH $\triangle E Y T E P A . "$ <br> THE ${ }^{3}$ TO ${ }^{4}$ THE ${ }^{\text {b Corlnthians }}{ }^{2}$ EPISTLE ${ }^{1}$ SECOND. 

PAUL, an npostle of jesus Christ by the will of God, and Timothy our brother, nato the church of God which is at Corinth, with all the saints which are in all Achaia: 2 Grace be to you and peace from God our Father, and from the Lord Jesus Cbrist.

3 Blessed be God, even the Father of our Lord Jesus Christ, the
 Panl, apostle of Jesus Christ by will of God,
 and Timotheus the brother,' to the assembly of God which is in
 Corinth, with ${ }^{2}$ the ${ }^{3}$ saints ${ }^{1}$ all who are in ${ }^{2}$ whole ${ }^{1}$ the [of A-


[the] Lord Jesus Christ.
 Blessed [be] the God and Father of our Lord Jesua

 $[\mathrm{L}] \operatorname{TTr}[\mathrm{A}]$. ${ }^{\mathrm{w}}$ - the subscription GLTTrW ; Moòs Koptv日ious á a.
${ }^{2}+$ Пav́dov тov̂ 'A too

$\chi \rho \iota \sigma \tau \circ \tilde{v}, \dot{o} \pi \alpha \tau \eta ̀ \rho$ т $\tilde{\omega} \nu$ оiкт七 $\rho \mu \tilde{\omega} \nu$ каi $\theta \varepsilon o ̀ s ~ \pi a ́ \sigma \eta s ~ \pi \alpha \rho \alpha \kappa \lambda \eta ́-~$ Christ, the Father of compassions, and God of all encourage$\sigma \varepsilon \omega \varsigma, 4 \dot{o} \pi \alpha \rho \alpha \kappa \alpha \lambda \tilde{\omega} \nu \dot{\eta} \mu \tilde{\alpha} \varsigma \quad \dot{\varepsilon} \pi i \quad \pi \alpha ́ \sigma y \quad \tau \tilde{y}-\theta \lambda i \psi \varepsilon \iota \cdot \dot{\eta} \mu \tilde{\omega} \nu$, $\varepsilon i \varsigma$ ment; who encourages us in all our tribalation, for тò dóvа ${ }^{2}$ to ${ }^{\text {she }}$ able ${ }^{1}$ ns to encourage those in every tribulation, through
 the encouragement with which we are encouraged ourselves by
 God. Because according as abound the sufferings of the Christ
 toward us, so through Christ abounds also ${ }^{\text {encencouragement }}$ $\dot{\eta} \mu \tilde{\omega} \nu .6 \varepsilon \varepsilon^{\prime \prime} \tau \varepsilon . \delta \dot{\delta} \quad \theta \lambda \iota \beta o ́ \mu \varepsilon \theta a, \quad \dot{v} \pi \dot{\varepsilon} \rho \tau \tilde{\eta} \varsigma-\dot{v} \mu \tilde{\omega} \nu . \pi \alpha \rho a \kappa \lambda \dot{\eta} \sigma \varepsilon \omega_{\varsigma}$ 'our. But whether we are tronbled, [it is] for your encouragement
 and salvation, being wrought in [the] endurance of the same
 sufferings which 'also ${ }^{2}$ we suffer, whether we are encoaraged,
 [it is] for your encouragement and salvation; (and ${ }^{2}$ hope
 ${ }^{\text {rour [is] }}$ sure for you;) knowing that as partners
 ye are of the sufferings, so also of the encouragement. For ${ }^{3}$ not
 'do ${ }^{1}$ we wish you to be ignorant, brethren, as to our tribulation
 which happened to as in Asia, that excessively we were
 burdened beyond [our] power, so as for ns to despair even of living.
 But ourselves in ourselves the sentence of death we have
 had, that we should not have trust in ourselves, bat in
 God who raises the dead; who from so great a death
 delivered us and does deliver; in whom we have hope that also

 by supplication, that by many persons the ${ }^{2}$ towards ${ }^{\text {ras }}$ os ${ }^{\text {igift }}$


 For our boasting this is, the testimony of "conscience
 'our, that in simplicity and sincerity of God, (not in ${ }^{2}$ wisdom
 ${ }^{\text {r fifeshly, }}$ but in grace of God,) we had our condnct in the world,

Father of mercies, and the God of all comfort ; 4 who comforteth us in all our tribulation, that we may be able to comfort them which are in any trouble, by the comfort wherewith we ourselves are comforted of God. 5 For as the sufferings of Christ abound in us, so our consolation also aboundeth by Christ. 6 And whether we be afflicted, it is for your consolation and salvation, which is effectual in the condaring of the same sufferings which we also suffer : or whether we be comforted, it is for your consolation and salvation. 7 And our hope of you is stedfast, knowing, that as ye are partakers of the sufferings, so shall ye be also of the consolation. 8 For we would not, brethren, have you ignorant of our trouble which came to us in Asia, that we were pressed out of measure, above strength, insomuch that we despaired even of life: 9 but we had the seatence of death in ourselves, that wa should not trust in ourselves, but in God which raiseth the dead: 10 who delivered us from so great a death, and doth deliver: in whom we trust that he will yet doliver us; 11 ye ailso helping together by prayer for us, that for the gift bestowed upon us by the means of many persons thanks may be given by many on our behalf. 12 For our rejoicing is this, the testimony of our conscience, that in simplicity and godly sincerity, not with fleshly wisdom, but by the grace of God, we have had our conversation in the world, and more abundantly to you-ward. 13 For we write none other things unto yon, than
 and more abundantly towards you. For not other things do we write

[^282]what ye read or acknowledge; and Itrust ye shall aeknowledge even to the end; 14 as slso ye have acknowledged us in part, that we are your rejoicing, even as ye also are ours in the day of the Lord Jesus. 15 And in this confidence I was minded to come unto you before, that ye might have a second benefit; 16 and to pass by you into Macedonia, and to come again out of Macedonia unto you, and of you to be brought on my way toward Judæa. 17 When I therefore was thus minded, did I use lightness? or the things that I purpose, do I purpose according to the flesh, that with me there should be yea yea, and nay nay? 18 But as God is true, our word toward you was not yea and nay. 19 For the Son of God, Jesus Christ, who was preaehed among you by us, even by me and Silvanus and Timotheus, was not yea and nay, but in him was yea. 20 For all the promises of God in him are yea, and in him Amen, unto the glory of God by us. 21 Now he whieh stablisheth us with you in Christ, and hath anointed us, is God; 22 who hath also sealed us, and given the earnest of the Spirit in our hearts.

23 Moreover I call God for a record upon my soul, that to spare you I came not as yet unto Corinth. 24 Not for that wo have dominion over your faith, but are helpers of your joy: for by faith ye stand. II. But I determined this with myself, that I would not come again to you in heaviness. 2 For if I make you sorry, who is hethen that maketh me glad, but the same
 to you but what ye read, or even recognize; and I hope
 that even to [the] end yewill recognize, according as also ye did
 recognize us in part, that ${ }^{3}$ your ${ }^{4}$ boasting ${ }^{1}$ we ${ }^{2}$ are, even as
 also ye [are] ours in the day of the Lord Jesas. And
 with this confidence 1 purposed ${ }^{3}$ to $^{\circ}{ }^{\text {r }}$ yon ${ }^{2}$ to ${ }^{\text {c }}$ come previously,
 that a second favour ye might have; and by you to pass through
 to Macedonia, and again from Macedonia to come to yon,
 and by you to be set forward to Judea. This therefore
 purposing, ${ }^{3}$ indeed ${ }^{\text {sighhtess }}$, did ${ }^{21}$ *use? or what
 I porpose, according to flesh do I purpose, that there should be with
 me yea yea, and nay nay? Now faithful Goa [is], that
 ourword to you ${ }^{2}$ not ${ }^{1}$ was yea and nay. For the
 ${ }^{2}{ }^{2}{ }^{3}{ }^{3}$ god ${ }^{2}$ Son, Jesas ${ }^{\text {Christ, }}$, who among you by us was
 proclaimed, by me and Silvanus and Timotheus,) was not yea
 and nay, but yea in him has been. For whatever pronises
 of God [there are], in him [is] the yea, and in him the Amen,
 ${ }^{3}$ to ${ }^{\circ}$ God ${ }^{\text {f for }}{ }^{2}$ glory by us. Now he who confrms us with
 you unto Christ, and anointed us, [is] God, who also sealed
 таїц-каюঠiauç. $\dot{\eta} \mu \tilde{\omega} \nu$. our hearts.
 But I ${ }^{3}$ as ${ }^{\text {s withess }}{ }^{2}$ God ${ }^{\text {'call }}$ apon my
 soul, that eparing you not yet did I come to Corinth.
 Not that wernle over your faith, but fellow-workers
 are of your joy: for by faith ye stand. But I judged
 with myself this, not again to oome in grief to you.
 For if I grieve you,' ${ }^{2}$ also ${ }^{2}$ who is it that gladdens me, except

[^283] hewho fs grieved by me? And 1 wrote to you this same,
 lest having come grief I might have from [those] of whom it behoves me
 to rejoice; trasting in a all you, that my joy [2that]
 $s_{\text {of }} 5_{\text {all }}$ you ${ }^{{ }^{2} \text { is. For out of mach tribulation and distress }}$
 of heart I wrote to you through many tears; not that ye might
 be grieved, but ${ }^{\text {the }}$ the ${ }^{3}$ love 'that ye might know which I hare more
 abundantly towards you. But if anyone has grieved, ${ }^{3}$ not ${ }^{5}$ me
 ${ }^{1}$ be ${ }^{2}$ has ${ }^{\text {© }}$ grieved, but in part (that I may not overcharge) ${ }^{2}$ all
 'you. Sufficient to such a one [is] this rebake which [is] by the
 greater part; so that on the contrary rather ye shonld forgive
 and encourage, lest with more abundant grief should be swal-
 lowed up such a one. Wherefore I exhort you to confirm "towards
 ${ }^{3} \mathrm{him}$ love.

For, for this also did I write, that I might know
 the proof of you, if to everything obedient ye are. But to whom
 anything ye forgive, also $I$; for also $I$ if anything I have for-
 given, of whom I have forgiven, [is] for sake of you, in [the]' person of Christ;
 that we shonld not be overreached by Satan, for not of his $\tau \dot{\alpha} \nu о \grave{\eta} \mu a \tau \alpha \dot{\alpha} \gamma \nu о о \tilde{v} \mu \varepsilon \nu$. thoughts are we ignorant.
 Now having come to Troas for the glad ttdings of the
 Christ, also a door to me having been opened in [the] Lord, ${ }^{\text {not }}$

 my brother ; but haring taken leave of them, I went out to Mace-
 donia. But to God [be] thanks, who always leads in triumph
 us in the Clirist, and the odour of the knowledge of him
 makes manifest through us in every place. For of Christ
 a sweet perfume we are to God in those being saved and in those perish-
 ing ; to the ones, an odour of death to death, but to the others,
which is made sorry by me? 3 And I wrote this same unto you, lest, when I came, I should have sorrow from them of whom I ought to rejoice; haring confidence in you all, that my joy is the joy of you all. 4 For out of much affliction and anguish of heart I wrote unto you with many toars; not that ye should be grieved, but that ye might know the love which I have more abundant$1 y$ unto you. 5 But if any have caused grief, he hath not grieved me, but in part : that I may not overcharge you all. 6 Sufficient to such is man is this punishment, which was inflicted of many. 7 So that contrariwise ye ought rather to forgive him, and comfort him, lest perhapssucha oneshould beswallowed up with overmuch sorrow. 8 Wherefore I beseech you that je would confirm your love toward him. 9 For to this end also did I write, that I might know the proof of you, whether ye be obedient in all things. 10 To whom ye forgive any thing, I forgive also: for if I forgave any thing, to whom I forgavo it, for your sakes forgave $I$ it in the person of christ 11 lest Satan should get an adrantage of us: for we are not ignorant of his devices.

12 Furthermore, when I came to Troas to preach Christ's gospel, and a door was opened unto me of the Lord, 13 I had no rest in my spirit, because I found not Titus my brother: but taking my leave of them, I went from thence into Macedonia. 14 Now thanks be unto God, which always causeth us to triamph in Christ, and maketh manifest the savour of his knowledge by us in every place. 15 For we are unto God a sweet savour of Christ, in them that are saved, and in them that perish: 16 to the one we

[^284] from death) LTTrA.
are the savour of death unto death; and to the other the savour of life unto life. And who is sufficient for these things? 17 For we are not as many, which corrupt the word of God: but as of sincerity, bnt as of God, in the sight of God speak we in Christ.
III. Do we begin again to commend ourselves ? or need we, as some others, epistles of commendation to you, or letters of commendation from you? 2 Ye are our epistle written in our heartis, known and read of all men: 3 forasmuch as ye are manifestly declared to be the epistle of Christ ministered by us, written not with ink, but with the Spirit of the living God; not in tables of stone, but in fleshy tables of the heart. 4 And such trust have we through Christ to God-ward : 5 not that we are sufficient of ourselves to think any thing as of ourselves; bnt our sufficienoy is of God; 6 who also hath made ns able ministers of the new testament; not of the letter, but of the spirit: for the letter killeth, but the spirit giveth life. 7 But if the ministration of death, written and ougraven in stones, was glorious, so that the children of Israel could not stedfastly behold the face of Moses for the glory of his countenance; which glory was to be done away: 8 how shall not the ministration of the spirit be rather glorious? 9 For if the ministration of condemnation be glory, much more doth the ministration of righteousness exceed in glory. 10 For even that which was made glorious had no glory
 an odour of life to life; and for these things who [is] competent?
 For ${ }^{3}$ not ${ }^{1}{ }^{2}$ we ${ }^{2}$ are as the many, making gain by corrapting the word
 of God, but as of sincerity, but as of God, be-

fore God, in Christ we speak.

 need, as some, commendatory epistles to yon, or ${ }^{\text {sf }}$ from
 you 'commendatory ['ones]? Oar epistle ye are, having been
 inscribed in our hearts, being known and being
 read by all men, being manifested that ye are
 ${ }^{2}$ epistle 'Christ's, ministered by us; having been inscribed,
 not with ink, bat with [the] Spirit of ${ }^{3}$ God [1the] ${ }^{2}$ living; not on tablets
 of stone, but on ${ }^{2}$ tablets ${ }^{3}$ of [ ${ }^{4}$ thee ${ }^{\text {b }}$ heart ${ }^{\text {thleshy. }}{ }^{\text {TConfi- }}$
 dence eand such have we through the Christ towards God:

not that competent we are from ourselves to reckon anything as of
 ourselves, but our competency [is] of God; who nlso
 mado ${ }^{3}$ competent ${ }^{1}$ us [as] servants of a new covenant; not of let-
 ter, but of Spirit; for the letter kills, bnt the
 Spirit quickens. Bat if the service of death in let-
 ters, having been engraven in stones, was produced with glory, so as
 ${ }^{8}$ not $^{8}{ }^{9}{ }^{4}{ }^{7}$ be ${ }^{8}{ }^{8}$ able ${ }^{9}$ to ${ }^{10}$ look ${ }^{11}$ intently ${ }^{1}$ the ${ }^{3}$ children ${ }^{3}$ of ${ }^{4}$ Israel into the face
 of Moses, on account of the glory of his face, which
 is being annulled; how not rather the service of the Spirit
 shall be in glory? For if the service of condemnation [be]
 glory, much rather abounds the service of righteousness
 in glory. For even neither ${ }^{7}$ has ${ }^{\circ}$ been ${ }^{9}$ made ${ }^{20}$ glorions ${ }^{1}$ that ${ }^{2}$ which





 service lttr. l-év (read óó $\xi_{\eta}$ in glory) LtTra. nov not alittaw.
 ${ }^{5}$ has ${ }^{\text {s been }}{ }^{5}$ made ${ }^{6}$ glorious in this respect, on account of the sur-
 passing glors. For if that which is being annulled [was] through
 glory, mach rather that which remains [is] in glory. Having
 therefore such hope, much boldnoss we use: and
 not according as Moses put a veil on the face of him-
 self, for ${ }^{3}$ not ${ }^{\circ}$ to ${ }^{7}$ look ${ }^{*}$ intently ${ }^{1}$ the ${ }^{2}$ sons ${ }^{3}{ }^{3}$ of ${ }^{4}$ Israel to the end
 of that being annulled. But were hardened their thonghts,
 for unto the present the same veil at the reading
 of the old covenant remains, not unveiled, which
 in Christ is being annulled. But unto this day, when is
 read Moses. a veil upon their heart lies.
 But when it shall have turned to [the] Lord, is taken away the
 veil. Now the Lord the Spirit is; and where the Spirit
 of [the] Lord [is], there [is] freedom. But we all with un-

velled face the glory of [the] Lord beholding as in a mirror, [to]
in this respect, by reason of the glory that excelleth. 11 For if that which is done away vas glorions, much more that which remaineth is glorious. 12 Seeing then that we have such hope, we use great plainness of speech: 13 and not as Moses, which put a vail over his face, that the children of Israel could not stedfastly look to the end of that which is abolislied: 14 but their minds were blinded: for until this day remaineth the same vail untaken awny in the reading of the old testament; which vail is done away in Christ. 15 But even unto this day, when Moses is read, the vail is npon their heart. 16 Nevertheless when it shall turn to the Lord,the vail shall be takeuaway. 17 Now the Lord is that Spirit: and where the Spirit of the Lord is, there is liberty. 18 But we all, with open face beholding as in a glass the glory of the Lord, are changed into the same image from glory to glory, even as by the Spirit of the Lord.
 the same image are being transformed from glory to glory, $\kappa \alpha \theta a ́ \pi \varepsilon \rho$ à $\pi \grave{o}$ кvрíov $\pi \nu \varepsilon \dot{v} \mu a \tau о \varsigma$.
even as from [the] Lord [the] Spirit.
 Therefore, having this service, according as we re-
 ceived mercy, we faint not. But we renounced the hidden things
 of shaue, not walking in craftiness, nor fnlsify-
 ing the word of God, bat by manifestation of the truth
 oommending ourselves to every conscience of men
 before God. But if also is veileal aglad

 whom the god of this age blinded the thonghts of the
 unbeliering, so as not to beam forth to them the radiancy of the
IV. Therefore seeing we have this ministry, as we have received mercy, we faint not; 2 but have renounced the hidden things of dishonesty, not walking in craftiness, nor handling the word of God deceitfully; but by manifestation of the truth commending ourselves to every man's conscience in the sight of God. 3 But if our gospel be hid, it is hid to them that are lost: 4 in whom the god of this world hath blinded the minds of them which believe not, lest the light of the glorions gospel of Christ, who is the image of God, should shine

[^285]unto them. 5 For we prench not ourselves, but Christ Jesus the Lord; and ourselves your servants for Jesus' sake. 6 For God, who commanded the light to shine out of darkness, hath shined in our hearts, to give the light of the knowledge of theglory of God in the face of Jesus Christ. 7 But we have this treasure in earthen vessels, that the excellency of the power may be of God, and not of us. 8 We are troubled on every side, jet not distressed; we are perplexed, but not in despair; 9 persecuted, but not forsaken; cast down, but not destroyed; 10 always bearing about in the body the dying of the Lord Jesus, that the life also of Jesus might be made manifest in our body. 11 For we which live are alway delivered unto death for Jesns' sake, that the life also of Jesus might be made manifest in our mortal flesh. 12 So then death worketh in us, but life in you. 13 We having the same spirit of faith, according as it is written, I believed, and therefore have I spoken; we also believe, and therefore speak; 14 knowing that he which raised ap the Lord Jesus shall raise up us also by Jesus, and shall present us with you. 15 For all things are for your sakes, that the abandant grace might through the thanksgiving of many redonnd to the glory of God.

16 Por which cause we faint not; bat though our outward man perish, yet the inward man is renewed day by day. 17 For
 glad tidings of the glory of the Christ, who is [the] image

 sus Lord, and ourselves jour bondmen for the sake of Jesus.
 Becanse [it is] God who spoke out of darkness light to shine, who
 shone in our hearts, for [the] radiancy of the know-
 ledge of the glory of God in [the] face of Jesus $\chi$, Christ.
 But we have this treasure in earthen vessels,
 that the surpassingness of the power may be of God, and not from
 us: in every [way] oppressed, but not straitened;
 perplexed, but not atterly at a loss; persecuted, but not
 forsaken; cast down, bat not destrosed;
 always the dying of the Lord Jesus in the body
 bearing about, that also the life of Jesus in ${ }^{2}$ body ${ }^{\text {o }}$ our
 may be manifested; for always we who live to death arede-
 livered on account of Jesus, that also the life of Jesns may be
 manifested in ${ }^{2}$ mortal ${ }^{\text {fflesh }}$ iour; so that death
 in us works, and life in you. And having the same
 spirit of faith, according to what has been written, I believed,
 therefore Ispoke; ${ }^{{ }^{2} \text { also }}{ }^{2}{ }^{2}$ we believe, therefore also we speak;
 knowing that he who raised ap the Lord Jestrs, also us
 through Jesus will raise ap, and will present with you.
 For all things [are] for the sake of yon, that the grace, abounding
 through the most, ${ }^{3}$ thankegiving ${ }^{1}$ may ${ }^{2}$ cause to exceed to the
 glory of God.
 Wherefore we faint not; but if indeed ${ }^{2}$ ontward our
 man is being brought to decay, yet the inward is being renewed
${ }^{c}$ rò the E .
his glory) $\mathbf{L}$. s - $\mu e ̀ \nu$ GLTTTAW. l.TTrAW. P $\bar{\epsilon} \sigma \omega$
 g - 'In $\sigma o \hat{v}$ LTTra. ${ }^{1}+$ кai also T . $\mu \omega \bar{\nu}(r \in a d$ our inward

IV, V.
II CORINTHIANS.
 day by day. For the momentary lightness of ${ }^{2}$ tribulation
 'our "excessively ${ }^{\text {s surpassing }}{ }^{{ }^{3} \text { an eternal }}$ weight of glory
 works out for us; not ${ }^{3}$ considering ${ }^{2}$ we the things seen,
 bnt the things not seen; for the things seen [arej
 temporary, bet the things not seen eternal. For we know
 that if earthly our honse of the tabernacle be destroyed, a baild-
 ing from God we have, a house not made with hands, eternal in the
 heavens. For indeed in this we groan, our dwelling
 which [is] from hearen ${ }^{2}$ to ${ }^{3}$ be "clothed ${ }^{5}$ with ${ }^{1}$ longing; if indeed
 also being clothed, not naked we shall be found. For indeed ${ }^{2}$ who


 ${ }^{\text {' }}$ we ${ }^{2}$ do wish to be unclothed, but to be clothed apon, that may be swallowed up
 the mortal by life. Now he who wrought out us for
 this same thing [is] God, who also gare to us the earnest of the
 Spirit. Being ${ }^{2}$ confident ${ }^{3}$ therefore ${ }^{1}$ always, and knowing that
 being at home in the body we are from home away from the Lord,
 (for by faith we walk, not by sight; weare confident,
 and are pleased rather to be from home out of the body and
 to be at home with the Lord. Wherefore also weareambitions,
 whether being at home or being from home, well-pleasing to him to be.
 For ${ }^{2}$ all ${ }^{1}$ we ${ }^{\text {the }}{ }^{5}$ manifested ${ }^{3}$ must before
 judgment seat of the Christ, that ${ }^{2}$ may ${ }^{3}$ receive ${ }^{1}$ each the things [done]
 in the body, according to what hedid, whether good or
 oril. Knowing therefore the terror of the Lord, ${ }^{3}$ men
 'we ${ }^{\text {persuade, }}$ but to $G$ od we have been manifested, and $I$ hope also in
 your consciences to have been manifested. For not again ourselves
 do we commend to you, but occasion are giving to you of boasting
our light afliction, which is but for a moment, worketh for us a far more exceeding and eternal weight of glory; 18 while we look not at the things which are seen, but at the things which are not seen: for the things which are seen are temporal; but the things which are not seen are eternal. $\nabla$. For we know that if our earthly hoase of this tabernacle were dissolved, we have a building of God, an house not made with hands, eternal in the heavens. 2 For in this we groan, earnestly desiring to be clothed apon with our house which is from heaven : 3 if so be that being clothed we shall uot be found naked. 4 For we that are in this tabernacle do groan, being burdened: not for that we would be anclothed, but clothed upon, that mortality might be swallowed up of life. 5 Now he that hath wrought os for the selfsame thing is God, who also hath given anto us the earnest of the Spirit. 6 Therefore we are always confident, knowing that, whilst we are at home in the body, we areabsent from the Lord: 7 (for we walk by faith, not by sight:) 8 we are confident, I say, and willing rather to be absent from the body, and to be present with the Lord. 9 Wherefore we lahour, that, whether present or absent, we may be accepted of him. 10 For we must all appear before the judgment seat of Christ; that every one may receive the things done in his body, according to that he hath done, whether it be good or bad. 11 Knowing therefore the terror of the Lord, we persuade men; but we are made manifest unto God; and I trust also are made manifest in your consciences. 12 For WA commend not ourselves again unto you,
qeínep LTr.
ré $\phi^{\prime} \dot{\omega}$ for that EGLTTraw. - фav̂dov tir. $\quad$ - yà for lttraw.
but give you occasion to glory on our behalf, that ye may have somewhat to answer them which glory in appearance, and not in heart. 13 For whether we be beside ourselves, it is to God: or whether we be sober, ii is for your cause. 14 For the love of Christ constraineth us; because we thus jud , that if one died for all, then were all dead: 15 and that he died for all, that they which live should not henceforth live anto themselves, but unto him which died for them, and rose again. 16 Wherefore henceforth know we no man after the flesh: yea, though we have known Christ after the flesh, yet now henceforth know we him no more. 17 Therefore if any man be in Christ, he is a new creature: old things are peseed away ; behold, all things are become new. 18 And all things are of God, who hath reconciled us to himself by Jesus Christ, and hath given to us the ministry of reconclliation; 19 to wit, that God was in Christ, reconciling the world unto himself, not imputing their trespasses unto them; and hath committed anto us the word of reconciliation. 20 Now then we are ambassadors for Christ, as though God did beseech you by us: we pray you in Christ's stead, be ye reconciled to God. 21 For he hath made him to be sin for us, who knew no sin; that we might be made the righteousness of God in him.
VI. We then, as workers together with him, beseech you also that ye receive not the grace of God in vain. 2 (For he saith, I have heard thee in a time accepted, and in the day of salvation have I succoured thee: behold, now is the accepted time; behold, now is the day of ealvation.) 3 Giving no offence in anything, that the ministry be
 in behalf of us, that ye may have [such] towards those ${ }^{2}$ in appearance

${ }^{1}$ boasting and not in heart. For whether we were beside ourselves,
 [it was] to God; or are sober-minded [it is] for you. For the love
 of the Christ constrains us , having judged this, that if one ${ }^{2}$ for

 all he died, that they who live no longer to themselves shonld
 live, but to him who for them died and was raised again.
 So that we from now no one know according to flesh;
 but if even we have known according to flesh Christ, yet now
 no longer we know. [him]. So that if anyone [be] in Christ [there is]
 a new creation: the old things passed away; lo, have become new
 all things: and all things [are] of God, who reconciled
 us to himself by Jesus Christ, and gave to us the
 service of reconciliation: how that God was in Christ [the]
 world reconciling to himself, not reckoning to them
 their offences, and having put in us the word
 of reconciliation. For Christ therefore we are ambassadors, as it were
 God exhorting by us, we beseech for Christ,
 Be reconciled to God. For him who knew not sin
 for ${ }^{8}$ as ${ }^{\text {ssin }}{ }^{\text {'he }}{ }^{\text {²made, that }}$ we might become right-

eousness of God in him.




 I listened to thee, and in a day of salvation I helped thee: lo, now $\kappa \alpha i \rho o ̀ s ~ \varepsilon v ่ \pi \rho o ́ \sigma \delta \delta к \tau о \varsigma, ~ i ́ o ̀ v ̀ \nu \tilde{v} \nu \quad \dot{\eta} \mu \varepsilon \rho \alpha \sigma \omega \tau \eta \rho i a \varsigma^{\bullet} 3 \mu \eta \delta \varepsilon \mu i a \nu$ [the] time well-accepted; behold, now [the] day of salvation:) not one
 ${ }^{2}$ in tanything "giving ${ }^{\text {offfence, }}$ that be not blamed the service; (iii. nothing)
 but in everything commending ourselves as God's servants,

[^286] in ${ }^{2}$ endurance ${ }^{\text {' }}$ mach, in tribolations, in necessities, in straits,
 in stripes, in imprisonments, in commotions, in
 labours, in watchings, in fastings, in pureness, in knowledge,
 in long-suffering, in kindness, in [the] ${ }^{2}$ Sprit ${ }^{2}$ Holy, in love
 unfeigned, in [the] word of trath, in [the] power of God;
 throngh the arms of righteousness on the right hand and left,
 through glory and dishonour, through evil report and good report: as
 deceivers, and true; as being unknown, and well-known;
 as dying, and 10 we live; as disciplined, and
 not pattodeath; as sorrowful, but always rejoicing; as
 $\pi \alpha ́ \nu \tau а$ катє́ $\chi о \nu \tau \varepsilon \varsigma$.
all things possessing.
 Our mouth has been opened to you, Corinthisns,
 our heart has been expanded. Ye are not straitened in ns,
 but ye are straitened in your bowels; but the same
 [as] recompense, (as to children I speak,) be expanded also ye.
 Be not diversely yoked with unbelievers; for what par-
 ticipation [has] righteonsness and lawlessness? and what fellowship light
 with darkness? and what concord Christ with Beliar,
 or what part to a believer with an anbeliever? and what agree-
 ment a temple of God with idols? ye for a temple of ${ }^{3}$ God


 them, and walk among [them]; and I will be their Goă, and
 they shall be to me a people. Wherefore come out from the midst
 of them and be separated, says [the] Lord, and [the] anclean
 toach not. and I will receive you; and I will be to you for
 a father, and ye shall be to me for sons and daughters, says
not blamed : 4 bat in all things approving ourselves as the midisters of God, in mach patience, in afflictions, in necessities, in distresses, 5 in stripes, in imprisonments, in tamalts, in labours, in watchings, in fastings; 6 by pureness, by knowledge, by longsuffering, by kindness, by the Holy Ghost, by love unfeigned, 7 by the word of truth, by the power of God, by the armour of righteousness on the right hand and on the left, 8 by honour and dishonour, by evil report and good report : as deceivers, and yet true ; 9 as unknown, and yet well known; as dying, and, behold, we live; as chastened, and not killed; 10 as sorrowful, yet alway rejoicing; as poor, yet making many rich; 8 s having nothing, and yet possessing all things.
110 ye Corinthians, our mouth is open nnto you, our heart is enlarged. 12 Ye are not straitened in ns, but ye are straitened in your own bowels. 13 Now for a recompence in the same, (T) speak as unto $m y$ children, ) be ye also enlarged.

14 Be ye not an equally yoked together with unbelievers: for what fellowshiy hath rigbteousness with unrighteousness? and what commanion hath light with darkness? 15 and what concord hath Christ with Belial? or what part hath he that believeth with an infldel? 16 and what agreement hath the temple of God with idols? for ye are the temple of the living God; as God hath said, I will dwell in them, and walk in them; and I will be their God, and they shall be my people. 17 Wherefore come ont from among them, and be ye separate, saith the Lord, and touch not the unclean thing; and I will receive you, 18 and will be a

[^287]Father unto you，and ye shall be my sons and danghters，saith the Lord Almighty． VII．Having therefore these promises，dearly beloved，let as cleanse ourselves from all fil－ thiness of the flesh and spirit，perfecting holiness in the fear of God．

2 Receive us；we have wronged no man， we have corrupted no man，we have defraud－ ednoman．3Ispeak not this to condemn you： for I have said bafore， that ye are in our hearts to die and live with you． 4 Great is my boldness of speech toward you，great is my glorying of yon：I am filled with com－ fort，I am exceeding joyful in all our tri－ bulation． 5 For，when we were come into Ma－ cedonia，our flesh had no rest，but we were troubled on every side；without were fightings，within were fears． 6 Nevertheless God，that comforteth those that are cast down，comforted us by the coming of Ti － tus； 7 and not by his coming only，but by the consolation where－ with he was comfort－ ed in Jon，when he told us your earnest desire，your mourn－ ing，your fervent mind toward me；so that I rejoiced the more． 8 For though I made you sorry with a let－ ter，I do not repent， though I did repent： for I perceive that the same epistle hath made you sorry，though it were but for a season． 9 Now I rejoice，not that ye were made sorry，but that yesor－ rowed to repentance： for ye werc made sor－ ry after a godly man－ ner，that ye might re－ ceive damage by us in nothing． 10 For godly sorrow worketh re－ pentance to salvation not to be repented of ： bat the sorrow of the world worketh death． 11 For behold this selfsame thing，that ye sorrowed after a godly sort，what care－ fulness it wrought in you，yea，what clear－

П POE KOPIN日IOYェ B．
VII．
 ［the］Lord Almighty．${ }^{3}$ These ${ }^{2}$ therefore ${ }^{\text {having }}$
 promises，beloved，we should cleanse ourselves from every
 defilement of flesh and spirit，perfecting holiness in

fear of God．
 Receive us：no one didwe wrong，no one did we corrupt，
 no one did we overreach．Not for condemnation I speak，
 for 1 have before said that in our hearts ye are，for to die
 together and to live together．Great［is］to me boldness towards
 you，great to me boasting in respect of you；I have been filled
 with encouragement ；I overabound with joy at all
 our tribulation．For indeed，＂having ${ }^{3}$ come ${ }^{1}$ we into Macedonia，


 being oppressed；without contentions，within fears．But he who
 encourages those brought low encouraged us－God－by the
 coming of Titus；and not ouly by his coming，but
 also by the encouragement with which he was encouraged as to you；
 relating to us your longing，your mourning，
 your zeal for me；so as for me the more to be rejoiced．For
 if also 1 griered you in the epistle，Ido not regret［it］，if even
 I did regret；for I see that that epistle，if even for
 an hour，grieved yon．Now I rejoice，not that ye were grieved，but
 that ye were grieved to repentance；for ye were grieved according to God，
 that in nothing ye might suffer loss by us．For the＂according ${ }^{\text {a }}$ to
 ${ }^{4}$ God ${ }^{1}$ grief repentance to salvation not to be regretted works
 out；but the ${ }^{2}$ of ${ }^{3}$ the＇world ${ }^{\text {igrief }}$ death works out．
 For lo，this same thing，according to God ${ }^{2}$ to ${ }^{3}$ have ${ }^{*}$ been ${ }^{\text {s grieved }}$ lyou，
 how nunch ${ }^{\text {it }}{ }^{3}$ worked＂out ${ }^{\text {in }}{ }^{\text {a }}$ you ${ }^{\text {d diligence，}}$ but［what］defence，

[^288] but indignation, but fear, but longing, but
 seal, but vengeance! in every [way] yeproved yourselves
 ${ }^{3}$ pure ${ }^{2}$ to ${ }^{2}$ be in the matter. Then if also $I$ wrote to you,
 not for the sake of him who did wrong, nor for the sake of him who
 suffered wrong, but for the sake of 'being ${ }^{\circ}$ manifested ${ }^{2}$ diligence
 ${ }^{4}$ your ${ }^{3}$ which [ ${ }^{4}$ is] ${ }^{\text {b }}$ for ${ }^{\text {as }}$ to you before God.
 On account of this we have been encouraged in ${ }^{2}$ encorragement
 'your, and the more abandantly rather we rejoiced at the joy
 of Titus, because has been refreshed his spirit by all
 of you. Because if anything to him about you $I$ have boasted, snot
 ${ }^{1} I^{2}$ was put to shame; but as all things in truth we spoke
 to yon, so also the boasting of ns which [was] to Titus
 trath became; and his bowels moreabundantly
 towards you are, remembering the ${ }^{2}$ of ${ }^{3}$ all ${ }^{\text {af }}$ of ${ }^{6}$ you
 'obedience, how with fear and trembling je received him. $16 \chi \alpha i \rho \omega^{n 3}$ ö $\tau \iota$ 立 $\nu \pi \alpha \nu \tau i \quad \theta a \rho \dot{\rho} \tilde{\omega} \tilde{\omega}$ हो $\dot{v} \mu \tilde{\imath} \nu$.
 But we make known to yon, brethren, the grace of God which
 has been given in the assemblies of Macedonia; that in much
 proof of tribulation the nbandance of their joy and
 ${ }^{2}$ deep ${ }^{3}$ poverty ${ }^{1}$ their abounded to the riches
 of their liberality.

For according to [their] power, I bear witness,
 and beyond [their] power [they were] willing of themselves, with mnch
 entreaty beseeching of us, ${ }^{5}$ the ${ }^{\text {Egrace}}{ }^{7}$ and ${ }^{\text {sthe }}$ "fellowship
 ${ }^{10}$ of ${ }^{1{ }^{15}}$ the ${ }^{12}$ service ${ }^{13}$ which [ ${ }^{14}$ was . ${ }^{15}$ for ${ }^{19}$ the ${ }^{12}{ }^{17}$ saints ${ }^{1}$ for ${ }^{2}$ us ${ }^{3}$ to ${ }^{4}$ receive.
 And not [only] according as we hoped, but themselves they gave first
 to the Lord, and to us by [the] will of God. So that ${ }^{2}$ ex-
ing of yourselves, yea, what indignation, yea. what fear, yea, whet vehement desire, yea, what zeal, yea, what revenge! In all things yehave approved yourselves to be clear in this matter. 12 Wherefore, though I wrote unto you, $\bar{I}$ did it not for his cause that had done the wrong, nor for his cause that suffered wrong, but that our care for you in the sight of God might appear anto you. 13 Therefore we were comforted in your comfort : yea, and exceedingly the more joyed we for the joy of Titus, because his spirit was refreshed by you all. 14 For if I have boasted anything to him of you, I am not ashamed; but 28 we spake all things to yon in truth, even so our boasting, which $I$ made before Titus, is found a truth. 15 And his inward affection is more abundant toward you, whilst he remembereth the obedience of you all, how with fear and trembling ye received him. 16 I rejoice therefore that I bave confidence in you in all things.
VIII. Moreover, brethren, we do you to wit of the grace of God bestowed on the churches of Macedonia; 2 how that in a great trial of affliction the abundance of their joy and their deep poverty abounded unto the riches of their 1iberality. 3 For to their power, I bear record, yea, and beyond their power they were willing of themselves; 4 praying us with much intreaty that we would receive the gift, and take upon us the fellowship of the ministering to the saints. 5 And this they did, not as we hoped, but first gave their own selves to the Lord, and unto us by the will of God. 6 Insomuch that we desired Titus, that

[^289]as he had begun, so he wonld also finish in you tho same grace also. 7 Therefore, as ve shound in every thing, in faith, and utterance, and knowledge, and in all diligence, and in your love to us. see that ye abound in this grace alsc. 8 I speak not by commandment, bat by occasion of the forwardness of others, and to prove the sincerity of your love. 9 For ye know the grace of our Lord Jesus Christ, that, though be was rich, yet for your sakes he became poor, that ye through his porerty might be rich. 10 And herein I give $m y$ advice: for this is expedient for you, who have begun before, notonly to do. but also to be forward a year ago. 11 Now therefore perform the doing of it ; that as there was a readiness to will, so there may be a performance also out of that which ve have. 12 For if there be first. a willing mind, it is accepted according to that a man hath, and not according to that he hath ni)t. 13 For I mean not that other men he eased, and ye be burdened: 14 but by an equality, that now at this time your abundance may be a supply for their want, that their abundance also may be a supply for your want: that there may be equality: 15 as it is written, He that had gathered much had nothing over ; and he that had gathered little had no lack.

1s But thanks be to God, which put the same earnest care into the heart of Titus for you. 17 For indeed he accepted the exhortation; bat being more forward, of his own accord he went unto yor. 18 And we have sent with him the l, rother, whose praise ${ }_{24}$ in the gospel throughoat all the churchea; 19 and not that only, but who wes also chosen of the
 horted we Titus, that according as he before began, so also
 he might complete with you also this grace. Bat even as
 in every [was] ye abound, in faith, and word, and knowledge, and
 all diligence, and in the 'from 'you 'to bus 'love, that also in $\tau а v ́ \tau \eta \tau \tilde{\eta} \chi \dot{\alpha} \rho \iota \tau \iota \pi \varepsilon \rho \iota \sigma \sigma \varepsilon v ́ \eta \tau \varepsilon \cdot 8$ oủ кат' غ̇ $\pi \iota \tau a \gamma \dot{\eta} \nu \lambda \varepsilon ́ \gamma \omega$, this grace re should abound. Not according to a command do I speak,
 hut through the ${ }^{2}$ of ${ }^{3}$ others 'diligence and the ${ }^{\text {a }}$ of ${ }^{3}$ your ${ }^{4}$ love
 ${ }^{\text {'genuineness }}$ proving. Forye know the grace of ${ }^{\text {a }}$ Lord


 ${ }^{2}$ rich ${ }^{\text {r being, that ye by his poverty might be enriched. }}$
 And a judgment in this Igive, for this for you is profitable,
 who not only the doing, but also the being willing began
 before a year ago. But now also ${ }^{2}$ the ${ }^{3}$ doing ${ }^{1}$ complete;
 so that even as [there was] the readiness of the being willing, so also
 the completing out of that [ye] have. For if the readiness is pre-
 sent, according as "may have 'anyone [he is] accepted, notaccording as
 he has not. For [it is] not that to others [there may be] ease, but for you
 pressure, but of equality, in the present time your abun-
 dance for their deficiency, that also their abun-
 dance may be for yourdeficiency, so that there should be
 equality. According as it has been written, He that [gathered] much ${ }^{\text {n }}$ not
 'had over, and he that [gathered] little did not lack.
But thanks to fod. who gives the same diligence for
 you in the beart of Titus. For the ${ }^{2}$ indeed 'exhortation he
 received, but more diligent being, of hls own accord he went oat
 to you. Batwesent with him the brother
 of whom the praise [is] in the gladtidings through all the as-
 semblies; and not only [so], bat also having been chosen by the
r $\eta \mu \in \tau \in \rho a ;$ of our E. $\quad$ a $\nu T$
but Littr[ $A$ ]. *óvt gave w.

ह́кк入入ן
assemblies [is] our fellow-traveller with this grace, which [is]
 served by us to the thimself ${ }^{2}$ of ${ }^{3}$ the "Lord ${ }^{\text {a glory }}$ каi and [a witness of]

 anyone us should blame in this abondance which [is] served
 by us; providing thiugs right not only before
 [the] Lord, but also before men. And we sent with
 them our brother whom we proved in many things often $\lambda a ́ \kappa \iota \subseteq ̧ ~ \sigma \pi о v \delta \alpha i ̃ o \nu ~ o ̋ \nu \tau \alpha, ~ \nu v \nu i . \delta \varepsilon े ~ \pi o \lambda \grave{v} \sigma \pi o v \delta \alpha \iota o ́ t \varepsilon \rho o \nu ~ \pi \varepsilon \pi o t-$ diligent to be, and now much more diligent by the ${ }^{2}$ con-
 fidence 'great which [is] towards you. Whether as regards Titus,
 [he is] ${ }^{2}$ partner my and for yon a fellow-worker; or abrethren
 'our, [they are] messengers of assemblles, ${ }^{2}$ glory ${ }^{\text {thehrist's. The }}$
 ${ }^{2}$ therefore 'proof of your love, and of our boasting about
 you, ${ }^{3}$ to "them ${ }^{1}$ shew ${ }^{2}$ ye and in face of the assemblies.
 For concerning the service which [is] for the saints
 saperfluous for me it is writing to yon. For I know ${ }^{\text {r }}$ readi-
 ness 'your which concerning you I boast of to Macedonians; that
 Achaia has been prepared a jear ago, and the ${ }^{2}$ of you ${ }^{\text {izeal }}$
 provoke the greater number. But I sent the brethren, lest
 our boasting which [is] about you should be made void in
 this respect, that according as I said, prepared ye may be ;
 lest perhaps if should come with me Macedonians, and find you
 unprepared, ${ }^{2}$ should ${ }^{\text {sbe }}$ e ${ }^{\text {put }}{ }^{5}$ to ${ }^{\text {sishame }}{ }^{1}$ we, (that we may not say
 ye,) in this confidence of boasting. Necessary
 therefore Iesteemed [it] to exhort the brethren that they should $\theta \omega \sigma \iota \nu{ }^{\mathrm{h}} \varepsilon i \varsigma^{\prime \prime} \dot{v} \mu \tilde{\alpha} \varsigma$, каі $\pi \rho о к а т а \rho т і \sigma \omega \sigma \iota \nu \quad \tau \dot{\eta} \nu{ }^{i} \pi \rho о к а \tau \eta \gamma-$ go before to you, and should complete beforehand ${ }^{3}$ fore-

churches to travel with us with this grace, which is administered by us to the glory of the same Lord, and declaration of your ready mind : 20 avoiding this, that no man should blame us in this abundance which is administered by us: 21 providing for honest things, not only in the sight of the Lord, but also in the sight of men. 22 And we have sent with them our brother, whom we have oftentimes proved diligent in many things, but now mach more diligent, npon the great confidence which I have in you, 23 Whether any do inquire of Titus, he is my partner and fellowhelper concerning you: or our brethren be inquired of, they are the messengers of the churches, and the glory of Christ. 24 Wherefore shew ye to them, and before the churches, the proof of your leve, and of our boasting on your behalf.
IX. For as touching the ministering to the saints, it is superfluons for me to write to you: 2 for 1 know the forwardness of your mind, for which I boast of you to them of Macedonia, that Achaia was ready a year ago; and your zeal hath provoked very many. 3 Yet have I sent the brethren, lest onr boasting of you should be in vain in this behalf; that, as I said, ye may be ready: 4 lest haply if they of Macedonia come with me, and find you unprepared, we (that we say not, ye) should be ashamed in this same confident boasting. 5 Therefore I thought it necessary to exhort the brethren, that they would go before unto you, and make up beforehand your bounty, whereof ye had not'se before,that the san.e might be ready, as a matter of
y $\in$ é in LTrAW. s-av̉ we provide LTTrA ; $\pi \rho o \nu o o u ́ \mu \epsilon \nu O L ~ \gamma a ̀ \rho ~ G: ~$
 - $\pi \rho$ òs LTrW. $\quad i \pi \rho o e \pi \eta \gamma \gamma \in \lambda \mu \in ́ v \eta \nu$ before promised LTTraw
bounty, and not as of covetousness. 6 Bnt this I say, He which soweth sparingly shall reap also sparingly; and he which soweth bountifully shall reap also bonntifully. 7 E very man according as he purposeth in his heart, so let him give; not grudgingly, or of necessity: for God loveth a cheerful siver. 8 And God is able to make all grace abound toward you; that ye, always having all sufficiency in all things, may abound to every good work: 9 (as it is written, He hath dispersed abroad ; he hathgiven to the poor: his righteousness remaineth for ever. 10 Now he that ministereth seed to the sower both minister bread for your food, and multiply your seed sown, and increase the fruits of your righteousness;) 11 being enriched in every thing to all bountifulness, which canseth through us thanksgiving to God. 12 For the administration of this service not only supplieth the want of thesaints, but is abundant also by many thanksgivings unto God; 13 whiles by the experiment of this ministration they glorify God for your professer subjection unto the gospel of Christ, and for your liberal distribution anto them, and unto all men; 14 and by their prayer for you, which long after you for the exceeding grace of God in you. 15 Thanks be unto God for his unspeakable gift.
X. Now I Paul myself beseech you by the meekness and gentleness of Christ, who in presence $a m$ base among you, but being absent am bold toward you: 2 but I beseech you, that I may not be bold when I am present with that confiaence, wherewith I think to be bold. Rgainst some, which

ПPOE KOPINOIOXE B.
IX, X.
 a blessing, and not as [of] covetoosness. But this [ $\Pi$ say], he that
 sows sparingly, sparingly also shall reap; and he that sows
 on blessings, on blessings also shall reap: each according as
 he purposes in the heart; not grievingly, or of necessity ; ${ }^{2}{ }^{3}$ cheerful

 to make abound towards yon, that in every [way] always all

 according as it has been written, He seattered abroad, he gave to the poor,
 his righteonsness abides for ever. Now he that supplies
 seed to him that sows and bread for eating may hesapply
 and may he multiply your sowing, and may heincrease the fruits
 of your righteonsness: in every [way] being eariched
 to all liberality, which works out throngh us thanks-
 giving to God. Because the service of this ministration
 not only is completely filling up the deficiencies of the saints,
 but also abonnding through many thanksgivings to God;
 through the proof of this service [they] glorifying
 God at the subjection, Dy your confession, to the glad tidings
 of the Christ, and liberality of the communication towards them and
 towards all; and in their supplication for you, a longing
 for you, on account of the surpassing grace of God upon
 you. Now thanks [be] to God for "indescribable ${ }^{\text {h }}$ his free gift.

 ness and gentleness of the Christ, who as to appearance [am]
 mean among you, but absent ambold towards you; but I beseech $\tau \grave{c} \mu \dot{\eta} \quad \pi \alpha \rho \dot{\omega} \nu \quad \theta a \dot{\rho} \rho \dot{\eta} \sigma a \iota \quad \tau \tilde{\eta} \quad \pi \varepsilon \pi o \iota \theta \dot{\eta} \sigma \varepsilon \iota \quad{ }_{\boldsymbol{\eta}}$ that not 'being ${ }^{\text {2 }}$ present ${ }^{3} \mathrm{I}$ 'should be bold with the confdence with which




 I reckon to be daring towards some who reckon of us as
 ${ }^{\text {a }}$ according ${ }^{3}$ to ${ }^{4}$ flesh ${ }^{1}$ walking.

For in flesh walking,
 not according to flesh do we war. For the arms of ${ }^{\text {w war- }}$
 fare 'our [are] not fleshly, but powerful through God to [the]
 overthrow of strong-holds; ${ }^{2}$ reasonings ${ }^{\text {i }}$ overthrowing and every
 high thing lifting itself up against the knowledge of God, and leading
 captive every thought into the obedience of the Christ; and
 ${ }^{2}{ }^{3}{ }^{3}$ readiness 'haring to avenge all disobedience, when may have
 been fulfilled your obedience. The things according to appearance
 do ye look at? If anyone is persuaded in himself of Christ to he, this
 let him reckon again of himself, that according as he [is] of Christ,
 so also [are] we of Christ. For and if even more a-
 bandantly somewhat I should hoast concerning our authority, which
 ${ }^{3}$ gave 'the ${ }^{2}$ Lord to us for building up and not for overthrowing
 you, I shall not be put to shame; that I may not seem as if frightening
 you by means of epistles: hecanse the epistles,
 says he, [are] weighty and strong, but the presence of the hody
 weak, and the speech naught. This let ${ }^{\text {recckon }}$
 ${ }^{1}$ such $\mathrm{r}_{\mathrm{a}}$ 3 $^{\text {onene, that such as weare }}$ in word by epistles being absent,
 such [we are] also being present in deed. For ${ }^{3}$ not ${ }^{2}$ dare ${ }^{2}$ we
 rank among or compare ${ }^{2}$ with ${ }^{\text {iourselves }}$ some wh themselves com-
 mend; but these by themselves themselves measuring, and
 comparing themselves with themselves, do not understand. ${ }^{2} \mathrm{We}$
 ${ }^{\text {t }}$ now not to the things beyond measure will boast, but according to
 the measure of the rule which sdivided ${ }^{6}$ to ' us 'the ${ }^{2}$ God ${ }^{3}$ of ${ }^{4}$ measure
 to reach ${ }^{\text {to }}$ o ${ }^{\text {a }}$ also you. ${ }^{2}$ Not ${ }^{\text {for }}$ as not reaching to ${ }^{\text {a }}$
think of us as if we walked according to the flesh. 3 For though we walk in the flesh, we do not war after the flesh: 4 (for the weapons of our warfare are not carnal, but mighty througí God to the palling down of strong holds;) 5 casting down imaginations, and every high thing that exalteth itself against the knowledge of God, and bringing into captivity every thought to the obedience of Christ; 6 and having in a readiness to revenge all disobedience, when your obedience is fulfilled. 7 Do ye look on things after the outward appearance? If any man trust to himself that he is Christ's, let him of himself' think this again, that, as he is Christ's, even so are we Christ's. 8 For though I should boast somewhat more of our authority, which the Lord hath given us for edification, and not for your destruction, I should not be ashamed : 9 that I may not seem as if I would terrify you by letters. 10 For his letters, say they, are weighty and powerful ; but his bodily presence is weak, and his speech contemptible. 11 Let such an one think this, that, such as we are in word by letters when we are absent, such will we be also in deed when we are present. 12 For we dare not makeourselves of the number, or compare ourselves with some that commend themselves: bat they measuring themselves hy themselves, and comparing themselves among themselves, are not wise. 13 But we will not boast of things without our measure, but according to the measure of the rule which God hath distributed to us, a measure to reach even unto you. 14 For we stretch not ourselva beyond our measure, as though we

[^290]
## ПPOE KOPINOIOY $\Sigma$

reached not unto yon: for we are come as far as to you also in preaching the gospel of Christ: 15 not boasting of things without our measure, that is, of other men's labours; bnt having hope, when your faith is increased, that we shall be enlarged by you according to our rule abundantly, 16 to preach the gospel in the regions beyond you, and not to boast in another man's line of things made ready to our hand. 17 But he that glorieth, let him glory in the Lerd. 18 For not he that commendeth himself is approved, but whom the Lord commendeth.
XI. Would to God ye could bear with me a little in $m y$ folly: and indeed bear with me. 2 For I am jealous over you with godly jealousy : for I have espoused you to one husband, that I may present you as a chaste virgin to Christ. 3 Bat 1 fear, lest by any means, as the serpent beguiled Eve through his subtilty, so your minds should be corrupted from the simplicity that is in Christ. 4 For if he that cometh preacheth another Jesus, whom we have not preached, or if ye receive another spirit, which ye have not received, or another gospel, which ye have not accepted, ye might well bear with him. 5 For I suppose I was not a whit behind the very chiefest apostles. 6 But though $I$ be rude in speech, yet not in know ledge; but we have been throughly made manifest among you in all things. 7 Have 1 committed an offence in abasing myself that ye might be exalted, becanse I lare preached to you the gospel of God freely ? 8 I rolbed other churches, taking wages of them, to do you scrvice. 9 And
 yon do we overstretch ourselves, (for to ${ }^{2}$ also ${ }^{\text {in you we came }}$
 in the glad tidings of the Christ; not ${ }^{2}$ to ${ }^{3}$ the ${ }^{4}$ things ${ }^{\text {b }}$ beyond ${ }^{6}$ measure
 ${ }^{\text {'boasting }}$ in others' labours, but hope having, ${ }_{3}$ increas-
 ing your ${ }^{\text {2faith, }}$ among you to be enlarged according to
 our rule to abundance, to that beyond you


 ${ }^{\text {r ready }}{ }^{1}$ to ${ }^{2}$ boast. But he that boasts, in [the] Lord
 let him boast, For not he that himself commends, this [one] is
 approved, but whom the Lord commends.

 but indeed bear with me. For Iam jealous as to you ${ }^{\text {a }}$ of ${ }^{6}$ GOor ${ }^{1}$ with ['the]
 3ealousy, for I have espoused yon to one man ${ }^{4}{ }^{\text {b }}{ }^{6}$ virgin ${ }^{\text {s }}$ chaste $\pi \alpha \rho \alpha \sigma \tau \tilde{\eta} \sigma \alpha \iota \quad \tau \tilde{\varphi} \chi \rho \iota \sigma \tau \tilde{\varphi} \cdot 3 \phi 0 \beta$ и̃ $\mu \alpha \iota . \delta \dot{\varepsilon} \quad \mu \dot{\eta} \pi \omega \varsigma \quad \dot{\omega} \varsigma \dot{o}$ ${ }^{1}$ to ${ }^{2}$ present [ ${ }^{3}$ you] to the Christ. But Ifear lest by any means as the
 serpent ${ }^{2}$ Eve deceived in his craftiness, so
 should be corrupted your thoughts from simplicity which [is]
 as to the Christ. For if indeed be that comes another Jesus
 proclaims whom we did not proclaim, or a ${ }^{\text {spirit }}$ ' different ye receive
 which ye did not receive, or ${ }^{2}$ glad ${ }^{3}$ tidings ${ }^{2}$ different which ye did not accept,
 well were ye bearing with [it]. ${ }^{=}{ }^{3}{ }^{3}$ reckon ${ }^{1}$ for in nothing to have been
 behind those in a surpassing degree apostles. But if even unpolished

in speech [I am], yet not in knowledge; but in every [way] made
 manifest in all things to yon. Or did I commit sin, myyself
 ${ }^{1}$ humbling that ye might be exalted, because gratuitously the ${ }^{3}$ of ${ }^{\circ}$ God
 'glad tidings I announced to you? Other assemblies I despoiled,
 having received wages for ${ }^{2}$ towards ${ }^{3}$ you ${ }^{1}$ service. And
 being present with you and having been deficient, I did lazily burden



 manifest litita.
 no one, (for the deficienc

 to you myself I kept and will keep. 'Is [1the] ${ }^{2}$ trath
 $\chi_{\text {of }}{ }^{\circ}$ Christ in me that this boasting shall not be sealed up as to me
 In the regions of Achaia. Why? because I do not love
 you? God knows. But what I do, also I will do, that I may
 eat off the occasion of those wishing an occasion, that wherein they
 boast they many be found according ans also we. For snch [are]

false apostles, \#workers 'deceitful, transforming themselves into apo-
 stles of Christ. And not wonderfol [is it], for 'himself
 'Satan transforms himself into au angel of light. [It is] not
 a great thing therefore if also his servants transform themselves
 as servants of righteousness; of whom the end shall beaccording to $\tau \dot{\alpha}-\varepsilon ้ \rho \gamma a \_\alpha v ๋ \tau \tilde{\omega} \nu$.
their works.
 Again I say, Not anyone ${ }^{3}$ me ${ }^{1}$ should "think a fool to be; but if
 otherwise, even as a fool receive me, that ${ }^{2}$ little ${ }^{2}$ some $I$ also
 may boast. What I speak, ${ }^{3}$ not ${ }^{2}$ do ${ }^{1} I$ speak according to [the] Lord,
 but as in folly, in this confidence of boasting.



 *being. For ye bear [it] if anyone 'yon 'bring into bondage, if anyone $\kappa \alpha \tau \varepsilon \sigma \theta i ́ \varepsilon \iota, \quad \varepsilon i ้ \quad \tau \iota \varsigma \lambda a \mu \beta a ́ \nu \varepsilon \iota, \quad \varepsilon i ้ \quad \tau \iota \varsigma \quad \dot{\kappa} \pi \alpha i \rho \varepsilon \tau \alpha \iota$, devorr [you], if anyone take [from you], if anyone exalt himself,
 if anyone you ion the sface ${ }^{\text {b }}$ beat. As to dishonour I speak,
 as that we were weak; but wherein anyone may be daring, (in
 folly I speak, ) ${ }^{2} \mathrm{am}^{3}$ daring ${ }^{1} \mathrm{I}$ also. Hebrews are they? I also.
 Israelites are they? I also. Seed of Abraham are they? I also.
when I was present with you, and wanted, I was chargeable to no man: for that which was lacking to me the brethren which came from Macedonia supplied: and in all things I have kept myself from being burdensome nnto you, and so will I keep myself. 10 As the trath of Christ is in me, no mau shall stop me of this boasting in the regions of Achaia. 11 Whereforc ? because I love you not? God knoweth. 12 But what I do, that I will do, that I may cut off oceasion from them which desire occasion; that wherein they glory, they may be fonnd even as we. 13 For such are false apostles, deceitful workerg, trausforming themselves into the apostles of Christ. 14 And no marvel; for Satan himself is transformed into au angel of light. 15 Therefore it is no great thing if hisministers also be transformed as the ministers of righteousness ; whose end shall be according to their works.

16 I say again, Let no man think me a fool; if otherwise, yet as a fool receive me, that I may boast myself a little. 17 That which I speak, I speak it not after the Lord, but as it were foolishly, in this confidence of boasting. 18 Seeing that many glory after the flesh, I will glory also. 19 For ye suffer fools gladly, seeing ye yourselves are wise. 20 For ye suffer, if a man bring yon into bondage, if a man devour you, if a man take of you, if a man exalt himself, if a man smite you on the face. 21 I speak as concerning reproach, as though we had been weak. Howbeit whereinsoever any is bold, (I speak foolishly,) I am bold also. 22 Are they Hebrews? so amI. Are they $\mathrm{I}_{c}$-aelites? so am I. Are they the seed of

[^291]Abraham? so am I. 23 Are they ministers of Christ? (I speak as a fool) I am more; in labours more abundant, in stripes above measure, in prisons more frcquent, in deaths oft. 24 Of the Jews five times received I forty stripes save one. 25 Thrice was I beaten with rods,once was I stoned, thrice I suffered shipwreck, a night and a day I have been in the deep; 26 in journeyings often, in perils of waters, in perils of robbers, in perils by mine own countrymen, in perils by the heathen, in perils in the city, on perils in the wilderness, in perils in the sea, in perils among false brethren; 27 in weariness and painfulness, in watchings often, in hunger and thirst, in fastings often, in cold and nakedness. 28 Be side those things that are without, that which cometh upon me daily, the care of all the churches. 29 Who is weak, and I am not weak? who is offended, and I burn not? 30 If I must needs glory, I will glory of the things Which concern mine infirmities, 31 The God and Father of our Lord Jesus Christ, which is blessed for evermore, knoweth that I lie not. 32 In Damascus the governor under Aretas the king kept the city of the Damascenes with a garrison, desirous to apprehend me: 33 and through a window in a basket was I let down by the wall, and escaped hishands.
XII. It is not erpepedient for me doubtless to glory. I will come to visions and revelations of the Lord. 2 I knew a man in Christ above fourteen years ago, (whether in the body, I cannot tell; or whether out of the body, I cannot tell: God knoweth;) such an one
 Servants of Christ are they? (as being beside myself I speak,) above
 $\beta$ ), 1
 measure, in imprisonments more abundantly, in deaths often. $\lambda a ́ \kappa \iota s . ~ 24 ~ \dot{v \pi i ̀ ~ ' I o v \delta a i ́ \omega \nu ~ \pi \varepsilon \nu \tau \alpha ́ к ı s ~}{ }^{\mathrm{r}} \tau \varepsilon \sigma \sigma \alpha \rho a ́ к о \nu \tau \alpha^{\|}$
 except one I received. Thrice I was beaten with rods, once I was stoned,
 three times I was shipwrecked, a night and $a$ day in the deep I have passed :
 in journeyings often, in perils of rivers, in perils
 of robbers, in perils from [my own] race, in perils from [the] nations,
 in perils in [the] city, in perils in [the] desert, in perils on
 [the] sea, in perils among false brethren; in labour and

 ings often, in cold and nakedness. Besides the things
 without, the crowding on me daily, the care $\pi \alpha \sigma \tilde{\omega} \nu \quad \tau \tilde{\omega} \nu \dot{\varepsilon} \kappa \kappa \lambda \eta \sigma \omega \tilde{\omega} \nu .20$ тíc $\dot{\alpha} \sigma \theta \varepsilon \nu \varepsilon i ̃$, каi ои̉к.ả $\sigma \theta \varepsilon \nu \tilde{\omega}$; тís concerning all the assemblies. Who is weak, and I am not weak? who

 ${ }^{1}$ it ${ }^{2}$ behores, [in] the things concerning my infirmity I will boast. The
 God and Father of our Lord Jesus Christ knows, he who
 is blessed to the ages, that Ido not lie. In Da-
 mascus the ethnareh of Áretas the king was guarding the
 ${ }^{2}$ of ${ }^{3}$ the ${ }^{*}$ Darnascenes 'city, ${ }^{\text {to }}{ }^{7}$ take me ${ }^{5}$ wishing. And through Ovoíoos év $\sigma \alpha \rho \gamma a ́ \nu y$ é $\chi a \lambda a ́ \sigma \theta \eta \nu$ dì $\tau 0 \tilde{v}$ reíxov, кai a window in a basket $I$ was let down through the wall, and

escaped
his hands.
 To boast indeed is not profitable to me; for I will come to
 visions and revelations of [the] Lord. I know a man in
 Christ ${ }^{2}$ 'years ${ }^{3}$ ago ${ }^{\text {'fourteen, }}$ (whether in [the] body I know not,
 or out of the body I know not, God knows,) 'caught saway

[^292] ${ }^{1}$ sach ${ }^{2}{ }^{3}$ ane to [the] third heaven. And I know snch
 a man, (whether in [the] body or out of the body snot
 'I 2know, God knows:) that he was canght away to Paradise,
 and heard unatterable sayings, which it is not permitted to man
 to speak. Coucerning sucha one I will boast, bat concerning myself
 I will not boast, unless in my weaknesses. For if
 1 should desire to boast,
 I will say; but I forbear, lest anyone as to me should reckon above what
 he sees me, or hears anything of me. And by the surpasingness
 of the revelations that I might not be exalted, was giveu to me a thorn
 for the flesh, a messeuger of Satan, that me he might buffet, that ${ }^{3}$ not
 ${ }^{1} I^{2}$ might be exalted. For this thrice the Lord I besought
 that it might depart from me, And he said to me, Suffices thee
 my grace; for the power of me in weakness is perfected.
 Most gladly therefore rather will I boast in my weaknesses
 that may dwell npon me the power of the Cbrist. Wherefore
 I take pleasure in weaknesses, in insults, in necessities, in perse-
 cations, in straits, for Christ: for when I may be weak, то́тє ס̀vatós вiцн.
then powerful I am.
 for I ought by you to have been commended; for nothing
 I was behiud those in a sarpassing degree apostles, if also nothing I am.
 The ${ }^{2}$ indeed ${ }^{1}$ signs of the apostle were worked out among yon
 in all er-urance, in signs and wonders and works of power.
 For in what is it that yo were inferior beyond the rest [of the] as-
 semblies, onless that "myself $I_{I}$ did not lazily burden you? For-
caught np to the third heaven. 3 And I knew such a man, (whether in the body, or ont of the body, I cannot tell. God knoweth;) 4 how that he was caught up into paradise, ani heard unspeakable words, which it is not lawful for a man to utter. 5 Of such an one will I glory: yet of myself in will not glory, but in mine infirmities. 6 For though I would desire to glory, I shall not be a fool ; for I will say the trath: but now I forbear, lest any man should think of me above that which be seeth me to be, or that he heareth of me. 7 And lest I should be exalted above measure through the abundance of the revelations, there was given to me a thorn in the flesh, the messenger of Satan to buffet: me, lest I should be exalted above measure. 8 For this thing I besought the Lord thrice, that it might depart from me. 9 And he said untome, My grace is sufficient for thee: for my strength is made perfect in weakness. Most gladly therefore will I rather glory in my infirmities, that the power of Christ may rest upon me. 10 Therefore I take pleasure in infirmities, in reproaches, in necessities, in persecntions, in distresses for Cbrist's sake: for when I am weak, then am I strong.

11 I am become a fool in glorying; ye have compelled me: for I ought to have been commended of you: for in nothing am I behind the very chiefest apostles, though I be nothing. 12 Truly the signs of an apostle were wrought among you in all patience, in signs, and wonders, and mighty deeds. 13 Fos what is it wherein ye were inferior to other churches,

[^293]except it be that I myself was not burdensome to you? forgive me this nrong. 14 behold, the third time I am ready to come to you; and I will not be burdensome to you: for I seek not yours, but you: for the children ought not to lay up for the parents, but the parents for the children. 15 And I will very gladly spend and be spent for you; though the more abandautly I love you, the less I be loved. 16 But be it so, I did not burden you: nevertheless, being crafty, I caught you with guile. 17 Did I make a gain of you by any of them whom I sent unto you? 18 I desired Titus, and with him I sent a brother. Did Titus make a gain of you? walked we not in the same spirit? walked we not in the same steps?

19 Again, think ye that we excuse ourselves unto you? we speak before God in Christ : but we do all things, dearly beloved, for your edifying. 20 For I fear, lest, when I come, I shall not find you such as I would, and that I shall be found unto you such as ye would not: lest there be debates, envyings, wraths, strifes, backbitings, whisperings, swellings, tumults : 21 and lest, when I come again, my God will humble me among you, and that I shall bewail many which have sinned already, and have not repented of the nncleanness and fornication and lasciviousness which they have committed.
XIII. This is the third time I am coming to yon. In the mouth of two or three witnesses shall every word be established. 2 I told you before, and foretell you, as if I were present, the second time; and being sbsent now I write
 give mo this injuatice. Lo, a third time ready I am
 to come to you, and I will not lazily barden you; for I do not seek
 the things of you, but you; for not ${ }^{3}$ ought ${ }^{\text {i }}$ the ${ }^{2}$ children for the
 parents to treasure op, but the parents for the children. Now I
 most gladly will spend and will be utterly spent for $\mathrm{s}_{\text {souls }}$
 ${ }^{2}$ your, if even more abundantly ${ }^{2}$ you ${ }^{\prime}$ loving, less I am loved.

 crafty with guile you I took. Any of whom I have sent
 to you, by him did I overreach you? I' besought
 Titus, and sent with [him] the brother: Did ${ }^{2}$ overreach
 ${ }^{3}$ you ${ }^{1}$ Titus? Not by the same spirit walked we? Not тoĩs aủтoĩs i̋ i̋
in the same steps?
 Again do ye think that to you we are making a defence? be-
 fore God in Christ we speak; and all things, beloved, $\dot{v} \pi \grave{\varepsilon} \rho \tau \tilde{\eta} \subseteq . \dot{v} \mu \tilde{\omega} \nu . o i k o \delta o \mu \tilde{\eta} \varsigma .20 \phi о \beta о \tilde{v} \mu \alpha \iota . \gamma \dot{\alpha} \rho, \mu \dot{\eta} \pi \omega \varsigma \quad \dot{\varepsilon} \lambda \theta \dot{\omega} \nu$ for your building op. For I fear, lest perhaps having come
 not such as I wish I should find yon, and I be foand by you such as
 ye do not wish: lest perhaps [there be] strifes, jealoasies, indignations, contentions,
 evil speakings, whisperings, puffings np, commotions; lest
 again having come ${ }^{3}$ me ${ }^{3}$ should *humble ${ }^{2}$ God ${ }^{1} \mathrm{my}$ as to you,
 and I should mourn over many of those who have before sinned, and
 have not repented upou the uncleanness and fornication and licen-

tiousness which they practised.
 This third time I an coming to you. In [the] month
 of two witnesses or of three shall be established every matter. I have be-
 fore declared and I say beforehand, as being present the second time, and $\dot{\alpha} \pi \dot{\omega} \nu \quad \nu \tilde{v} \nu{ }^{\text {l }} \gamma \rho \dot{\alpha} \phi \omega^{\prime \prime}$ тоĩs $\pi \rho о \eta \mu \alpha \rho \tau \eta \kappa o ́ \sigma เ \nu$, каi тоїs being absent now I write to those who have before sinned, and to "the

[^294] ${ }^{3}$ rest ${ }^{\text {a all, }}$, that if I come again I will not spare. Siace
 a proof ye seek in ${ }^{\text {b }}$ me ${ }^{3}$ speaking ${ }^{1}$ of ${ }^{2} \mathrm{Christ}$, (who towards
 you is not weak, but is powerfal in you, for indeed if
 he was crucifed in weakness, yet he lives by ${ }^{2}$ power 'God's;
 for indeed we are weak in him, bat we shall live with
 him by ${ }^{2}$ power ${ }^{1}$ 'God's towards you,) yourselves try ye
 if ye are in the faith; yourselves prove: or do ye not recognize
 yourselves, that Jesus Christ in you is, unless re-
 jected ye are? Now I hope that ye will know that we are not
 rejeeted. But Ipray to God [that] ${ }^{2}$ may ${ }^{3}$ do ${ }^{\text {ye }}$
 sevil fnothing; not that we approved may appear, but that ye
 what [is] right may do, and we as rejected be. For not
 have we "power 'any against the trath, but for the truth.
 For we rejoice' when we may be weak, and ye powerful may be.
 But this also we pray for, your perfecting. On this account
 these things being absent I write, that being present not with severity I may
 treat [you], according to the authority which ${ }^{3}$ gave ${ }^{4}$ me 'the ${ }^{\text {ILDord }}$ for
 building up and not for overthrowing.
 For the rest, brethren, rejoice; be perfected; be encouraged;
 ${ }^{4}$ the ${ }^{3}$ same ${ }^{\text {thing }}{ }^{1}{ }^{1}$ mind; be at pence; and the God of love and
 peace shall be with you. Salate one another with a holy


 of the Lord Jesas Christ, and the love of God, and the
 followship of the Holy Spirit [be] with "all 'you. Amen.
${ }^{2} T_{0}$ [ ${ }^{3}$ the] ${ }^{4}$ Corinthians ${ }^{\text {s second }}$ written from Philippi
to them which heretofore have sinned, and to all other, that, if I come again, I will not spare: 3 since ye seek a proof of Christ speaking in me, which to you-ward is not weak, but is mighty in you. 4 For though he was erucified through weakness, yet he liveth by the power of God. For we also are weak in him, but we shall live with him by the power of God toward you. 5 Examine yourselves, whether ye be in the faith; prove your own selves. Know ye not your own selves, how that Jesus Christ is in you, except ye be reprobates? 6 But I trust that ye shall know that we are not reprobates. 7 Now I pray to God that ye do no evil; not that we should appear approved, but that ye should do that which is honest, thongh we be as reprobates. 8 For we can do nothing against the trath, but for the truth. 9 For we are glad, when wo are weak, and $\bar{y}$ are strong : and this also we wish, even your perfection. 10 Therefore I write these things being absent, lest being present I should use sharpness, according to the power which the Lord hath given me to edification, and not to destruction.

11 Finally, brethren, farewell. Be perfect, be of good comfort, be of one mind, live in peace ; and the God of lore and peace shall be with you. 12 Greet one another with an holy kiss. 13 All the saints salate you. 14 The grace of the Lord Jesus Christ, and the love of God, and the communion of the Holy Ghost, be with you all. Amen.

Макєסоviag, סıà Ті́тоv каi лоикã.
of Macedonia, by Titus and Lucas.

[^295]
#  THE ${ }^{4} \mathrm{TO}{ }^{\text {rsTHE] }}{ }^{6}$ GALATLANS ${ }^{1}$ WPISTLE ${ }^{3} \mathrm{OF}^{3} \mathrm{PAUL}$. 

PAUI, an apostle, (not of men, Deither by man, but by Jesus Christ, and God the Father, who raised him from the dead;) $\Omega$ and all the brethren which are with me, unto the churches of Galatia: 3 Grace be to you and peace from God the Father, and from our Lord Jesus Christ, 4 who gave himself for our sins, that he might deliver us from this present evil world, according to the will of God and our Father: 5 to whom be glory for ever and ever. Amen.

6 I marvel that ye are so soon removed from him that called you into the grace of Christ unto another gospel: 7 which is not another ; but there be some that trouble you, and would pervert the gospel of Christ. 8 But thoughwe, or an angel from heaven, preach any other gospel unto you than that which we have preached unto you, let him be accursed. 9 As we said before, so say I now :Igain, If any man mreach any other gosael unto you than that ye have received, ct him be accursed. 10 For do I now per: nade men, or God? or do I scek to please ineu? for if $\bar{I}$ yet pleased men, I should not be the servant of Christ.

11 But I certify yon, hrethren, that the gospel which was preached of me is not after nan. 12 For I neí-
 Panl apostle, not from men nor through
 man, but throngh Jesus Christ, and God [the] Father, who
 raised him from among [the] dead, and ${ }^{2}$ the *with ${ }^{5}$ me
 ${ }^{2}$ all ${ }^{3}$ brethren, to the assemblies of Galatia. Grace to you
 and peace from God [the] Father and ${ }^{2}$ Lord ${ }^{\text {ionr }}$ Jesus Christ,

 he might deliver us out of the present age ieeil,


the glory to the ages of the ages. Amen.
 I wonder that thus quickly yeare being changed from him who
 called you in grace 'Christ's, to a different glad
 tidings, which is not another ; but $x_{\text {some }}$ there ${ }^{2}$ are who trou-
 ble fou, and desire to pervert the glad tidings of the
 Christ : but even if we or an angel out of heaven should an-
 nounce glad tidings to you contrary to what we announced to yon, accorsed
 let him be. As we have said before, alalso 'now again I say, if anyone
 [to] you annonnces glad tidings contrary to what ye reeelved, accursed
 let him be. For now men do I persuade or God? or
 do I seek men to plense? For if jet men I were pleasing, Хоぃтог Christs bondman I should not be.
 ${ }_{2 \text { I }}{ }^{3}$ make ${ }^{4}$ known ${ }^{1}$ but to you, brethren, the glad tidings which was
 annonnced by me, that it is not accordingto man. Neither

[^296] $\gamma_{\text {for }} \mathrm{I}$ from man received it, nor was I taught [it],
 but by a revelation of Jesus Christ.
 my conduct once in Judaism, that excessively
 I was persecuting the assembly of God and was ravaging it;
 and was advancing in Judaism beyond many contemporaries
 in my [own] race, more abundaṇtly zealous being *of fathers
 ${ }^{3}$ my ${ }^{1}$ for [ ${ }^{2}$ ihe $]^{3}$ traditions. But when ${ }^{2}$ was ${ }^{3}$ pleased ${ }^{1}$ God, who
 selected mefrom ${ }^{3}$ womb ${ }^{1}$ my ${ }^{2}$ mother's, and called [me] by
 his grace, to reveal
$\varepsilon \dot{v} a \gamma \gamma \varepsilon \lambda i \zeta \omega \mu a \iota . a \dot{\tau} \tau \grave{\nu} \nu$
I should announce him as the glad tidings among the nations, immediately
 I conferred not with flesh and blood, nor went I up to
 Jerusalem to those [who were] ${ }^{\text {² }}$ before ${ }^{3}$ me ${ }^{1}$ apostles, ${ }^{2}$ but
 I wentaway into Arabia, and again returned to Damascus.
 Then after ${ }^{2}$ years ${ }^{1}$ three $I$ went up to Jerusalem to make
 acquaintance with Peter, and I remained with him adays
 'fifteen; but other of the apostles I saw not, except
 James the brother of the Lord. Now what[things] I write to you,
 10, before God, I lie not. Then I came into

 known by face to the assemblies of Judæa which
 [are] in Christ, only ${ }^{3}$ bearing ${ }^{1}$ they ${ }^{2}$ were, That he who $\delta \iota \omega ́ \kappa \omega \nu \dot{\eta} \mu \tilde{\alpha} \varsigma \pi о \tau \varepsilon, \nu \tilde{v} \nu \quad \varepsilon \dot{\nu} a \gamma \gamma \varepsilon \lambda i \zeta \varepsilon \tau a \iota \quad \tau \grave{\eta} \nu$ тíवть ${ }^{\text {zpersecnted }}{ }^{3}{ }^{\text {ans }}$ ionce, now announces the glad tidings- the faith,
 which once he ravaged: and they were glorifying ${ }^{2}{ }^{\text {in }}{ }^{3} \mathrm{me} \quad$ 'God.
 Then after fourteen years again I went up to Je-
 rasalem with Barnabas, taking with [me] also Titus;
 but I went up according to revelation, and laid before them the
 glad tidings which I proclaim among the nations, but privately to those
ther received it of man, neither was I taught it, but by the revelation of Jesus Christ. 13 For ye have heard of my conversation in time past in the Jews' religion, how that beyond measure Ipersecuted the church of $G$ od, and wasted it: 14 and profited in the Jews' religion above many my equals in mine own nation, being more exceedingly zealous of the traditions of my fathers. 15 But when it pleased God, who separated me from my mother's womb, and called ne by his grace, 16 to reveal his Son in $m e$, that I might preach him among the heathen; immediately I conferred not with flesh and blood: 17 neither went I up to Jerusalem tothem which were apostles before me; but I went into Arabia, and returned again unto Damascus. 18 Then after threo years I went up to Jerusalem to see Peter, and abode with him fifteen days. 19 But other of the apostles saw I none, save James the Lord's brother. 20 Now the things which I write unto you, behold, before God, I lie not. 21 Afterwards I came into the regions of Syria and Cilicia; 22 and was unknown by face unto the churches of Judrea which were in Christ: 23 but they had heard only, That be which persecuted us in times past now preacheth the faith which once he destroyed. 24 And they glorified God in me.
II. Then fourteen years after I weut up again to Jerusalem with Barnabas, and took Titus with me also. 2 And I went up by revelation, and communicated unto them that gospel which I preachamong the Gentiles, but privately to them which were of repatation, lest by any means I should run, or had run, in vain. 3 But neither Titus, who
i - ó $\theta$ eòs (read he was pleased) [L]Ta.
m трía є̂тๆ т.
${ }^{n}$ Knфầ $\boldsymbol{D}$ Cephas litraw.

[^297]was with me, being a Greek, was compelled to be circumcised: 4 and that becanse of false brethren unawares brought in, who came in privily to spy ont our liberty which we have in Christ Jesus, that they might bring ns into bondage: 5 to whom we gave place by subiection, no, not for an hour ; that the trith of the gospel might continue with you. 6 But of these who scemed to he somewhat, (whatsoever they were, it maketh no matter to me: God accepteth no man's person:) for they who seemed to be somewhat in conference added nothing to me: 7 but contrariwise, when they saw that the gospel of the uncircumcision was committed into me, as the gospel of the circumeision voas unto Peter ; 8 (for he that wrought effectually in Peter to the apostleship of the circumcision, the sarne was mighty in me toward the Gentiles:) 9 and when James, Cephas, and John,who seemed to be pillars, perceived the grace that was given nuto $m e$, they gave to me and Barnabas the right hands of fellowship; that we should go unto the heathen and they unto the cireumcision. 10 Only they would that we should remember the poor ; the same which I nlso was forward to do.

11 But when Peter was come to Antioch, I withstood him to the face, becanse he was to be blamed. 12 For before that certain came from James, he did eat with the Gentiles: but when they were come, he withdrew and separated himself, fearing them which were of the circumcision. 13 And the other Jews dissembled likewise with him; insomuch that Barnabas also was carricd away with their dissimulation. 14 But when I saw that they walked
 of repute, lest somehow in vain I should be running or had run; (bat
 not even Titus who [was] with me, $\mathrm{a}_{\mathrm{a}}{ }^{3}$ Greek ${ }^{1}$ being, was compelled to be
 circumcised;) and [this] on acconnt of the ${ }^{3}$ bronght ${ }^{\text {in }}{ }^{5}$ stealthily ${ }^{\text {'false }}$
 ${ }^{2}$ brethren, who came in by stealth to spy out ${ }^{2}$ freedom
 'our which we have in Christ Jesus, that ns they might bring
 into bondage; to whom not even for an hour did we yield in subjection,
 that the truth of the glad tidings might continue with yon. ${ }^{2}$ From
 'but those reputed to be something, whatsoever they were "no
 ${ }^{\text {to }}{ }^{5}{ }^{8}$ me ${ }^{1}$ makes ${ }^{3}$ difference: : [the] person ${ }^{3}$ God ${ }^{1}$ of ${ }^{2}$ man ${ }^{5}$ not ${ }^{4}$ does
 accept; for to me those of repate nothing conferred; but
 on the contrary, having seen that I have been entrosted with the glad tidings
 of the uncircnmcision, according as Peter [that] of the circumcision, ("'he ${ }^{3}$ who
 'for wrought in Peter for apostleship of the circumcision, wrought
 also in me towards the nations,) and having known the grace which
 was given to me, James and Cephas and John, those re-
 puted ${ }^{3}$ pillars ${ }^{1}$ to ${ }^{2}$ be, [the] right hands ${ }^{3}$ they ${ }^{\text {tgave }}{ }^{5}$ to ${ }^{\circ}{ }^{9}$ me ${ }^{7}$ and ${ }^{~}{ }^{\text {B Barnabas }}$
 'of ${ }^{2}$ fellowship, that we [should go] to the nations, and they to the
 circumcision: only the poor that we should remember, which

${ }^{3}$ also ${ }^{4} I^{8}$ was ${ }^{6}$ diligent ${ }^{\text {'very }}$ "thing to do.
But when ${ }^{2}$ came ${ }^{1}$ Peter to Antioch, to [the] face
 him I withstood, because to be condemned he was: for before that
 ${ }^{2}$ came ${ }^{1}$ some from Janes, with the nations he waseating; bat when
 they came, he was drawing back and was separating himself, heing afraid of
 those of [the] circumcision; and conjointly dissembled with him also the
 rest of [the] Jews, so that oven Barnabas was carried away ${ }^{2}$ their
 ${ }^{\text {'h }}$ by dissimnlation. But when I saw that they walk not aprightly
 ccording to the truth of the glad tidings, I said to Petor


2 K $\eta \phi$ ă Cephas lttraw.
 before all, If thon, ${ }^{2}$ a ${ }^{3}$ Jew ${ }^{2}$ being, nation-like
 livest and not Jewishly, why the nations dost thou compel to ju-
 daize? We, ${ }^{2}$ by ${ }^{3}$ nature ${ }^{1}$ Jews, and not ${ }^{2}$ of ['the] 'nations
 ${ }^{2}$ sinners,

 of law, but through faith of Jesas Christ, also we on
 Cbrist Jesus believed, that we might be justified by faith
 of Christ, and not by works of law; because shall not be justified
 by works of law any flesh. Now if seeking to be justifed
 in Christ we ${ }^{3}$ were ${ }^{\text {A fonnd }{ }^{2} \text { also 'ourselves simers, [is] then Christ }}$

${ }^{2}$ of ${ }^{3}$ sin ${ }^{1}$ minister? May it not be ! For if what I threw down
 these things again I build, a transgressor myself I constitate.
 For I through law to law died, that to God I may live.



 I live, that of the Son of God, who loved me and gave
 np himself for me. I do not set aside the grace of God;
 for if through law righteousuess [is], then Christ ${ }^{\text {nfor }}{ }^{3}$ nought $\dot{\alpha} \pi \dot{\varepsilon} \theta a \nu \varepsilon \nu$.
${ }^{1}$ died.

 not ${ }^{2}$ to "obey? ${ }^{7}$ whose ${ }^{6}$ before eyes Jesus Christ wns openly
 set forth among you- crucified? This only 1 wish to learn
 from you, by works of law the Spirit receivedye, or by report
 of faith ${ }^{\text {? }}$. So senseless are ye? Having begun in Spirit, now
 in flesh are ye being perfected ? So many things did ye suffer in vain? if indeed
 also in vain. He who therefore supplies to you the Spirit, and
 works works of power among you, [is it] by works of law or by report
not uprightly according to the truth of the gospel, I said unto Pe ter before them all, If thou, being a Jew, livest after the manner of Gentiles, and not as do the Jews, why compellest thou the Gentiles to live as do the Jews? 15 We who are Jews by natare, and not sinners of the Gentiles, 16 knowing that a man is not justified by the works of the law, but by the faith of Jesus Christ, even we have believed in Jesus Christ, that we might be justified by the faith of Christ, and not by the works of the law: for by the works of the law shall no flesh be justified. 17 Bnt if, while we seek to be justified by Christ, we ourselves also are found sinners, is therefore Christ the minister of sin? God forbid. I8 For if I build again the things which I destroyed, I make myself a transgressor. 19 For I through the law am dead to the law, that I might live unto God. 20 I am crucified with Christ: nevertheless I live; yet not I, bat Christ liveth in me: and the life which I now live in the flesh I live by the faith of the Son of God, who loved me, and gave himself for me. 21 I do not frustrate the grace of God: for if righteousness come by the law, then Christ is dead in vain.
III. $O$ foolish Galatians, who hath bewitched you, that ye should not obey the truth, before whose eyes Jesus Christ hath been evidently set forth, crucified among you? 2 This only would I learn of you, Received ye the Spirit by the works of the law, or hy the hearing of faith? 3 Are ye so foolish? having begun in the Spirit, are ye now made perfect by the flesh, 4 Have ye suffered so many things in vain? if it

[^298]be yet in vain. 5 He therefore that ministereth to you the Spirit, and worketh miraoles among you, doeth he $i t$ by the works of the law, or by the hearing of faith ? 6 Even as Abraham believed God, and it was accounted to him for righteousness. 7 Know ye therefore that they which are of faith, the same are the children of Abraham. 8 And the scripture, foreseeing that God would justify the heathen through faith, preached before the gospel unto Abrabam, saying, In thee shall all nations be blessed. 9 So then they which be of faith are blessed with faithful Abraham. 10 For as many as are of the works of the law are nnder the curse: for it is written, Cursed is every one that continueth not in all things which are written in the book of the law to do them. 11 But that no man is justified by the law in the sight of God, it is crident: for, The just shall live by faith. 12 And the law is not of faith: but, The man that doeth them shall live in them. 13 Christ hath redeemed us from the curse of the law, being made a curse for us: for it is written, Cursed is every one that hangeth on a tree: 14 that the blessing of Abraham might come on the Gentiles throngh Jesus Christ; that we might receive the promise of the spirit through faith.

15 Brethren, I speak after the manner of men; Though it be but a man's covenant, yet if it be confirmed, no man disannulleth, or addeth thereto. 16 Now to Abraham and his seed were the promises madc. He saith not, And to seeds, as of many; but as of one, And to thy seed, which is Christ. 17 And this I say, that the covenant, that was coufirmed before of God in Christ, the law, which was four hun-
 of faith? Even as Abraham believed God, and it was reckoned
 to him for righteousness. Know then that they that of faith
 [are], these are sons of Abraham; and ${ }^{3}$ foreseeing ${ }^{1}$ the ${ }^{2}$ scripture
 that by faith "justifies ${ }^{3}$ the ${ }^{\text {tnations }}{ }^{1}$ God, before announced glad
 tidings to Abraham: Shall be blessed in thee all the
 nations. So that those of faith are being blessed with the beliering
 Abraham. For as many as of works of law are, under a curse
 are. For it has heen written, Cursed [is] everyone who ${ }^{2}$ not ${ }^{\text {' }}$ does
 continue in all things which have been written in the book of the law
 to do them. But that in virtue of law no one is being justified
 with God [is] manifest; because the just by faith shall live;
 but the law is not of faith; but, the ${ }^{2}$ who ${ }^{3}$ did
 ${ }^{4}$ these ${ }^{5}$ things ${ }^{\text {m man }}$ shall live in virtue of them. $\chi_{\text {Christ }}{ }^{\text {m }}$
 ransomed from the curse of the law, having become for us
 a curse, (for it has been written, Cursed [is] everyone who hangs $\mu \varepsilon \nu \frac{}{}$ on a tree, ) that to the nations the blessing of Abraham
 might come in Christ Jesus, that the promise of the Spirit $\tau o s \quad \lambda \alpha \dot{\beta} \beta \omega \mu \varepsilon \nu \quad \delta i \dot{\alpha}$ т $\tilde{\eta} c \pi i \sigma \tau \varepsilon \omega c$. we might receive throngh faith.
 Brethren, (according to man Iam speaking,) even of man
 a confirmed covenant no one sets aside, or adds thereto.
 But to Abraham were spoken the promises, and to ${ }^{2}$ seed
 ${ }^{1}$ his: hedoes not say, And to seeds, as of many; but
 as of one, And to thy seed; which is Christ. "This
 ${ }^{1}$ now I say, [the] covenant confirmed beforehand by God to Christ,


 ${ }^{\text {r law }}$ does not annul so as to make of no effect the promise.
${ }^{m}+$ ö $\tau \iota$ that GLTTrAW.
n - èv (read
 oltTraw.
q öт८ үє́ $\gamma \rho a \pi \tau \alpha \iota$ LTTRAW.

-     - єis र $\rho \iota \sigma \tau \grave{\partial} \nu$ LTTTA.
 w тєтрако́тıa каі трıа́коขта єัтท GLTTRAW.
 $\chi_{\text {for }}$ by lam [be] the inheritance, [it is] no longer by promise;
 but to Abraham through promise ${ }^{2}$ granted [3it] ${ }^{1}$ God. Why
 then the law? ${ }^{\text {stransgressions }}{ }^{\text {'for }}$ 'the ${ }^{3}$ sake of it was added,
 uatil should have come the seed to whom promise has been made,
 haring been ordained through angels in whand ' ${ }^{2}$ mediator's. But the
 modiator ${ }^{3}$ of ${ }^{\circ}$ one ${ }^{1}$ is "not, but God ${ }^{2}$ one ${ }^{1}$ is.
 The law then [is it] against the promises of God?
 May it not be 1 For if was given a law which was able to quicken,
 indeed by law would have been righteonsness; but ${ }^{3}$ shat
 'up 'the ${ }^{\text {sccripture }}$ all things under sin, that the promise
 by faith of Jesus Christ might be given to those that believe.
 But before ${ }^{\text {chame }}$ ifaith, under law we were guarded,
 having been shat up to the ${ }^{2}$ being ${ }^{3}$ about ${ }^{1}$ faith to be reverled.
 So that the law ${ }^{2}$ tutor iour has been [up]to Christ, that
 by falth we might be justified. Bat ${ }^{2}$ baving ${ }^{3}$ come ${ }^{\text {f faith, }}$
 no longer ander a tator we are; for all sons of God
 ye are through faith in Christ Jesus. For as many as to

 nor Greek; there is not bondman nor free; there is not
 male and female; for all ye one are in Christ Jesus:
 but if ye [are] Cbrist's, then Abraham's seed je are,

and according to promise heirs.



 onder guardians he is and stewards until the time before appointed
 of the father. So also we, when we were infants, under the
 elements of the world were held in bondage; but when came the
dred and thirty years after, cannot disannal, that it should make the promise of none effect. 18 For if the inheritance be of the law, it is no more of promise: but God gave it to Abraham by promise. 19 Wherefore then serveth the law? It was added because of transgressions, till the seed should come to whom the promise was made; and it was ordained by angels in the hand of a mediator. 20 Now a mediator is not a mediator of one, but God is one.
21 Is the law then against the promises of God? God forbid: for if there had been a law given which could have given life, verily righteousness shonld have been by the law. 22 But the scripture hath conclnded all under sin, that the promise by faith of Jesus Christ might be given to them that believe. 23 But before faith came, we were kept ander the law, shut up unto the faith which shonld afterwards be revealed. 24 Wherefore the law was our schoolmaster to bring us unto Christ, that we might be justified by faith. 25 But after that faith is come, we are no longer nnder a schoolmaster. 26 For ye are all the children of God by faith in Christ Jesus. 27 For as many of you as bave been baptized into Christ have pat on Christ. 28 There is neither Jew nor Greek, there is neither bond nor free, there is neither male nor female: for ye are all one in Christ Jesns. 29 And if ye be Christ's, then are ye Abraham's seed, and heirs according to the promise.
IV. Now I say, Thuet the heir, as long as he is a chila, differeth notbing from a servant, though he be lord of all; 2 but is under tators and governors until the time appointed of the father. 3 Even so we, when

[^299]we were children, were in bondage under the elements of the world: 4 but when the fulness of the time was come, God sent forth his Son, made of a woman, made under the law, 5 to redeem them that were under the law, that we might receive the adoption of sons. 6 And because ye are sons, God hath sent forth the Spirit of his Son into your hearts, crying, Abba, Father. 7 Wherefore thou art no more a servant, but a son; and if a son, then an heir of God throngh Christ. 8 Howbeit then, when ye knew not God, ye did service unto them which by nature are no gods. 9 But now, after that ye have known God, or rather are known of God, how turn ye again to the weak and beggarly elements, whereunto ye desire again to be in bondage? 10 Ye observe days, and mouths, and times, and years. 11 I am afraid of you, lest I have bestowed upon you labour in vain.

12 Brethren, I beseech you, be as I am; for I am as ye are: ye have not injured me at all. 13 Ye know how through infirmity of the flesh I preached the gospel unto you at the first. 14 And my temptation which was in my flesh ye despised not, nor rejected ; but received me as an angel of God, even as Christ Jesus. 15 Where is then the blessedness ye spake of? for I bear you record, that, if it had been possible, ye would have plucked out your own eyes, and have givep them to me. 16 Anl I therefore become your enemy, bccause I tell you the truth? 17 They zealously affect you, but not well; yea, they would exclude you, that ye might affect them. 18 But it is good to be zealously affected always in a good thing, and not only when I am pre-
 fulness of the time, ${ }^{2}$ sent ${ }^{3}$ forth ${ }^{1}$ God $\quad$ his Son,
 come of woman, come under law, that those
 under law he might ransom, that adoption we might receive.
 But because ye are sons, "sent ${ }^{\text {hforth }}$ 'God the Spirit
 of his Son into ${ }^{2}$ hearts 'your, crying, Abba, Father.
 So no longer thou art bondman, but son; and if son, also
 heir of God through Christ. But then indeed not
 knowing God, ye were in bondage to those who not by nature are
 gods; but now, having known God, but rather having been known
 by God, how do ye turn again to the weak and beggarly
 elements to which again anew to be in bondage ye desire? Days
 yeobserve, and months, and times, and years. 1 am
 afraid of you, lest somehow in vain I have laboured as to you.
 Be as I [am], for Ialso [am] as ye, brethren, ibe-
 seech you: in nothing me ye wronged. But ye know that in $\dot{\alpha} \sigma \theta \dot{\varepsilon} \nu \varepsilon \iota \alpha \nu \tau \tilde{\eta} \varsigma \sigma \alpha \rho \kappa o ̀ s ~ \varepsilon \dot{v} \eta \gamma \gamma \varepsilon \lambda \iota \sigma \dot{\alpha} \mu \eta \nu \quad \dot{v} \mu \tilde{i} \nu \quad \tau \grave{\partial} . \pi \rho o ́ \tau \varepsilon \rho о \nu$, weakness of the flesh $I$ announced the glad tidings to you at the first;
 and ${ }^{2}$ temptation ${ }^{2}$ my in my flesh ${ }^{3}$ not ${ }^{1}$ je ${ }^{2}$ de-
 spised nor rejected with contempt; but as an angel of God yo
 received me, as Christ Jesus. What then was "blessedness
 'your? for 1 bear ${ }^{2}$ witness ${ }^{\text {r }}$ you that, if possible, $\quad{ }^{2}$ eyes
 'your having plucked out ye would have given [them] to me. So 'enemy $\dot{v} \mu \tilde{\omega} \nu \quad \gamma^{\prime} \dot{\varepsilon} \gamma о \nu a \quad \dot{a} \lambda \eta \theta_{\varepsilon} \dot{v} \omega \nu \quad \dot{v} \mu \tilde{\imath} \nu ; 17$ Z $_{\eta} \lambda о \tilde{v} \sigma \iota \nu \quad \dot{v} \mu a \tilde{S}_{S}$ 'your have I become speaking truth to you? They are zealous after you
 not rightly, but to exclude you [from us] they desire, that them ye may be zealous after. But right [it is] to be zealous in a right [thing]
 at all times, and not only in my being present with you- ${ }^{2}$ little
 ${ }^{3}$ childaren ${ }^{1}$ my, of whom again I travail until shall have been formed
g $\dot{\eta} \mu \hat{\omega} \nu$ our olttraw.
${ }^{h} \dot{a} \lambda \lambda \grave{\alpha}$ LTTTA.
i $\delta \grave{\alpha} \theta$ eov̂ through God ltTra. ${ }^{k}$ фúqet



 Christ in you: and I was wishing to be present with you now, and
 to chasge my voice, for Iam perplexed as to you.
 Tell me, ye who under law wish to be, the law
 do ye not hear? For it has been written, that Abraham two sons
 had; one of the maid-servant, and one of the free [woman].
 But he of the maid-serrant, according to flesh has
 been born, and he of the free [woman], throngh the promise.
 Which things are allegorized; for these' are the two
 covenants; one from mount Sina, to bondage bringing fortb,
 which is Agar. For Agar "Sina "mount ${ }^{1}$ is in
 Arabia, and corresponds to the now Jerasalem, ${ }^{2}$ she ${ }^{2}$ is ${ }^{\text {tin }}$ ' ${ }^{5}$ bondage
 ${ }^{\text {'and }}$ with her children; but the ${ }^{2}$ above ${ }^{1}$ 'Jerusalem, ${ }^{4}$ free

 ${ }^{\text {iffor, }}$ Rejoice, $O$ barren that bearest not; break forth and cry,
 that travailest not; because many the children of the desolate more than
 of her that has the husband. But we, brethren, like Isanc,
 ${ }^{3}$ of tpromise ${ }^{2}$ children ${ }^{1}$ are. But as then he who according to
 flesh was born persecuted him [born] according to Spirit, so also
 now. But what says the scripture? Cast out the maid-servant
 and her son, for in no wise may ${ }^{\text {sinherit }}{ }^{1}$ the ${ }^{2}$ son ${ }^{3}$ of the
 ${ }^{\text {smad-servant with the son of the free [woman]. So then, breth- }}$
 ren, we are not ${ }^{\circ}$ of ${ }^{3}$ a ${ }^{\text {a maid-servant }}$ 'children, but of the free [woman].
 In the freedom therefore wherewith Christ us made free,
 stand fast, and not again in a yoke of bondage be held. Lo,


sent with you. 19 My little children, of whom I travail in birth again until Christ be formed in you, 20 I desire to be present with you now, and to change my voice; for I stand in doubt of you.
21 Tell me, ye that desire to be under the law, do ye not hear the law? 22 For it is written, that Abraham had two sons, the one by a bondmaid, the other by a freewoman. 23 But he who was oi the bondwoman was born after the flesh; but he of the freeroman was by promisc. 24 Which things are an allegory : for these are the two corenants; theone from themount Sinai, which gendereth to bondage, which is Agar. 25 For this Agar is mount Sinai in Arabia, nud answereth to Jerusalem which now is, and is in bondage with her children. 26 But Jerusalem which is above is frce, which is the mother of us all. 27 For it is written, Rejoice, thou barren that bearest not; break foeth and ery, thou that travailest not: for the desolate hath many more children than sko which hath an husband. 28 Now we, brethren, as Isaac was, are the children of promise. 29 But as then he that was born after the flesh persecuted him that was born after the Spirit, even so it is now. 30 Nevertheless what saith the scripture? Cast out the bondwoman and her son : for the son of the bondwoman shall not be heir with the son of the freewoman. 31 So then, brethren, we are not children of the bondwoman, but of the free.
V. Stand fast therefore in the liberty wherewith Christhath made us free, and be not entangled again with the yoke of bondage. 2 Behold, I Paul

[^300]say unto you, that if ye be circumcised, Christ shall profityou nothing. 3 For I testity again to every man that is circumcised, that he is a debtor to do the whole law. 4 Christ is become of no effect anto you, whosoever of you are justified by the law; ye are fallen from grace. 5 For we through the Spirit wait for the hope of righteousness by taith. 6 For in Jesus Christ neither circumcision araileth any thing, nor tulcircumcision; but faith which worketh by love. 7 Ye did ran well; who did hinder you that ye should not obey the truth? 8 This persuasion cometh not of him that calleth you. 9 A little leaven leaveneth the whole lump. 10 I have confidence in you through the Lord, that ye will be none otherwise minded: but he that troubleth you shall bear his judgment, whosoever he be.

11 And I, brethren, if I yet preach circumcision, why do I yet suffer persecution? then is the offence of the cross ceased. 12 I would they were even cut off which trouble you. 13 For, brethren, ye have been called unto liberty; only use not liberty for an occasion to the flesh, but by love serve one another. 14 For all the law is fulfilled in one word, even in this; Thou shalt love thy neighbour as thyself. 15 But if ye bite and devour one another, take heed that ye be not consumed one of another. 16 This I say then, Walk in the Spirit, and ye shall not falfil the lust of the flesh. 17 For the flesh lusteth against the Spirit, and the Spirit against the flesh : and these are contrary the one to the other: so that ye cannot do the things that ye would. 18 But if ye be led of the Spirit, ye are not nuder the law. 19 Now
 being circumcised, that a debtor he is ${ }^{2}$ whole ${ }^{1}$ the law to do.
 Ye are deprived of all effect from the Christ, whosoever in law are
 being justified; grace ye fell from. For we, by [the] Spirit
 by faith [the] hope of righteousness await. For in
 Christ Jesus neither circumcision ${ }^{3}$ any ${ }^{1}$ is ${ }^{2}$ of force, nor uncircumcision;
 but faith ${ }^{2}$ by ${ }^{3}$ love ${ }^{2}$ working. Ye were running well:
 who you ${ }^{1}$ hindered ${ }^{\text {sthe }}{ }^{7}$ truth ${ }^{\prime}$ not to ${ }^{\text {s obey }}$ ? The persua-
 sion [is] not of him who calls you. A little leaven ${ }^{3}$ whole
 ${ }^{2}$ the ${ }^{\text {s lump }}{ }^{\text {l }}$ leavens. I am persuaded as to you in [the] Lord,
 that ye will have no other mind, and he troubling you shall bear the

judgment, whosoever he may be.
 ButI, brethren, if circumcision yet I proclaim, why yet am I
 persecuted? Then has been done away the offence of the cross.
 I would ${ }^{3}$ eren ${ }^{1}$ they ${ }^{2}$ would cut themselves off who throw ${ }^{2}$ into ${ }^{3}$ confusion
 'you. For ye for freedom were called, brethren; only
 [use] not the freedom for an occasion to the flesh, but by

 word is fulfilled, in Thou shalt love thy neighboar as
 thyself; but if one another ye bite and devour, take heed $\mu \dot{\eta}{ }^{2} \dot{v} \pi \dot{o}^{\prime \prime} \dot{\alpha} \lambda \lambda \dot{\eta} \lambda \omega \nu \quad \dot{\alpha} \nu a \lambda \omega \theta \tilde{\eta} \tau \varepsilon$. ${ }^{\text {not }}{ }^{\text {b }}$ by ${ }^{6}$ one ${ }^{7}$ another ${ }^{2}$ ye ${ }^{2}$ be ${ }^{4}$ consumed.
 But I say, By [the] Spirit walk ye, and ${ }^{2}$ desire 'flesh's
 in no wise should yefulfil. For the flesh desires against the Spirit,
 and the Spirit against the flesh; ${ }^{2}$ these ${ }^{3}$ things 'and are op-
 posed to one another, that not whatsoever ye may wish those things yeshould do;

but if by [the] Spirit ye are led, ye are ${ }^{2}$ no ${ }^{1}$ under law. ${ }^{2}$ Manifest
 ${ }^{\text {n }}$ now are the works of the flesh, which are adultery, fornication,
 uncleanness, licentiousncss, idolatry, sorcery, enmities,

[^301] strifes, jealousies, indignations, contentions, divisions, sects,
 envyings, murders, drunkennesses, revels, and things like these;
 as to which I tell ' beforehand 'you, even as also I said before, that they who
 such things do ${ }^{2}$ kingdom 'God's shall not inherit.


But the fruit of the Spirit is love, joy, peace,
 lony-saffering, kindness, goodness, faith, meekness,
 self-control: against such things there is no law. But they that [are]
 of the Christ ${ }^{\text {the }}$ the ${ }^{\text {sfesh }}$ 'crucified with the passions and
 the desires. If we live by [the] Spirit, by [the] Spirit also
 we should walk. We should not become vain-glorious, one another provok-
 ing, one another envying.

 fonce, ye, the spiritual [ones], restore such a one in
 a spirit of meekness, considering thyself lest also thou be
 tempted. One another's burdens bear ye, and thus fol-
 fil
 to be something, ${ }^{2}$ nothing 'being, himself he deceives : but the work
 of himself let ${ }^{2}$ prove ${ }^{\text {e each, }}$ and then as to himself alone the
 boasting he will have, and not as to another.

For each

his own load shall hear.
 Let 'share ${ }^{\text {'him "being }}$ traught ${ }^{\text {in }}$ 'the ${ }^{\text {bword }}$ with him that

teaches in all good things. Be not misled; God ${ }^{2}$ not ${ }^{1}$ is
 wocked; for whatsoever ${ }^{3}$ may ${ }^{4}$ sow ${ }^{1}{ }^{2}{ }^{2}$ man, that siso he shall
 reap. For he that sows to his own flesh, from the flesh
 shall reap corruption; but he that sows to the Spirit, from the


Spirit shall reap life eternal: but [in] well doing
the works of the fiesh are manifest, which are these; Adultery, fornication, uncleanness, lasciviousnese, 20 idolatry, witcheraft, hatred, variance, emulations, wrath, strife, seditions, heresies, 21 envyings, murders, drunkenness. revellings, and such like: of the which I tell you before, as I have also told you in tine past, that they which do such things shall not inherit the kingdom of God. 22 But the fruit of the Spirit is love, joy, peace, longsuffering, gentieness, goodness, faith, 23 meekness, temperance: against such there is no law. 24 And they that are Cbrist's have crucified the flesh with the affections and lusts. 25 If we live in the Spirit, let us also walk in the Spirit. 26 Let us not be desirous of vain glory, provoking one another, envying one another.
VI. Brethren, if a man he overtaken in a fault, ye which are spiritual, restore such an one in the spirit of meekness ; considering thyself, lest thou also be tempted. 2 Bear ye one another's burdens. and so fulfil the law of Christ. 3 For if a man think himself to be something, when he is nothing, he deceiveth himself. 4 But let every man prove his own work, and then shall he have rejoicing in himself alone, and not in another. 5 For every man shall bear his own burden.

6 Let him that is taught in the word communicate unto him that teacheth in all good things. 7 Be not deceived; God is not mocked: for whatsoever a man soweth, that shall healso reap. 8 For he that soweth to his flesh shall of the flesh reap corrnption; but he that soweth to the Spirit shall of the Spirit reap life everlasting. 9 And let us

[^302] LTTrA. pä̀ LTr.
not be weary in well doing: for in due season we shall reap, if we faint not. 10 As we have therefore opportanity, let us do good unto all men, especially unto them who are of the household of faith.

11 Ye see how large a letter I have written unto you with mine own hand. 12 As many as desire to make a fair shew in the flesh, they constrain you to be circumcised; only lest they should suffer persecution for the cross of Christ. 13 For neither they themselves who are circnmcised keep the law ; but desire to have you circumciscd, that they may glory in your flesh. 14 But God forbid that Ishould glory, save in the cross of our Lord Jesus Christ, by whom the world is crucified unto me, and I nuto the world. 15 For in Christ Jesus neither circumcision availeth any thing, nor uncircumcision, but a new creature. 16 And as many as walk according to this rule, peace be on them, and mercy, and upon the Israel of God.

17 From henceforth let no man trouble me: for I bear in my body the marks of the Lord Jesus. 18 Brethren, the grace of our Lord Jesus Christ be with your spirit. A. men.
 we should not lose heart; for in ${ }^{2}$ time ${ }^{1}$ due ${ }^{5}$ we ${ }^{6}$ shall ${ }^{7}$ reap ${ }^{\text {not }}$ not ${ }^{3}$ fainting.
 So then as occasion we have we should work good towards
 all, and specially towards those of the household of faith.
 See in how large to ${ }^{5}$ you ${ }^{1}$ letters ${ }^{2} I^{3}$ wrote with my [own] hand.
 As many as wish to have a fair appearance in [the] fesh, these
 compel you to be circamcised, only that not for the
 cross of the Christ they may be persecnted. For neither they who
 are being circumcised themselves [the] law keep; but they
 wish you to be circumcised, that in your flesh they
 might boast. But for me may it not be to boast except in the
 cross of our Lord Jesus Christ; through whom to me [the]
 world has becn crucified, and I to the world. ${ }^{2}$ In ${ }^{1}$ for Christ
 Jesas neither circumcision ${ }^{3}$ any ${ }^{1}$ is ${ }^{2}$ of force, nor uncircumcision;
 but a new creation. And as many as by this rule shall
 walk, peace [be] upon them and mercy, and apon the Israel тоข $\theta \varepsilon o \tilde{v}$. of God.


 brands of the Lord Jesus in my body bear.
 The grace of our Lord Jessus Christ [be] with ${ }_{\text {sppi- }}$ $\mu a \tau o s \dot{v} \mu \tilde{\omega} \nu$, à $\delta \varepsilon \lambda \phi o i . \quad \alpha \mu \dot{\eta} \nu$. rit 'your, brethren. Amen.
 To [the] Galatians written from Rome.

## ${ }^{2}$ ПPOS EФESIOY, EHISTOAH ПAY <br> ${ }^{4}$ TO [ ${ }^{\text {PTHE] }}$ 'EPHESIANS <br> ${ }^{\text {I EPISTLE }}$ <br> ${ }^{2}$ OF ${ }^{3}$ Padul.

PAUL, an apostle of Jesus Christ by the will of God, to the saints which are at Ephesus, and to the
 Paul, apostle of Jesus Christ by will of God,
 to the saints who are at Ephesus and faithful in Christ

## $q \dot{\epsilon} \gamma$ - LTrAW ; $\dot{\epsilon} \nu-\mathrm{T}$.

r є $\chi \omega \mu \in \nu$ we may have т.

* $\mu \grave{\eta}$ placed after $\chi \rho \iota \sigma \tau 0 \hat{v}$ LTTrA. ' $\delta \iota \omega ́ \kappa о \nu \tau a \iota$ are being persecuted $т \quad$ и $\pi \epsilon \rho \iota \tau \epsilon \tau \mu \eta \mu \epsilon ́ \nu \circ \iota$ have been circumcised L . v - $\tau \hat{\omega}$
 y - кvpiov LTTTAW. $\quad$ - the subscription GLTW; M òs 「adátas Tra.

[^303]- [ėv'Ефध́ $\sigma \omega]$ TA.
 Jesus. Grace to you and peace from God our Father and

[the] Lord Jesns Christ.

 Christ, who blessed us with every ${ }^{2}$ blessing ${ }^{1}$ spiritual in
 the heavenlies with Christ; according as he chose us in him
 hefore [the] foundation of [the] morld, for us to be holy and hlame-
 less before him in love; haring predestinated us for
 adoption through Jesus Christ to himself, according to the good
 pleasure of his will, to [the] praise of [the] glory of "grace
 ${ }^{1}$ his, wherein he made ${ }^{2}$ cbjects ${ }^{3}$ of ${ }^{4}$ grace ${ }^{\text {ins }}$ in the Beloved :
 in whom we have redemption through hisblood,
 the remission of offences, according to the riches
 of his grace ; which he ansed to abound toward ns in all
 wisdom and intelligence, baring made known to us the mystery
 of his will. according to his good pleasure,
which he parposed
 in himself for [the] administration of the fulness of times;
 to head up
all things in the Christ, both the things in
 the heavens and the things apon the earth; in hinn, in whom
 also we obtained an inheritance, being predestinated according to [the] pur-
 pose of him who ${ }^{2}$ all ${ }^{3}$ things works according to the counsel
 of his will, for ${ }^{\text {to }}$, ${ }^{\text {rbe }}{ }^{\text {a }}$ as to [the] praise
 of his glory; who have fore-trusted in the Christ:
 whom also ye, having heard the word of the truth, the glad
 tidings of your salvation- in whom also, having beliered, ge were
 sealed with the Spirit of promise the Holy, who is
 [the] earnest of our inheritance, to [the] redemption of the

acquired possession, to praise of his glory.
faitliful in Christ Jesus : 2 Grace be to you, and peace, from God our Father, and from the Lord Jesus Christ.

3 Blessed be the God and Father of our Lord Jesus Christ, who hath blessed us with all spiritual blessings in hearenly places in Christ: 4 according as he hath closen us in him before the foundation of the world, that we should be holy and without blame before him in love : 5 having predestinated us unto the adoption of children by Jesus Christ to himself, according to the good pleasure of his will, 6 to the praise of the glory of his grace, wherein he bath made us aecepted in the beloved. 7 In whom we have redemption through his blood, the forgiveness of sins, according to the riches of his grace; 8 wherein he hath abonnded toward us in all wisdom and prudence; 9 having made known unto us the mystery of his will, according to his good pleasure which he hath purposed in himself : 10 that in the dispensation of the fulness of times he might gather togetherin one all things in Christ, both which are in heaven, and which are on earth ; eren in him: 11 in whom also we have obtained an inheritance, being predestinated according to the purpose of him who worketh all things after the counsel of his own will: 12 that we should be to the praise of his glory, who first trusted in Christ. 13 In whom ye also tmusted, after that ye heard the word of truth, the gospel of your salvation: in whom also after that ve believed, ye were sealed with that holy Spirit of promise, 14 which is the earnest of our inheritance until the redemption of the purchased posses. sion, unto the praise of his glory.
${ }^{d}+e ̇ \nu$ in (Christ) EGLTTRAW. e, $\dot{\epsilon} \nu \dot{\alpha} \gamma \dot{\alpha} \pi \eta$ (read in love having predestinated us) GLT



15 Wherefore I also, after I heard of your faith in the Lord Jesus, and love unto all the saints, 16 cease not to give thanks for you, making mention of you in my prayers; 17 that the God of our Lord Jesus Christ, the Father of glory, may give unto you the spirit of wisdom and revelation in the knowledge of him: 18 the eyes of your understanding being enlightened; that ye may know what is the hope of his calling. and what the riches of the glory of his inheritance in the saints, 19 and what is the exceeding greatness of his power to us-ward who believe, according to the working of his mighty power, 20 which he wrought in Christ, when he raised him from the dead, and set him at his own right hand in the heavenly places, 21 far above all principality, and power, and might, and dominion, and every name that is named, not only in this world, but also in that which is to come: 22 and hath put all things under his feet, and gave him to be the head over all things to the church, 23 which is his body, the fulness of him that filleth all in all. II. And jou hath he quickened, who were dead in trespasses and sins; 2 wherein in time past ye walked according to the course of this world, according to the prince of the power of the air, the spirit that now worketh in the children of disobedience: 3 among whom also we all had our conversation in times past in the lusts of our flesh, fulfilling the desires of the flesh and of the mind; and were by nature the children of
 Because of this I also having heard of the ${ }^{2}$ among you ${ }^{1}$ faith in
 the Lord Jesus, and the love which [is] toward all the
 saints, do not cease giving thanks for you, mention of you
 making in my prayers, that the God of ${ }^{\wedge}$ Lord
 ${ }^{2}$ our Jesus Christ, the Father of glory, may give to you [the] spirit
 of wisdom and revelation in [the] knowledge of him, ${ }^{\text {being }}$
 ${ }^{7}$ enlightened ${ }^{2}$ the ${ }^{2}$ eyes ${ }^{5}$ mind ${ }^{3}$ of ${ }^{4}$ your, for ${ }^{2}$ to ${ }^{3}$ know
 'you what is the hope of his calling, and what the riches
 of the glory of his inheritance in the saints, and
 what the surpassing greatness of his power towards us
 who believe according to the working of the might
 of his strength, which he wrought in the Christ, having raised
 him from among [the] dead, and he set [him] at ${ }^{2}$ right ${ }^{3}$ hand
 ${ }^{\text {'his }}$ in the heavenlies, above every principality
 and authority and power and lordship, and every name
 named, not only in thisage, but also
 in the coming [one]; and all things he put under ${ }^{2}$ feet
 ${ }^{3}$ his, and ${ }^{2}$ him ${ }^{1}$ gave [to be] head over all things to the as-
 sembly, which is his body, the fulness of him who

 in offences and sins, in which once
 ye walked according to the age of this world, according to тòv a̋ $\rho \chi о \nu \tau a \tau \tilde{\eta} S$ ह́彑 the ruler of the authority of the air, the spirit that now
 works in the sons of disobedience: among whom also we
 all had our conduct once in the desires of ${ }^{2}$ flesh $\dot{\eta} \mu \tilde{\omega} \nu, \pi о \iota \tilde{v} \nu \tau \varepsilon \varepsilon_{S} \tau \dot{\alpha} \quad \theta \varepsilon \lambda \dot{\eta} \mu a \tau \alpha \quad \tau \tilde{\eta} S$ баркòS каі $\tau \tilde{\omega} \nu \delta_{\imath} \alpha \nu о \iota \tilde{\omega} \nu$, tour, doing the things willed of the flesh and of the thoughts,

[^304] and were children, by natare, of wrath, as even the rest: but God,
 ${ }^{2}$ rich ${ }^{1}$ being in mercy, because of ${ }^{2}$ great ${ }^{3}$ love ${ }^{1}$ his
 wherewith he loved us, ${ }^{\text {a }}$ also ${ }^{3}$ being ${ }^{1}$ we dead
 in offences, quickened [ns] with:
 saved, and raised [us] up together, and seated [us] together in the
 hearenlies in Christ Jesus, that he might shew in the
 ages that [are] coming the surpassing riches
 of his grace
 For by grace ye are saved through faith;
 this not of yourselves; [it is] God's gift: not of works. that
 not anyone might hoast. For his ${ }^{2}$ we ${ }^{3}$ are ${ }^{1}$ workmanship, created
 in Christ Jesus for ${ }^{2}$ works ${ }^{1}$ good, which ${ }^{2}$ before ${ }^{3}$ prepared

'God that in them we should walk.

Wherefore remember that ye once the nations in [the]
 flesh, who are called uncircumcision by that called circum-
 cision in [the] flesh made by haud- that ye were at that time
 apart from Christ,
alienated from
the commonwealth
of İsrael,
 and strangers from the covenants of promise, hope not hav-
 ing, and without God in the world: but now in Christ Jesus,
 ye who once were afar off near are become by the blood
 of the Christ. Forhe is our peace, who made
 both one, and the middle wall of the fence broke down,


 ${ }^{2}$ in ${ }^{13}$ decrees ${ }^{1}$ baring annulled, that the two he might create in him-
 self into one new man, making peace; and might
 reconcile both in one body to God through the
 cross, having slain the enmity by it; and having come
wrath. even as others, 4 But God, who is rich in mercy, for his great love wherewith he loved ns, 5 even when we were dead in sins, hath quickened us together with Christ, (by grace ye are saved: 6 and hath raised us uptogether, and made us sit together in heavenly places in Christ Jesus: 7 that in the ages to come he might shew the exceeding riches of his grace in his kindness toward us through Christ Jesus. 8 For by grace are ye sared through faith; and that not of yourselves: it is the gift of God: 9 not of works, lest any man should boast. 10 For we are his workmanship, created in Chris: Jesns unto good works, which God hath before ordained that we should walk in them.

11 Wherefore remember, that ye being in time past Gentiles in the flesh, who are called Uncircumcision by that which is called the Circumcision in the flesh made by hands; 12 that at that time ye were without Christ, being aliens from the commonwealth of Israel, and strangers from the covenants of promise, having no hope, and without God in the world: 13 but now in Christ Jesus ye who sonetimes were far off are made nigh by the blood of Christ. 14 For he is our peace, who bath made both one, and hath broken down the middle wall of partition between $u s$; 15 having abolished in his flesh the enmity, even the law of commandments contained in ordinances; for to make in himsel $\frac{5}{4}$ of twain one new man, somaking peace; 16 and that he might reconcile both unto God in one body by the cross, having slain the enmity thereby : 17 and came and preached

[^305]peace to you which were afar off, and to them that were nigh. 18 For through him we both have access by one Spirit unto the Father. 19 Now therefore ye are no more strangers and foreigners, but fellowcitizens with the saints, and of the household of God; 20 and are built upon the foundation of the apostles and prophets, Jesus Christ himself being the chief corner stone; 21 in whom all the building fitly framed together groweth unto an holy temple in the Lord : 22 in whom ye also are builded together for an habitation of God through the Spirit.
III. For this cause 1 Paul, the prisoner of Jesus Christ for you Gentiles, 2 if ye have heard of the dispensation of the graee of God which is given me to you-ward: 3 how that by revelation he made known unto me the mystery; (as I wrote afore in few words, 4 whereby, when ye read, ye may understand my knowledge in the mystery of Christ) 5 which in other ages was not made known unto the sons of men, as it is now revcaled unto his holy apostles and prophets by the Spirit; 6 that tho Gentiles should be fellowheirs, and of the same body, and partakers of his promise in Christ by the gospel : 7 whereof I was made a minister, aecording to the gift of the grace of God given unto me by the effectual working of his power. 8 Unto me, who am less than the least of all saints, is this grace giveu, that I should preach among the Gentiles the unsearchable riches of

єüŋ $\gamma \gamma \varepsilon \lambda i \sigma a \tau o$
عipńข $\nu \nu$
$\dot{v} \mu i \nu \nu$ тоĭs цакра̀̀ каi he announced the glad tidings- peace to you who [were] afar off and
 to those near. For through him we have access

 no longer are ye strangers and sojourners, but fellow-citizens of the
 saints and of the household of God, being built up on the
 foundation of the apostles and prophets, ${ }^{4}$ being $\left[{ }^{5}\right.$ the] ${ }^{6}$ corner-
 stone ${ }^{3}$ himself ${ }^{\text {'Jesus }}{ }^{2}$ Christ, in whom all the building
 fitted together increases to a temple 'holy in [the] Lord; in
 whom also ye are being built together for a habitation of God غ̀ $\nu \quad \pi \nu \varepsilon \dot{v} \mu \alpha \tau \iota$.
in [the] Spirit.

 sus for you nations, if indeed ye heard of the administration
 of the grace of God which was given to me towards you, that
 by revelation he made known to me the mystery, (according as
 I wrote before briefly, by which ye are able, reading [it],
 to perceive my understanding in the mystery of the Christ,) which
 in other generations was not made known to the sons of men,
 as now it was revealed to ${ }^{2}$ holy ${ }^{3}$ apostles ${ }^{1}$ his and
 prophets in [the] Spirit, ${ }^{3}$ to ${ }^{4}$ be ${ }^{2}$ the ${ }^{2}$ nations joint-heirs
 and a joint-body and joint-partakers of his promise in
 the Christ through the glad tidings; of which I beeame servant
 according to the gift of the grace of God given
 to me, according to the working of his power. To me,
 the less than the least of all the saints, was given this grace,
 among the natious to announce the glad tidings- the unsearchable

 was made known glitraw. t- ̇̇ $\nu$ ( iead étépaıs to other) glitraw. v $\sigma \nu \nu$ - т. "aúv-

 to ihe) lTTra.
e $\tau$ ò LtTraw.
 riches of the Christ, and to enlighten all [as to] what [is]
 the fellowship of the mystery which has been hidden from the
 ages in God, who all things created by Jesus Christ,
 that might be known now to the principalities and the anthorities in
 the heavenlies through the assembly the multifarions wisdom
 of God, according to [the] purpose of the ages, which he made
 in Christ Jesus our Lord, in whom we have bold-
 ness and access in confidence by the faith
 of him. Wherefore I beseech [you] not to faint at "tribulations
 ${ }^{\text {my }}$ for yon, which is yourglory. For this cause
 I bow myknees to the Father of our Lord
 Jesus Christ, of whom erery family in [the] heavens and
 on earth is named, that he may give you according to the
 riches of his glory,
with power to be strengthened by
 his Spirit in the inner man; [for] ${ }^{3}$ to ${ }^{\text {*dwell }}{ }^{\text {'the }}$

 being rooted and founded, that ye may be fully able to ap-
 prehend with all the saints what [is] the breadth and length
 and depth and height; and to know the surpassing

 the fulness of God. But to him who is able above all things

to do exceedingly above what we ask or think, according to
 the power which works in us, to him [be] glory
 in the assembly in Christ Jesus, to all the generations of the

 the prisoner in [the] Lord, ${ }^{3}$ worthily ${ }^{1}$ to ${ }^{2}$ walk of the calling

Christ ; 9 and to make all men see what is the fellowship of the mystery, which from the beginning of the world hath been hid in God, who ereated all things by Jesus Christ: 10 to the intent that now unto the principalities and powers in heavenly places might be known by the church the manifold wisdom of God, 11 according to the eternal purpose which he pnrposed in Christ Jesus our Lord: I2 in whom we have boldness and access with confidence by the faith of him. 13 Wherefore I desire that ye faint not at my tribulations for you, which is your glory. 14 For this cause I bow my knees unto the Father of our Lord Jesus Christ, 15 of whom the whole family in heaven and earth is named, 16 that he would grant yon, according to the riches of his glory, to be strengthened with might by his Spirit in the inner man ; 17 that Christ may dwell in your hearts by faith. that ye, being rooted and grounded in love, 18 may be able to comprehend withall saints what is the breadth, and length, and depth, and height; 19 and to know the love of Christ, which passeth knowledge, that ye might be filled with all the fulness of God. 20 Now unto him tha: is able to do exceeding abundantly above all that we ask or think, according to the power that worketh in us, 21 unto him be glory in the church by Christ Jesus throughout all ages, world without end. Amen. IV. I therefore, the prisoner of the Lord, beseech you that ye walk worthy of the vocation wherewith ye are call-

[^306]od, 2 with all lowliness and meekness, with longsuffering, forbcaring one another in love; 3 endearouring to keep the unity of the Spirit in the bond of peace. 4 There is ono body, and one Spirit, even as ye are called in one hope of your calling ; 5 one Lord, one faith, one baptism, 6 one God and Father of all, who is above all, and throngh all, and in you all. 7 Bnt nnto every one of us is given graco according to the measure of the gift of Christ. 8 Wherefore he saith, When he ascended up on high, ho led captivity captive, and gave gifts unto men. 9 (Now that he ascended, what is it but that he also descended first into the lower parts of the earth? 10 He that descended is the same also that ascended up far above all heavens, that he might fill all things.) 11 And he gave some, apostles; and some, prophets; and some, evangelists; and some, pastors and teachers; 12 for tho perfecting of the suints, for the work of the ministry, for the edifying of the body of Christ: 13 till we all come in the unity of the faith, and of the knowledge of the Son of God, unto a perfect man, unto the measure of the stature of the fulness of Christ: 14 that we henceforth be no more children, tossed to and fro, and carried about with every wind of doctrine, by the sleight of men, and cunning craftiness, whereby they lie in wait to deceive; 15 but speaking the truth in love, may grow up into him in all things, which is the head, eren Christ : 16 from whom the whole body fitly joined together and compacted by that which every joint supplieth, according to the effectual working in the measure of every part,

[^307] of each one part, the increase of the body makes for itself to

tthe] building np of itself in love.
 This therefore I say, and testify in [the] Lord, ${ }^{3}$ uo *longer

${ }^{1}$ that ${ }^{2}$ ye walk even as also the rest, [the] nations, are walking in
 Tthe] vanity of their mind, being darkened in the under-
 standing, being alienated from the life of God, on account of
 the ignorance which is in then, on account of the hardness
 of their heart, who having cast off all feeling, themselves
 gave up to licentiousness, for [the] working of ${ }^{2}$ uncleanness ${ }^{\text {a all }}$
 with craving. Butye ${ }^{2}$ not ${ }^{3}$ thus learned the Christ,

if indeed him ye heard and in him were taught, according as

is [the] truth in Jesas; for sou to have put off according to
 the former conduct the old man, which
 is corrupt according to the desires of deceit; ${ }^{2}$ to ${ }^{3}$ be ${ }^{4}$ re-
 newed 'and in the spirit of your mind; and to have put on
 the new man, which according to God was created in right-
 eousness and holiness of truth. Wherefore having put off
 fallsehond, speak truth each with his neighbour,
 because we are of one another members. Be angry, and ${ }^{2}$ not ${ }^{1}$ sin ;

$$
{ }^{5} \text { the }{ }_{s} \text { sun }{ }_{3} \text { let } \text { not set apon }
$$ jour provocation,
 neither give place to the deril. Ho that steals 'no ${ }^{\text {smore }}$
 'let ${ }^{2}$ hin ${ }^{3}$ steal, but rather let him labour, working what [is] good
 with [his] hands, that he may have to impart to him that "need 'has.
 (lit. every)
 "go ${ }^{\text {f forth, }}$ bat if nay good for building up in respect of need,
 that it may give grace to them that hear. And grieve not the
 Spirit the Holy of God, by which ye were sealed for [the] day

17 This I say therefore, and testify in the Lord, that ye henceforth walk not as other Gentiles walk, in the vanity of their mind, 18 having the understanding darkened, being alienated from the life of God through the ignorance that is in them, because of the blindness of their heart: 19 who being past feeling havegiven themselves orer unto lasciviousness, to work all uncleanness with greediness, 20 But ye have not so learned Christ; 21 if so be that ye have heard him, and have been taught by him, as the truth is in Jesus: 22 that ye put off concerning the former conversation the old man, which is corrupt according to the deceitful lusts; 23 and be renewed in the spirit of your mind; 24 and that ye put on the new man, which after God is created in righteousness and true holiness. 25 Wherefore putting away lying, speak every man truth with his neighbour : for we are members one of another. 26 Be ye angry, and $\sin$ not: let not the sun go down upon your wrath : 27 neither give place to the devil. 23 Let him that stole steal no more: but rather let him labour, working with his hands the thing which is good, that he may have to give to him that need. eth. 29 Let no corrapt communication proceed out of your mouth, but that which is good to the ase of edifying, that it may minister grace unto the hearers. 30 And grieve not the holy Spirit of God, whereby ye are sealed unto the day of redemption.

[^308]31 Let all bitterness, and wrath, and anger, and clamour, and evil speaking, be put away from you, with all malice: 32 and beye kind one to another, ten-der-heartod, forgiving one another, even as God for Christ's sake hath forgiven you. V. Be ye therefore followers of God, as dear children; 2 and walk in love, as Christ also hath loved us, and hath given himself for us an offering and a sacrifice to God for a sweetsmelling savour.

3 But fornication, and all uncleanness, or covetousness, let it not be once named among you, as becometh saints; 4 neither filthiness, nor foolish talking, nor jesting, which are not convenient : but rather giving of thanks. 5 For this ye know, that no whoremonger, nor unclean person, nor covetous man, who is an idolater, hath any inheritance in the kingdom of Christ and of God. 6 Lev no man deceive you with vain words: for because of these things cometh the wrath of God upon the children of disobedience. 7 Be not ye therefore partakers with them. 8 For ye were sometimes darkness, but now are ye light in the Lord: walk as children of light: 9 (for the fruit of the Spirit is in all goodness and righteousness and truth;) 10 proving what is acceptable unto the Lord. 11 And have no fellowship with the nnfruitful works of darkness, but rather reprove them. 12 For it is a shame even to speak of those things which are done of them in secret. 13 But all things that are reproved are made manifest by the light: for whatsoever doth make manifest is light. 14 Wherefore he saith, Awake thou that sleepest, and arise from the dead, and Christ shall
 of redemption. All bitterness, and indignation, and wrath, and
 clamour, and evil speaking let be removed from you, with all ${ }^{\prime}$
 malice; and be to one another kind, tender-hearted,
 forgiving each other, acoording as also God in Christ for-
 gave sou. Beje therefore imitators of God, as children
 beloved, and walk in love, even as also the Christ
 loved us, and gave up himself for us, an of-
 fering and a sacrifice to God for an odour of a sweet smell.
 But fornication and all uncleanness or covetousness not even
 let it be named among jou, even as is becoming to saints; and filthi-
 ness and foolish talking or jesting, which are not beooming; but
 rather thanksgiving. Forthis je know that any
(lit. every)
 fornicator, or unclean person, or covetous, who is an idoiater,
 has not inheritance in the kingdom ${ }^{2}$ of the Christ and
 of God. ${ }^{2} \mathrm{NO}^{3}$ one ${ }^{6}$ you ${ }^{\text {a }}$ let ${ }^{4}$ deceive with empty words; ${ }^{2}$ on ${ }^{3}$ account ${ }^{\text {a }}$ of
 ${ }^{5}$ these ${ }^{\text {a things }}{ }^{\text {fin }}$ comes the wrath of God upon the sons
 of disobedience. ${ }^{2}$ Not ${ }^{3}$ therefore ${ }^{1}$ be joint-partakers with them ; " ${ }^{8}{ }^{3}{ }^{3}$ were
 ${ }^{1}$ for once darkness, but now light in [the] Lord; as children of light
 walk, (for the fruit of the Spirit [is] in all
 goodness and righteousness and trath,) proving what
 is well-pleasing to the Lord; and have no fellowship with the
 ${ }_{2}$ works ${ }^{\text {annfruitful }}$ of darkness, but rather also reprove;
 for the things in secret being done by them shameful it is even
 to say. But all of them being reproved by the light aromade mani-
 fest; for ${ }^{4}$ everything ${ }^{1}$ that ${ }^{2}$ which ${ }^{3}$ makes ${ }^{5}$ manifest ${ }_{\text {light }}{ }^{s}{ }^{6}$ is. Wherefore
 he says, Arouse, [thou] that sleepest, and rise up from among the

[^309] $\pi \hat{\alpha} \sigma \alpha$ LTTTA.

- $\dot{\eta} \mu \hat{\imath} \nu$ us $L$. p $\dot{v} \mu \hat{a} s$ you tTra. $\quad q \dot{v} \mu \hat{\omega} \nu$ you a.
 ${ }^{*}$ iбте $\gamma \iota \nu \omega \sigma к о \nu \tau е s$ ye are aware of, knowing gltTraw. $\quad$ ö that LTTra. y $\sigma v \nu$ - TA. $\quad{ }^{2}$ фwros light

 dead, and shall shine upon thee the Christ. Take heed therefore
 how accurately ye walk, not as unwise, but as wise,

 On this account be not foolish, bat understanding what the
 will of the Lord [is]. And be not drunk with wine, in which
 is dissoluteness; but befilled with [the] Spirit, speak-
 ing to each other in psalms and hymns and ${ }^{2}$ songs ${ }^{\text {s }}$ spiritual,
 singing and praising with ${ }^{\text {a heart }}$ 'your to the Lord;
 giving thanks at all times for all things in [the] name
 of our Lord Jesns Christ to him who [is] God and Father, submit.
 ting yourselves to one another in [the] fear of God.
 Wives, to your own husbands submut fourselves, as to the
 Lord, for the husband is head of the wife, as also
 the Christ [is] head of the assembly, and he is Saviour
 of the body. But even as the assembly is subjected to the
 Christ, so also wives to their own husbande in everything.
 Husbands, love your own wives, even as also the
 Christ loved the assembly, and himself gave up for
 it, that it he might sanetify, having cleansed [it] by the washing
 of water by [the] word, that he might present it to himself
 ${ }^{2}$ glorions the ${ }^{2}$ assembly, not having spot, or wrinkle, or any
 of such things; but that it might be holy and blameless. So
 ought hasbands to love their own wives
 their own bodies: he that loves his own wife zhimself
 ${ }^{1}$ lores. For no one at any time his own flesh hated,
then that ye walk circumspectly, not as fools, but as wise, 16 redeeming the time, becanse the days are evil. 17 Wherefore be ye not unwise, but understanding what the will of the Lord is. 18 And be not drunk with wine, wherein is excess; but be filled with the Spirit; 19 speaking to yourselves in psalms and hymns and spiritual songs, singing and making melody in your heart to the Lord; 20 giving thanks always for all things unto God and the Father in the name of our Lord Jesus Christ; 21 submitting yourselves one to another in the fear of God.

22 Wives, submit yourselves unto your own husbands, as unto the Lord. 23 For the husband is the head of the wife, even as Christ is the head of the chureh: and he is the saviour of the body. 24 Therefore as the church is subject unto Christ, so let the wives be to their own husbands in every thing. 25 Husbands, love your wives, even as Christ also loved thro church, and gave himself for it; 26 that be might sanctify and cleanse it with the washing of water by the word, 27 that he might present it to himself a glorious church, not having spot, or wrinkle, or any such thing; bat that it should be holy and without blemish. 28 So ought men to love their wives as their own bodies. He that loveth his wife loveth himself. 29 For no man ever yet hated his own fiesh; but

[^310]nourisheth and cherisheth it, even as the Lord the chureh: 30 for we are members of his body, of his flesh, and of his bones. 31 For this cause shall a man leare his father and mother, and shall be joined unto his wife, aud they two shall be one flesh. 32 This is agreat mystery : but I speak concerning Christ and the church. 33 Nevertheless let every one of you in particular so love his wife even as himself; and the wife see that she reverence her husband.
VI. Children, obey Four parents in the Lord: for this is right. 2 Honour thy father and mother; which is the first commandment with promise; 3 that it may be well with thee, and thou mayest live long on the earth. 4 And, ye fathers, proroke not your children to wrath: but bring them up in the nurture and admonition of the Lord.

5 Servants, be obedient to them that arc your masters according to the flesh, with fear and trembling, in singleness of your heart, as unto Christ; 6 not with eyeservice, as menpleasers; but as the servants of Christ, doing the will of God from the heart; 7 with good will doing service, as to the Lord, and not to men: 8 knowing that whatsoever good thing any man doeth, the same shall he receive of the Lord, whether he be bond or free. 9 And, ye masters, do the same things unto them, forbearing threatening: knowing that your Master also is in heaven; neither is there respect of persons with him.
${ }^{\prime} c \lambda \lambda \lambda^{\prime}$
 but nourishes and cherishes it, even as also the Lord the
 assembly: for members we are of his body,
 his flesh, and of his bones. Because of this
 ${ }^{3}$ shall ${ }^{4}$ leave ${ }^{1} \Omega{ }^{6}$ man ${ }^{6}$ mather ${ }^{5} \mathrm{his}$ and mother,
 and shall be joined to ${ }^{2}$ wife ${ }^{\text {'his, }}$ and ${ }^{3}$ shall
 ${ }^{\text {the }}$ 'the ${ }^{\text {2two for }}{ }^{2}$ flesh ${ }^{2}$ one. This mystery ${ }_{2}$ great ${ }^{1}$ is,
 but I speak as to Christ and as to the assembly. Howerer



${ }^{3}$ love as himself; and the wife that she may fear the husband.
 Children, obey Jour parents in [the] Lord,
 for this is just. Honour thy father and
 mother, which is ${ }^{3}$ commandment 'the ${ }^{\text {fifrst with a promisc, }{ }^{\text {a }} \text { that }}$
 well with thee it may be, and thou mayest be long-iived on the earth.
 And fathers, do not provoke your children, but bring
 up them in [the] discipline and admonition of [the] Lord.
 Bondmen, obey [your] masters according to flesh
 with fear and trembling, in simplicity of your heart, as
 to the Christ; not with ese-service as meu-pleasers;
 but as bondmen of the Christ, doing the will of God
 from [the] soul, with good will doing service to the Lord and
 not to men; knowing that whatsoever ${ }^{2}$ each ${ }^{3}$ may ${ }^{\text {have }}{ }^{8}$ done
 good, this he shall receive from the Lord, whether bondman
 or free. And masters, the same things do towards
 them, giving up tbreateuing, knowing that also your own
 master is in [the] hcavens, and respect of persons therc is not $\pi a \rho^{\prime} \alpha \dot{v} \tau \hat{\psi}$.
with him.





 For the rest, my brethren, be empowered in [the] Lord,
 and in the might of his strength. Pat on the pan-
 oply of God, for "to "be table 'you to stand against the
 artifices of the deril: because ${ }^{3}$ is ${ }^{\text {not }}{ }^{\text {sto }}$ ' ${ }^{\text {us }}{ }^{1}$ the ${ }^{2}$ wrestling
 against blood and feesh, but against principalities, against
 authorities, against the world-rulers of the darkness of "age
 ${ }^{1}$ this, against the spiritual [powers] of wickedness in the hea-
 venlies. Because of this take up the panoply of God,
 that ye may be able to withstand in the "dny 'ievil, and all things $\kappa \alpha \tau \varepsilon \rho \gamma \alpha \sigma \alpha ́ \mu \varepsilon \nu о \iota ~ \sigma \tau \tilde{\eta} \nu a \iota .14 \sigma \tau \tilde{\eta} \tau \varepsilon$ ỡ $\nu \quad \pi \varepsilon \circ \iota \zeta \omega \sigma \alpha ́ \mu \varepsilon \nu 0 \iota \tau \grave{\eta} \nu$ having worked out to stand. Stand therefore, having girt about
 your loins with truth, and having pat on the breastplate
 of righteousness, and having shod the feet with [the] pre-
 paration of the glad tidings of peace: besides all having
 taken up the shield of faith, with which ye will beable all
 the "darts ${ }^{3}$ of the ${ }^{5}$ wicked ${ }^{\text {one }}$ 'burning to quench. Also
 the helmet of saipation receive, and the sword
 of the Spirit, which is sword 'God's; by all prayer
 and supplication praying in every season in [the] Spirit,
 and unto this very thing watching with all perseverance
 and supplication for all saints; and for me that

 boldness to make known the mystery of the glad tidings, for '
 which $I$ am an ambassador in $a$ chain, that in it I may be bold $\dot{\omega} \varsigma \quad \partial \varepsilon \tau \quad \mu \varepsilon \lambda \alpha \lambda \tilde{\eta} \sigma \alpha \iota$.
as it behoves me to speak.

But that ${ }^{3}$ may ${ }^{4}$ know ${ }^{2}$ also ${ }^{1}$ ye the things concerning me, what
 I am doing, all things to you will make known Tychicus the beloved

10 Finally, my brethren, be strong in the Lord, and in the power of his might. 11 Put on the whole armour of God, that ve may be able to stand against the wiles of the devil. 12 For we wrestie not against flesh and blood, but against principalities, against powers, against the rulers of the darkness of this world. against spiritual wickedness in high places. 13 Wherefore take unto you the whole armour of God, that ve may be able to withstand in the eril ciay, and having done all, to stand. 14 Stand therefore, baving your loins girt about with truth, and having on the breastplate of righteousness; 15 and your feet shod with the preparation of the gospel of peace; 16 above all, tuking the shield of faith, wherewith ye shall be able to quench all the fiery darts of the wicked. 17 And take the helmer of salvation, and the sword of the Spirit, which is the word of God: 18 praying always with all prayer and supplication in the Spirit, and watching thereunto with all perseverance and supplication for anl saints; 19 and for me, that utterance may be given unto me, that I may oper my mouth boldly, to make known the mystery of the gospel, 20 for which I am an ambassador in bonds : that therein I may speak boldly, as I oughs to speak.
 brother and faithful servant in [the] Lord;

and faithful minister in the Lord, shall make known to you all things: 22 whom I have sent unto you for the same pnrpose, that ye might know our affairs, and that the might comfort your hearts.

te you for this very thing, that ye might know the things concerning $\dot{\eta} \mu \tilde{\omega} \nu \kappa \alpha i ̀ \quad \pi \alpha \rho a \kappa \alpha \lambda \varepsilon ́ \sigma \eta \quad \tau \alpha \grave{\varsigma}-\kappa \alpha \rho \delta i ́ a \varsigma . \dot{v} \mu \tilde{\omega} \nu$.
us and he might encourage your hearts.
 Peace to the brethren, and love with faith from
 brethren, and love with faith, from God the Father and the Lord Jesus Christ. 24 Grace be with all them that love our Lord Jesus Christ in sincerity. Amen.

God [the] Father and Lord Jesus Christ. Grace with $\pi \alpha ́ \nu \tau \omega \nu \quad \tau \tilde{\omega} \nu \quad \alpha \dot{\alpha} \gamma \alpha \dot{\omega} \nu \tau \omega \nu$ тò $\nu . \kappa v ́ \rho \iota o \nu . \eta \dot{\mu} \mu \tilde{\omega} \nu$ ' $\mathrm{I} \eta \sigma o \tilde{v} \nu \quad \chi \rho \iota \sigma \tau o ̀ \nu$ all those that love our Lord Jesus Christ

in incorruption. Amen.


## ${ }^{\text { }}$ H ПPO乏 TOY the ${ }^{2}$ TO ${ }^{3}$ The ${ }^{\text {PphilippiaNs }}{ }^{\text {Eepistle. }}$

PAUL and Timetheus, the servants of Jesus Christ, to all the saints in Christ Jesus which are at Philippi, with the bishops and deacons : 2 Grace be unte you, aud peace, from God our Father, and from the Lord Jesus Christ.
 Panl and Timotheas, bondmen of Jesus Christ, to all the
 saints in Christ Jesus who are in Thilippi, with [the]
 overseers and those whe serve. Grace to you and peace from God
 our Father and [the] Lord Jesus Christ.
 I thank my ood on the whole remembrance of you,
 always in ${ }^{2}$ every ${ }^{3}$ supplication ${ }^{1}$ my for ${ }^{2}$ all ${ }^{2}$ you with

 the glad tidings, from [the] first day until now; being
 persuaded of this vers thing, that he whe began in you $a^{2}$ work $\dot{\alpha} \gamma_{\text {good }}$ \&

 because 2 have $\mathrm{f}_{\mathrm{me}}$ 'in the ${ }^{\text {sheart }}{ }_{\text {ity }}$ ye, both in my bonds
 and in the defence and confirmation of the glad tidings, fellow-



3 I thank my God upon every remembrance of you, 4 always in every prayer of mine for you all making request with joy, 5 for your fellowship in the gespel from the first day until now; 6 being confident of this very thing, that he which hath begun a good work in you will perform it until the day of Jesus Christ: 7 even as it is meet for me to think this of you all, because I have you in my heart; inasmuch as both in my bonds, and in the defence and confirmation of the gospel, ye all are partakers of my grace. 8 For God is my re-


 ${ }^{1}$ your yet more and more may abound in knowledge and
 all intelligence, for ${ }^{2}$ to ${ }^{3}$ approve you the things that are
 excellent, that ye may be pare and without offence for [the] day
 of Christ, being filled with fruits of righteousness which [are]
 by Jesus Christ, to ${ }^{2}$ glory ${ }^{3}$ and ${ }^{4}$ praise ${ }^{1}$ God's.
 But "to ${ }^{5}$ know ${ }^{3}$ you ${ }^{1} I^{2}$ wish, brethren, that the things concerning
 me rather to [the] advancement of the glad tidings have turned ont,
 so as my bonds ${ }^{4}$ manifest ${ }^{5}$ in ${ }^{6}$ Christ 'to ${ }^{2}$ have ${ }^{3}$ become
 in ${ }^{2}$ whole 'the protorinm and to ${ }^{2}$ the ${ }^{3}$ rest ${ }^{\text {a }}$ all; and the
 most of the brethren ${ }^{2}$ in [ ${ }^{3}$ the] "Lord ${ }^{\text {a }}$ 'trusting by ${ }^{2}$ bonds


 indeed even from envy and strife, but some also from good-will the
 Christ are proclaiming. Those indeed out of contention the Christ
 are anoouncing, not purely, supposing tribnlation to add
 to my bonds, but these out of love, knowing that for de-
 fence of the glad tidings I am set. What then? netertheless in every
 way, whether in pretext or in truth, Christ is announced;
 and in this I rejoice, yea, also I will rejoice: for Iknow that
 this for me shall turn out to salvation through your supplication,
 and [the] supply of the Spirit of Jesus Christ: according to
 ${ }^{2}$ earnest ${ }^{3}$ expectation ${ }^{4}$ and ${ }^{5}$ hope ${ }^{1} m y$, that in nothing Ishall be
 ashamed, but in all boldness, as always, also now shall be
 magnified Christ in my body whether by life or by
 death. For to me to live [is] Christ, and to die
cord, how greatly I long after you all in the bowels of Jesus Christ. 9 And this I pray, that your love may ebonnd yet more and more in knowledge and in all judgment; 10 that ye may approve things that are excellent ; that ye may be sincere and without offence till the day of Christ; 11 being filled with the fruits of righteousness, which are by Jesns Christ, unto the glory and praise of God.

12 But I would ye shonld understand. brethren, that the things which happened unto me have fallen ont rather unto the furtherance of the gospel; 13 so that my bonds in Christ are manifest in all the palace, and in all other places; 14 and many of the brethren in the Lord, waxing confident by my bonds, are much more bold to speak the word withont fcar. 15 Some indeed preach Christ even of enry and strife; and some also of good will: 16 the one preach Christ of contention, not sincerely, supposing to add affliction to $m y$ bonds : 17 but the other of love, knowing that I am set for the defence of the gospel. 18 What then? notwithstanding, every way, whether in pretence, or in truth, Christ is preached; and I therein do rejoice, yea, and will rejoice. 19 For I know that this shall turn to my salvation through your prayer, and the supply of the Spirit of Jesus Christ, 20 ac cording to my earnest expectation and $m y$ hope, that in nothing I shall be ashamed, but that with all boldness, as always, so now also Christ shall be magnified in ms body, whether it be by life, or by death. 21 For to me to live is Christ, and to die is

[^311]gain. 22 But if I live in the flesh, this is the fruit of my labour : yot what'I shall choose I wot not. 23 For I am in a strait betwixt two, having a desire to dopart, and to be with Christ ; which is far better: 24 nevertheless to abide in the flosh is more needfnl for you. 25 And having this confldence, I know that I shall abide and continue with you all for your furtherance and joy of faith; 26 that your rejoicing may be moro abnndant in Jesuas Christ for mo by my coming to you again. 27 Oniy let your conversation be as it becometh the gospel of Christ : that whether I come and see you, or olso be absent, if may hear of your affairs, that yo stand fast in one spirit, with ono mind striving togother for the faith of the gospel ; 28 and In nothing terrified by your adversaries, which is to them un crident token of perdition, but to yon of salvation, and that of God. 29 For unto yon it is given in the behalf of Christ, not only to believe on him, but also to suffor for his sake; 30 having the same conflict which yo saw in me, and now hear to be in me.
II. If there be theroforo any consolation in Christ, if any comfort of love, if any fellowship of the Spirit, if any bowols and mercies, 2 fulfil yo my joy, that yo be likominded, having the samolove, being of one accord, of one mind. 3 let nothing be done through strifo or vainglory; but in lowIiness of mind let each esteom other bettor than themselves. 4 Look not every man on hisown things, but
 gain; but if tolive in flesh, this forme [is] fruit of labour :
 and what I shall choose I know not. ${ }^{2}$ I ${ }^{3}$ nm ${ }^{\text {a pressed }}{ }^{1}$ for by the
 two, ${ }^{\text {a the }}$ dosire ${ }^{\text {'having for todepart, and with Christ }}$
 to be, [for it is] very much better; bnt to remain in
 the flosh [is] more necossary for the sake of you; and this
 being persanded of, I know that $I$ shall abide and continue with ${ }^{\text {all }}$
 'you; for your advancoment and joy of faith; that
 your boasting may abound in Christ Jesus in me through
 my presence again with you. Only worthily of the
 glad tidings of the Christ conduct yourselver, that whether having come and
 having seen you, or being absent I might hear the things concorning you,
 that ye stand fast in one spirit, with one soul striving together
 with the faith of the glad tidings; and being frightened in no-
 thing by those who oppose; which tothem is ndemon-
 stration of destruction, 'to 'you 'but of sulvation, and this from God;
 beasuse to you it was granted concerning Christ, not only
 "on thim 'to ${ }^{\text {a }}$ beliove, but also concerning him to suffer,
 the same conflict having such as ye baw in me, and now
 hear of in mo.
 If "any 'then encouragoment [thero be] in Christ, if any conso-
 hation of love, if any fellowship of [the] Spirit, if and bowels
 and compassions, fulfil my joy, that
 ye may be of the same mind, the same love having, joined in soul,
 the one thing minding- nothing according to contention or vain-
 glory, but in humility one another esteeming a-





 ${ }^{1}$ consider, but ${ }^{2}$ also ${ }^{3}$ the *things ${ }^{5}$ of ${ }^{6}$ others ${ }^{1}$ each. ${ }^{9}$ This
 for let mind be in you which also in Christ Jesns [was]; who,
 in [the] form of God subsisting, ${ }^{3}$ not ${ }^{\text {rrapine }}{ }^{1}$ esteemed ${ }^{2}$ it to be


 ${ }^{5}$ having ${ }^{4}$ taken, in [the] likeness of men having become; and in $\mu a \tau \iota \quad \varepsilon \dot{\rho} \rho \varepsilon \theta \varepsilon i \varsigma ~ \dot{\omega} \varsigma ~ a ̈ \nu \theta \rho \omega \pi о \varsigma$, غ̇т $\alpha \pi \varepsilon i \nu \omega \sigma \varepsilon \nu$ غ́avтóv, $\gamma \varepsilon \nu o ́-$ figure having been found as a man, he humbled himself, having
 become obedient unto death, even death of [the] cross. Wherefore
 also God him highly exalted and granted to him a name
 which [is] above every name, that at the name of Jesus every
 knee should bow of [beings] in heaven and on earth and under the earth,
 and every tongue should confess that [3is] 'Lord ${ }^{2}$ Jesa's

${ }^{2}$ Christ to [the] glory of God [the] Father.
12 " $\Omega \sigma \tau \varepsilon, \dot{\alpha} \gamma \alpha \pi \eta \tau о i ́-\mu о v, \kappa \alpha \theta \dot{\omega} \varsigma \pi a ́ \nu \tau о \tau \varepsilon \dot{v} \pi \eta \kappa о \dot{v} \sigma \alpha \tau \varepsilon, \mu \dot{\eta}$ So that, my belored, even as always ye obeyed, not
 as in my presence only, but now much rather in
 myabsence, with fear and trembling your own salvation
 work out, for God it is who works in you both
 to will and to work according to [his] good pleasure. ${ }^{2}$ all ${ }^{3}$ things

${ }^{2}$ do apart from murmurings and reasonings, that ye may be

faultless and simple, children of God unblamable in [the] midst
 of a generation crooked and perverted; among whom ye appear as
 luminaries in [the] world, [the] word of life holding forth, for a boast
 tome in ${ }^{2}$ day ${ }^{\text {christ's, that }}$ not in vain Iran nor in
 vain laboured. But if also Iam poured out on the sacrifice and

 you. And in the same also 'ye ${ }^{2}$ rejoice and rejoice with me.
 But I hope in [the] Lord Jesus ${ }^{3}$ Timothens *soon ${ }^{\text {to }}{ }^{2}$ send
every man also on the things of others. 5 Let this mind be in you, which was also in Christ Jesns: 6 who, being in the form of God, thought it not robbery to be equal with God: 7 but made himself of no reputation, and took upon him the form of a servant, and wasmade in the likeness of men: 8 and being found in fashion as a man, he humbled himself, and became obedient unto death, even the death of the cross. 9 Wherefore God also hath highly exalted him, and given him a name which is above every name: 10 that at the name of Jesus every knee should bow, of things in heaven, and things in earth, and things under the earth; 11 and that every tongue should confess that Jesus Christ is Lord, to the glory of God the Father.

12 Wherefore, my beloved, as ye have always obeyed, not as in my presence only, but now much more in my absence, work out your own salvation with fear and trembling. 13 For it is God which worketh in you both to will and to do of his good pleasure. 14 Do all things without murmurings and disputings: 15 that ye may be blameless and harmless, the sons of God, without rebuke, in the midst of a crooked and perverse nation, among whom ye shine as lights in the world; 16 holding forth the word of life; that I may rejoice in the day of Christ, that I have not run in vain, neither laboured in vain. 17 Yea, and if I be offered upon the sacrifice and service of your faith, I joy, and rejoice with you all. 18 For the same canse also do ye joy, and rejoice with me. 19 But I trust in the Lord Jesus to send Timotheus shortly unto

 shall confess taw. y - ó LTTrAW. z $\quad \mathfrak{\eta} \tau \epsilon$ L. a ă $\mu \omega \mu a$ LTTrA. b $\mu \in ́ \sigma o \nu$ [in the]

yon, that I also may be of good comfort, when I know your state. 20 For I have no man likeminded, who will naturally care for your state. 21 For all seek their own, not the things which are Jesus Christ's. 22 Bnt ye know the proof of him, that, as a son with the father, he hath served with me in the gospel. 23 Him therefore $\mathbf{I}$ hope to send presently, so soon as I shall see how it will go with me. 24 But I trust in the Lord that I also myself shall come shortly. 25 Yet I supposed it necessary to send to you Epaphroditus, my brother, aud companion in labour, and fellowsoldier, but your messenger, and he that ministered to my wants. 26 For he longed after you all, and was full of heaviness, because that ye had heard that he had been sick. 27 For indeed he was sick nigh unto death : but God had mercy on him; and not on him only, but on me also, lest $I$ should have sorrow apon sorrow. 28 I sent him therefore the more carefully, that, when ye see him again, ye may rejoice, and that I may be the less soriowful. 29 Receive him therefore in the Lord with all gladness ; and hold such in reputation: 30 because for the work of Christ he was nigh unto death, not regarding his life, to supply your lack of service toward me.
III. Finally, my brethren, rejoice in the Lord. To write the same things to you, to me indeed is not grievous, but for you it $2 s$ safe. 2 Beware of dogs, beware of evil workers, beware of the concision. 3 For we are the circumeision, which worship God in the spirit, and rejoice in Christ Jesus, and have no confidence in the flesh. 4 Though I might also have confidence in
$\stackrel{\bullet}{v} \mu$ to you, that I also may be of good courage, having known the things concerning
 you. Forno one have I like-minded, who genuinely the things
 relative to yon will care for. For all the things of themselves
 are seeking, not the things of Christ Jesus. But the proof
 of him yeknow, that, as ${ }^{3}$ to ${ }^{*}{ }^{5}$ father ${ }^{1}$ a ${ }^{2}$ child, with me he served
 for the glad tidings. Him therefore I hope to send ${ }^{3}$ when
 ${ }^{4} \mathrm{I}^{5}$ shall ${ }^{6}$ have ${ }^{7}$ seen ${ }^{8}$ the ${ }^{9}$ things ${ }^{10}$ concerning ${ }^{11}$ me ${ }^{1}$ at ${ }^{2}$ once: ${ }^{13} \mathrm{I}$ I ${ }^{14} \mathrm{am}$
 ${ }^{15}$ persnaded ${ }^{12}$ but in [the] Lord that also ${ }^{2}$ myself ${ }^{4}$ soon ${ }^{1}{ }^{1}{ }^{3}$ shall come:
 but necessary I esteemed [it] ${ }^{5}$ Epaphroditus, ${ }^{7}$ brother ${ }^{8}$ and
 ${ }^{9}$ fellow-worker ${ }^{20}$ and ${ }^{12}$ fellow-soldier ${ }^{6} \mathrm{my}$, ${ }^{12}$ but ${ }^{13}$ your ${ }^{24}$ messenger ${ }^{15}$ and


 ${ }^{3}$ longing ${ }^{\circ}$ after ${ }^{1}$ he ${ }^{2}$ was ${ }^{6}$ all ${ }^{5}$ you, and [was] deeply depressed bocause
 ye heard that he was sick; for indeed he was sick like
 to death, but God him had mercy on, and not him alone,
 but also me, that not sorrow upon sorrow I might have. The more ठaıot́́p diligently therefore I sent him, that seeing him again
 yo might rejoice, and I the less sorrowful might be. Receive therefore
 him in [the] Lord with all joy, and snch
 in honour hold; because for the sake of the work of the Christ
 unto death he went near, having disregarded [his] life,
 that he might fill up yourdeficiency of the ${ }^{2}$ towards ${ }^{3}$ me ${ }^{2}$ ministration.
 For the rest, my brethren, rejoice in [the] Lord: the samethings
 to write to yon, to me [is] not irksome, and for you safe.
 See to dogs, see to evil workers, see to
 the concision. For we are the circumcision, who ${ }^{3}$ in "spirit
 ${ }^{2}$ God ${ }_{\text {serve }}$ and boast in Christ Jesus, and not

[^312] in flesh trust. Though I have trast eren in
 flesh; if any ${ }^{\text {th thinks }}{ }^{2}$ other to trust in flesh, I rather :
 [as to] circumcision, on [the] eighth day; of [the] race of Israel, of [the] tribe
 of Benjamin, Hebrew of Hebrews; according to [the] law a Pharisee;
 according to zeal, persecuting the assembly; according to righteous-
 ness which [is] in [the] law,' having beoome blameless; but what things
 were to me gain, these I have esteemed, on account of Christ,

loss. Bat yearather, also I am esteeming all things loss
 to be on account of the excellency of the knowledge oî Christ Jesus
 my Lord, on account of whom all things I suffiered loss of, and esteem
 [them] refuse to be, that Christ I may gain; and be found
 in him, not having my righteousness which [is] of law, but
 that which by faith of Christ [is], the "of "God ${ }^{\text {rigighteousness ou }}$
 faith, to know him and the power of "resur-
 rection 'his, and the fellowship of his sufferings,
 being conformed to his death, if by any means I may arrive
 at the resurrection of the dead. Not that "already 'I received,
 or already save been perfected; but I am pursuing, if alloo I may lay hold,
 for that also I was laid hold of by the Christ Jesus. Bre-
 thren, I myself "not 'do reckon to have laid hold; but one thing-
 the things behind forgetting, and to the things before
 stretching out, $\quad$ towards[the] soal 1 pursue for the prize
 of the "on "high ${ }^{\text {T ealling }}$ of God in Christ Jesus. As many as
 therefore [are] perfect should be of this mind; and if [in] anything differently
 ye are minded, "also ${ }^{\text {th }}$ this God to you will reveal. But whereto
the flesh. If any other man thinketh that he hath whereof he might trust in the flesh, I more: 5 cirenmcised the eighth day, of the stock of Israel, of the tribe of Benjamin. an Hebrew of the $\mathrm{H}_{\mathrm{t}}$ brews; as touching the law, a Pharisee; 6 concerning zeal, persecnting the church; touching the riginteousness which is in the law, blameless. 7 Bur what things were gain to me, those I counted loss for Christ. \& Yea doubtless, and I count all things but joss ior the exceliency of the knowledge of Christ Jesus my Lord: iur whom I have suffered the loss of all things, and do count them but dung, that I witay win Christ, 9 and be found in him. not haring mine own righteousness, which is of thelaw, but that which is through the fiath of Christ, the rightcousness which is of Gou by faith: 10 that I nay know him, and the power of his resurrection, and the fellowship of his sufferings, being made conformable unto his death; 11 if by any means' might attain unto the resurrection of the dead. 12 Not as though i had already attained, either were already jurlect: but I follow after, if that I $n: y$ apprehend that for which also I am apprehended of Christ Jesus. 13 Brethren, I count not myself to have apprchended: but this one thing $I$ do, forgetting those things which are behind, and reaching forth unto those things which are before, 14 I press toward the mark for the prize of the high calling of God iu Christ Jesus. 15 Let us therefore, as many as be perfect, be thus minied: and if in any thing ye be otherwise

[^313]
minded, God shall reveal even this unto you. 16 Nevertheless, whereto we have already attained, let us walk by the samerule, let us mind the same thing. 17 Brethren, be followers together of me , and mark them which walk so as ye have us for an ensample. 18 (For many walk, of whom I have teld you often, and now tell you even weeping, that they are the enemies of the cross of Christ: 19 whose end is destruction, whose God is their belly, and whose glory is in their shame, who mind earthly things.) 20 For our conversation is in heaven; from whence also we look for the Saviour, the Lord Jesus Christ: 21 who shall change our vile body, that it may be fashioned like unto his glorious body, according to the working whereby he is able even to subdue all things unto bimself.
IV. Therefore, my brethren dearly beloved and longed for, my joy and crown, so stand fast in the Lord, $m y$ dearly beloved. 2 I beseech Euodias, and beseech Syntyche, that they be of the same mind in the Lord. 3 And I entreat thee also, true yokefellow, help tbose women which laboured with me in the gospel, with Clement also, and with other my fellowlabourers, whose names are in the book of life.

4 Rejoice in the Lord alway: and again I say, Rejoice. 5 Let your moderation be known unto all men. The Lord is at hand. 6 Be careful for nothing; but in every thing by prayer and supplication with tbanksgiving let your requests be made known unto God. 7 And the peace of God, which passeth all understanding, sball keep your hearts and minds through Christ Jesus. 8 Finally, brethren, whatsoever things
 we attained, by the same ${ }^{2}$ to ${ }^{3}$ walk ${ }^{1}$ rule, to be of the same mind.
 ${ }^{2}$ Imitators ${ }^{3}$ together of ${ }^{5}$ me ${ }^{1}$ be, brethren, and consider those
 thus walking as ye have [ ${ }^{2}$ for $]^{3}{ }^{3}{ }^{4}$ pattern ${ }^{3}$ ns ; ${ }^{\text {c }}$ many

 even weeping I tell [you, they are] the enemies of the cross
 of Christ: whose end [is] destraction, whose God [is] the belly,
 and the glory in their shame, who earthly things mind:
 for of us the commonwealth in [the] heavens exists, from which
 also [as] Saviour we are awaiting [the] Lord Jesus Christ, who



 the working of his power even to snbdue to himself
$\tau \dot{\alpha} . \pi \alpha ́ \nu \nu \tau \alpha$.
all things.
 So that, my brethren beloved and longed for, $\chi_{\text {ajoy }}{ }^{3_{a n d}}$
 *crown $l_{\text {my }}$, thus stand fast in [the] Lord, beloved. Eno-
 dia I exhort, and Syntyche I' 'exhort, to be of the same mind
 in [the] Lord. And Iask also thee, "yoke-fellow ${ }^{2}$ true, as
 sist these [women], who in the gladtidings strove together
 with me; with also Clement, and the rest of my fellow-workers, $\tilde{\omega} \nu \tau \dot{\alpha}$ ỏ $\nu o ́ \mu a \tau \alpha \quad \dot{\varepsilon} \nu \quad \beta i \beta \lambda \mu \quad \zeta_{\omega} \eta \tilde{\eta}$.
whose names [are] in [the] book of life.
 Rejoice in [the] Lord always: again I will say, rejoice.

${ }^{2}$ Your ${ }^{3}$ gentleness ${ }^{2}$ let be known to all men. The Lord [is]
 near. Nothing be carefulabout, bat in everything by prayer
 and by sapplication with thauksgiving ${ }^{2}$ your ${ }^{\text {s requests }}{ }^{\text {² }}$ let be made
 known to God; and the peace of God which surpasses
 every understanding shall guard your hearts and ${ }^{\text {th }}$ thoughts
 your in Christ Jesng. For the rest, brethren, whatsoever [things]

[^314]ह̇ $\sigma \tau i \nu \alpha ̉ \lambda \eta \theta \tilde{\eta}, \quad$ ö $\sigma \alpha \quad \sigma \varepsilon \mu \nu \dot{\alpha}, \quad$ ö $\sigma \alpha$ סíkaıa, ö $\sigma \alpha \quad \dot{a} \gamma \nu \alpha ́$, are true, whatsoever venerable, whatsoever just, whatsoever pure,
 whatsoever lovely, whatsoever of good report; if any virtue and if any
 praise, these things consider. What also ye learned and received
 and heard and saw in me, these things do; and the God
 of peace shall be with you.
 greatly, that now at length ye revived [your] "of ${ }^{3}$ me thinking;
 although also ye were thinking, but ye were lacking opportunity.
 Not that $\varepsilon i \mu \iota$, as to destitution $I$ speak; for $I$ learned in what [circumstances] $I$ am,
 content to be. And I know [how] to be brought low, and I know [how]
 to abound. In everything and in all things $I$ am initiated both to be
 full and to hanger, both to abound and to be deficient. ${ }^{5}$ all ${ }^{\text {t things }}$
 ${ }^{{ }^{1} 1}{ }^{2}$ am ${ }^{3}$ strong ${ }^{\text {ffor }}$ in the ${ }^{2}$ who ${ }^{3}$ emporters ${ }^{\text {me }}{ }^{2}$ Christ. But
 well ye did, having fellowship in my tribulation. ${ }^{2}$ Know
 -and also ye, OPhilippians, that in [the] beginning of the glad tidings,
 when I came out from Macedonia, not any *with ${ }^{5}$ me ${ }^{\text {a assembly }}{ }^{\text {a }}$ had
 ${ }^{3}$ fellowship with regard to an account of giving and receiring, except ye
 alone; becanse also in Thessalonica both once and twice for
 my need ye sent. Not that I seek after gift, but
 I seek after froit that abounds to your account.
 But I have all things and abound; I am full, haring received
 from Epaphroditus the things from you, an odour of a sweet smell,
 a sacrifice acceptable, well-pleasing to God. But my God will fill up
 all your need according to his riches in glory in
 тò̀s aĩ̃vag $\tau \tilde{\omega} \nu$ ai $\omega \dot{\nu} \nu \omega \nu$. $\dot{\alpha} \mu \dot{\eta} \nu$. the ages of the ages. Amen.
 Salute every saint in Christ Jesus. 'SSa-

are true, whatsoever things are honest, whatsoever things are just, whatsoever things are pure, whatsoever things are lovely, whatsoever things are of good report; if there be any virtue, and if there be any praise, think on these things. 9 Those things, which ye have both learned, and received, and heard, and seen in me, do: and the God of peace shall be with you. 10 But I rejoiced in the Lord greatly, that now at the last your care of me hath flourished again; wherein ye were also careful, but ye lacked opportunity. 11 Not that I speak in respect of want : for I have learned, in whatsoever state I am, therewith to be content. 12 I know both how to be abased, and I know how to abound: every where and in all things I am instructed both to be full and to be hungry, both to abound and to suffer need. 13 I can do all things through Christ which strengtheneth me. 14 Notwithstanding ye have well done, that ye did communicate with my affliction. 15 Now ye Philippians know also, that in the beginning of the gospel, when I departed from Macedonia, no church communicated with me as concerning giving and receiving, but ye only. 16 For even in Tbessalonica ye sent once and again unto my necessity. 17 Not because I desire a gift : but I desire fruit that may abound to your account. 18 But I have all, and abound : I am full, having received of Epaphroditus the things which were sent from you, an odour of a sweet smell, a sacrifice acceptable, wellpleasing to God. 19 But my God shall supply all your need according to his riches in glory by Christ Jesus. 20 Now unto God and our Father be glory for ever and ever. Amen.
21 Salute every saint
in Christ Jesus. The brethren which are with me greet you. 22 All the saints salute yon, chiefly they that are of Casar's household. 23 The grace of our Lord Jesus Christ be with yon all. Amen.
${ }^{8} \mathrm{H}_{\mathrm{TH}}$ ПPOS THE ${ }^{\text {TO }}$

PAUL, an apostle of Jesus Christ by the will of God, and Timotheus our brother, 2 to the saints and faithful brethren in Christ which are at Colosse: Graca be unto you, and peace, from God our Father and the Lord Jesns Christ.

3 We give thanks to God and the Father of onr Lord Jesus Christ, praying always for Joa, 4 since we heard of your faith in Christ Jesus, an ${ }^{2}$ of the love which $y$, huve to all the saiuts, 5 for the hope -4 hich is laid up for you in heaven, whereof ye heard before in the word of the truth of the gos$\mathrm{Fel} ; 6$ which is come nato yon, as it is in all the world ; and bringeth forth fruit, us it doth also in you, since the day ye heard of it, and knew the grace of God in truth : 7 as ye also learned of Epaphras our dear fellowservant, who is for you a faithful minister of Christ; 8 who also declared unto us your love in the Spirit.
 ${ }^{\text {sthe }}$ 'saints, and especially those of the ${ }^{2}$ of ${ }^{3}$ Cæssar ${ }^{1}$ household. The

 фоodírov."
phroditus.

## 


#### Abstract







#### Abstract





On account of this also we from the day in which we heard iof it],
 do not cease ${ }^{\text {nfor }}$, ${ }^{3}$ sou ${ }^{\text {p praying }}$ and asking that
 ye may be filled with the knowlelige of his will in all


 worthily of the Lord to all pleasing, in every "work 'good
 bringing forth fruit and growing into the knowledge
 of God ; with all power being strengthened according to the might
 of hisglory to all endurance and lonssuffering with
 joy; giving thank
 for the share of the inheritance of the saints in the light, whi
 delivered us irom the authority of darkness, and tra"n-
 lated [us] into the kingdom of the Son of his love:
in
 whom wehave redemption through hisblood, the
 remission of sins; who is [the] image of God the
 invisible, firstborn of all creation; because by him were
 created all things, the things in the heavens and the things upon the
 earth, the visible and the invisible, whether thrones, or lordships,
 or principalities, or anthorities: all things by him and for him
 have been created. And he is before all, and all things
 in him subsist. And he is the head of the body.
 the assembly; who is [the] beginning, firstborn fromamong
 the dead, that ${ }^{2}$ might ${ }^{3}$ be ${ }^{4}$ in ${ }^{5}$ all ${ }^{6}$ things ${ }^{\text {the }}$ holding the first place;
 because in bim $^{2}$ twas ${ }^{5}$ pleased ${ }^{1}$ all ${ }^{2}$ the ${ }^{3}$ fulness to dwell,
 and by him to reconcile all things to itself, having
 made peace by the blowd of his cross, by him,
 whether the things on the earth, or the things in the heavens.

And
 you once being alienated and enemies in mind

9 For this cause we also, since the day we heard it, do not cease to pray for you, and to desire that ye might be filled with the knowledge of his will in all wisdom and spiritual understanciing: 10 that ye might walk worthy of the Lord unto all pleasing, being fruitful in every good work, and increasing in the knowledge of God; 11 strengthened with all might, according to his glorious power, unto all patiencosad longsuffering with joyfulness: 12 siving thanks unto the Father, which hatil made us meet to be partakers of the inheritauce of the saints in light: 13 who hath delivered us from the power of darkness. and hath translated $u s$ into the kingdom of his dear Son: 14 in whon wo have redemption throngh his blood, even the forgiveness of sins: 15 who is the image of the invisible God, the firstborn of every creature: 16 for by him were all things created, that are in he:ven, and that are in earth, visible and invisible, whether they be thrones, or dominions, or principalities, or powers : all things were created by him, and for him : 17 and he is before all things, and by him all things consist. 18 And he is the head of the body, the church: who is the begioning, the firstborn from the dead; that in all things he might have the preeminence. 19 For it pleased the Father that in him should all fulness dwell; 20 and, having made peace through the blood of his cross, by him to reconcile all things unto himself; by him, I say, whether they be things in earth, or things in hearen. 21 And yon, that were sometime alienated and enemies in your mind by wicked works,
yet now hath he reconciled 22 in the body of his flesh through death, to present you holy and unblameable and unreproveable in his sight : 23 if ye continue in the faith grounded and settled, and be not moved away from the hope of the gospel, which ye have heard, and which was preached to every creature which is under heaven; whereof I Paul am made a minister ;

24 who now rejoice in my sufferings for yon, and fill up that which is behind of the afflictions of Christ in my flesh for his body's sake, which is the charch: 25 whereof I am made a minister, according to the dispensation of God which is given to me for you, to fulfil the word of God; 26 even the mystery which häth been hid from ages and from generations, but now is made manifest to his saints: 27 to whom God would make known what is the riches of the glory of this mystery among the Gentiles ; which is Christ in you, the hope of glory: 28 whom we preach, warning every man, and teaching every man in all wisdom; that we may present every man perfect in Christ Jesus: 29 whereunto I also labour, striving according to his working, which worketh in me mightily.
II. For I would that ye knew what great conflict I have for you, and for them at Laodicea, and for as many as have not seen my face in the flesh; 2 that their hearts might be comförted, being knit
 by ${ }_{2}$ works ${ }^{1}$ wicked, yet now he reconciled in
 the body of his flesh through death, to pre-
 sent you holy and unblamable and unimpeachable before
 him, if indeed ye continue in the faith founded
 and firm, and not being moved away from the hope of the
 glad tidings, which ye heard, which were proclaimed in all the
 Stákovos. servant.
 Now, I am rejoicing in my sutferings for you, and $\dot{\alpha} \nu \tau \alpha \nu \alpha \pi \lambda \eta \rho \tilde{\omega} \quad \tau \dot{\alpha} \quad \dot{v} \sigma \tau \varepsilon \rho \eta \mu \mu \tau \alpha \tau \tilde{\omega} \nu \quad \theta \lambda i \not \psi \varepsilon \omega \nu$ тоv$\chi \rho \iota \sigma \tau о \tilde{v}$ I am filling up that which is behind of the tribulations of the Christ
 in my flesh for his body, which is the as-
 sembly; of which "became II servant, accordiug to the adminis-
 tration of God which [is] given me towards yon to complete the
 word of God, the mystery which has been hideden from
 ages and from generations, but now was made manifest
 to his snints; to whom ${ }^{2}$ did ${ }^{3}$ will ${ }^{1}$ God to make known what
 the riches of the glory of this mystery [are] among the na-
 tions, which is Christ in you the hope of glory: whom
 we anuounce, admonishing every man, and
 teaching every man in all wisdom, that we may
 present every man perfect in Christ Jesus.
 Whereanto also I labour, striving according to ${ }^{2}$ working

 For I wish yon to know how great confict I have for you,
 and those in Laodicea, and as many as have not seen ${ }^{\text {Zface }}$
 ${ }^{2} \mathrm{my}$ in flesh; that may be encouraged their hearts,

 full assurance of understanding; to [the] knowledge of the mystery
 of God and of [the] Father and of the Christ; in which are
 all the treasures of wisdom and of knowledge hid.
 Andthis I say, that not anyone you may beguile by
 persuasive speech. For if indeed in the flesh I am absent, yet
 in spirit with you $I$ am, rejoicing and seeing your order,
 and the firmness ${ }^{\text {in }}$ in ${ }^{\text {Christ }}{ }^{\text {of }}$ ? your ${ }^{3}$ faith. As therefore
 ye received the Christ, Jesus the Lord, in him walk,
 having been rooted and being built ap in him, and
 being confirmed in the faith, even as je were taught, abounding
 in it with thanksgiving.

##  

 through philosophy and empty deceit, according to the tra-
 dition of men, according to the elements of the world, and
 not according to Christ. For in him dwells all the fulness
 of the Godhead bodily;
 who is the head of all principality and authority, in whom
 also ye were circumcised with circumcision not made by hand, in the put-
 ting off of the body of the sins of the flesh, in the circum-
 cision of the Christ; having been buried with him in baptism,
 in which also ye were raised with [him] through the faith of the work-
 ing of God who raised him from among the dead.

 uncircamcision of your flesh, he quickened together with him,
together in love, and unto all riches of the full assurance of onderstanding, to the acknowledgement of the mystery of God, and of the Father, and of Christ ; 3 in whom are hid all the treasures of wisdom and knowledge. 4 And this I say, lest any man should beguile you with enticing words. 5 For though I be absent in the flesh, yet am I with you in the spirit, joying and beholding your order, and the stedfastness of your faith in Christ. 6 As ye have therefore received Christ Jesns the Lord, so walk ye in him: 7 rooted and built up in him, and stablished in the faith, as ye have been taught, abounding therein with thanksgiving.

8 Beware lest any man spoil you through philosophy and vain deceit, after the tradition of men, after the rudiments of the world, and not after Christ. 9 For in him dwelleth all the fulness of the Godhead bodily. 10 and ye are complete in him, which is the head of all principaiity and power : 11 in whom also ye are circumcised with the circumeision made without hands, n putting off the body of the sins of the flesh by the circumcision of Christ : 12 buried with him in baptism, wherein also ye are risen with him through the faith of the operation of God, who hath raised him from the dead. 13 And you, being dead in your sins and the uncircumcision of your flesh, hath he quickened together witb him, haring for-

[^315]given yon all trespasses; 14 blotting ont the handwriting of ordinances thet was against us, which was contrary to ns , and took it out of the way, nailing it to his cross; 15 and having spoiled principalities and powers, he made a shew of them openly, trinmphing over them in it.

16 Let no man therefore jndge you in meat, or in drink, or in respect of an holyday, or of the new moon, or of the sabbath days: 17 which Rrea shadow of things to come; but the body is of Christ. 18 Let no man beguile you of your reward in a voIuntary humility and worshipping of angels. intruding into those things which he hath not seen, vainly puffed up by his fleshly mind, 19 and not holding the Head, from which all the body by joints and bands having nourishment ministered, and knit together, increasth with the increase of God.

20 Wherefore if ye be dead with Christ from the rudiments of the world, why, as though living in the world, are ye smbject to rrdinances, 21 (Touch :1ot ; taste not ; handle not; 22 which all are in perish with the reving;) after the commandments and doctrines of men? 23 which things have indeed a shetw of wisdom in will worship, and humility, and neglecting of the body; not in any honour to the satisfying of the flesh.
III. If ye then be risen with Christ, seek those things which are above, where Christ sitteth on the right land of God. 2 Set your affection on things above, not on things on the earth. 3 For ye are dead, and
 having forgiven us all the offences; having blotted out
 the sagainst ${ }^{6}$ us 'handwriting "in 'the decrees, which was adverse
 to us, also it he has taken ont of the midst, having nailed
 it to the cross; having stripped the principalities and the
 authorities, he made a show [of them] publicly, leading in triumph $\alpha ข ̉ \tau o v ่ c ~ ย ่ ข ~ a ข ่ \tau \tilde{\psi}$.
them in it.
 ${ }^{2}$ Not ${ }^{3}$ therefore ${ }^{4}$ anyone ${ }^{6}$ you ${ }^{2}$ let ${ }^{5}$ judge in meat or in drink,
 or in respect of feast, or new moon, or sabbaths, which are
 a shadow of things to come; but the body [is] of the Christ. ${ }^{2}$ No
 ${ }^{3}$ one ${ }^{5}$ you ${ }^{1}$ let ${ }^{4}$ defraud of the prize, doing [his] will in humility and
 worship of the angels, ${ }^{3}$ things ${ }^{4}$ which ${ }^{7}$ not ${ }^{5}$ he ${ }^{6}$ has ${ }^{8}$ seen ${ }^{2}$ intruding ${ }^{2}$ into,
 vainly puffed up by the mind of his flesh, and not
 holding fast the head, from whom all the body, by the joints
 and bands being supplied and knit together, increases

[with] the increase of God.
 If then yedien with the Christ from the elements
 of the world. why as if alive in [the] world do ye subject yourselves
 to decrees? Thou mayest not handle, Thon mayest not taste, Thon mayest not touch,
 (which things are all unto corruption in the nsing,) according to
 the injunctions and teachings of men, which
 are ${ }^{2}$ an ${ }^{3}$ appearance ${ }^{4}$ indeed ${ }^{1}$ having of wisdom in voluntary worship
 and humility and unsparing treatment of [the]body, not in
 "honour 'a ${ }^{2}$ certain for satisfaction of the flesh.
 If therefore ye were raised with Christ, ${ }^{2}$ the ${ }^{3}$ things ${ }^{4}$ above ${ }^{1}$ seek,
 where the Christ is ${ }^{2}$ at ${ }^{3}$ the] ${ }^{\text {right }}{ }^{5}$ hand ${ }^{6}$ of ${ }^{7}$ God ${ }^{\text {sititing : }}$ $2 \dot{\alpha} \quad \ddot{\alpha} \nu \omega \phi \rho о \nu \varepsilon і \tau \varepsilon, \mu \dot{\eta} \quad \tau \dot{\alpha} \quad \dot{\varepsilon} \pi i \quad \tau \tilde{\eta} \varsigma \gamma \tilde{\eta} c .3 \dot{\alpha} \pi \varepsilon \theta \dot{\alpha} \nu \varepsilon \tau \varepsilon$ ${ }^{9}$ the ${ }^{10}$ things ${ }^{11}$ above ${ }^{\text {e mind, }}$ not the things on the earth; ${ }^{2} y{ }^{3}{ }^{3}$ died

[^316] $\chi_{\text {for, }}$ and your life has been hid with the Christ in God.
 When the Christ ${ }^{3}$ may ${ }^{\text {b }}$ be ${ }^{5}$ manifested ${ }^{\text {our }}{ }^{2}$ life,

ye with him shall be manifested in glory.
 Pat to death therefore ${ }^{2}$ members ${ }^{\text {y }}$ your which [are] on the earth,
 fornication, uncleanness, passion, ${ }^{2}$ desire ${ }^{2} e v i l$, and
 covetousness, which is idolatry. On account of which things
 comes the wrath of God apon the sons of disobedience.
 Among whom also ye walked once when ye were living in
 these things. But now, put off also ye, all [these] things, wrath,
 indignation, malice, blasphemy, foul language out of ${ }^{2}$ mouth
 ${ }^{\text {s }}$ your. Do not lie to one another, having put off the
 old man with his deeds, and having
 pat on the new that [is] being renewed into knowledge according to
 [the] image of him who created him; where there is not
 Greek and Jew, circumcision and uncircuacision, barbarian,
 Sesthian, bondman, free; but ${ }^{3}$ all ${ }^{*}$ things ${ }^{5}$ and ${ }^{\text {in }}{ }^{\text {a all }}$

## $\chi \rho, \sigma \tau o ́ s$.

[is] ${ }^{1}{ }^{2}$ Christ.

 beloved, bowels of compassions, kindness, humi-
 lity, meekness, long-suffering; bearing with one
 another, and forgiving each other, if any against ans should have
 a complaint; even as also the Christ forgase you, so also [do]
 ye. And to all these [add] love, which is [the]
 bond of perfectness. And the peace of God let
 preside in your hearts, to which also ye were called in one
 body, and thankful be. The word of the Christ let dwell
your life is hid with Christ in God. 4 When Christ, who is our life, shall appear, then shall ye also appear with him in glory.

5 Mortify therefore your members which are npon the earth; fornication, uncleanness, inordinate affection, evil concupiscence, and covetonsness, which is idolatry: 6 for which things' sake the wrath of God cometh on the children of disobedience: 7 in the which ye also walked some time, when ye lived in them. 8 But now ye also put off all these; anger, wrath, malice, blasphemy, filthy communication out of your month. 9 Lienot one to another, seeing that ye have pat off the old man with his deeds; 10 and have put on the new man, which is renewed in knowledge after the image of him that created him. 11 where there is neither Greek nor Jew, circumcision nor uncircumcision, Barbarian, Scythian, bond nor free: but Christ is all, and in all.

12 Put on therefore, as the elect of God, holy and beloved, bowels of mercies, kindness, humbleness of mind, meekness, longsuffering; 13 forbearing one another, and forgiving one another, if any man have a quarrel against any: even as Christ forgave you, so also do ye. 14 And above all these things put on charity, which is the bond of perfectness. 15 And let the peace of God rule in sour hearts, to the which also ye are called in one body; and be ye thankful. 16 Let the word of Christ dwell in you richly in all

[^317]wisdom; teaching and admonishing one another in psalms and hymns and spiritual songs, singing with grace in your hearts to the Lord. 17 And whatsoever ye do in word or deed, do all in the name of the Lord Jesns, giving thanks to God and the Father by him.

18 Wives, submit yourselves unto your own husbands, as it is fit in the Lord. 19 Husbands, love your wives, and be not bitter against them. 20 Children, obey your parents in all things: for this is well pleasing unto the Lord. 21 Fathers, provoke not your children to anger, lest they be discouraged. 22 Servants, obey in all things your masters according to the flesh; not with eyeservice, as menpleasers; but in singleness of heart, fearing God: 23 and whatsoever ye do, do ${ }^{2 \tau}$ heartily, as to the Lord, and not unto men; 24 knowing that of the Lord ye shall receive the reward of the inheritance : for ye serve the Lord Christ. 25 But he that doeth wrong shall receive for the wrong which he hath done: and there is no respect of persons. IV. Masters, give unto your servants that which is just and equal; knowing that ye also have a Master in heaven.

2 Continue in prayer, and watch in the same with thanksgiving; 3 withal praying also for us, that God would open unto us adoor of utterance, to speak the mystery of Christ, for which I am also in bonds: 4 that I may make it manifest,
 in yon richly, in all wisdom; teaching and admon-
 ishing each other in psalms and hymns and ${ }^{2}$ songs ${ }^{\text {spiritual }}$
 with grace singing in ${ }^{2}$ heart ${ }^{2}$ your to the Lord.
 And everything, whatsoever ye may do in word or in work, [do] all
 in [the] name of [the] Lord Jesus, giving thanks to God and $\pi \alpha \tau \rho i ̀ ̀ i ́ a u ̀ \tau o v$.
[the] Father by him.
 Wives, subject yourselves to your own husbands, as
 is becoming in [the] Lord. Husbands, love the wives,
 and be not bitter against them. Children, obey
 the parents in allthings; for this is well-pleasing to the
 Lord. Fathers, do not provoke your children, that ${ }^{3}$ not
 ${ }^{1}$ they "be disheartened. Bondmen, obey in all things the
 ${ }^{2}$ according ${ }^{3}$ to "flesh ${ }^{1}$ masters, not with eye-services, as
 men-pleasers, but in simplicity of heart, fearing
 God. And whatsoever ye may do, "heartily ${ }^{1}$ work, as
 to the Lord and not to men; knowing that from [the] Lord
 ye shall receive the recompense of the inheritance, for the
 Lord Christ yeserve. Buthe that does wrong shall receive [for]
 what he did wrong, and there is no respect of persons. Masters, тò סíkatov каi т $\grave{\nu} \nu$ iбót $\eta \tau \alpha$ roĩs doú入ots that which [is] just and that which [is] equal to bondmen
 give, knowing that also ye have a Master in [the] heavens.
 In prayer stedfastly continue, watching in it with
 thanksgiving; praying withal also for ns, that God
 may open to us a door of the word to speak the mystery of the
 Christ, on account of which also I have been bound, that I may make

 $y$-каi LtTraw. ${ }^{2}$-iठiocs (read to the husbands) GltTraw. ${ }^{a}+\dot{v} \mu \omega \bar{\nu}$ (read your



 o ovj $\alpha \nu \omega ̂$ heaven LTTraw. $\quad$ ồ $\nu$ whom L.

 towards those without, ${ }^{2}$ the ${ }^{3}$ time ${ }^{1}$ ransoming. [Let] ${ }^{2}$ word
 ${ }^{1}$ your [be] always with grace, ${ }^{2}$ with ${ }^{3}$ galt ${ }^{\text {sensoned, }}$, to know how
 It behoves you ${ }^{3}$ each *one ${ }^{1}$ to ${ }^{\text {a }}$ answer.
$7 \mathrm{~T} \dot{\alpha} \quad \kappa \alpha \tau^{\prime} \quad \dot{\varepsilon} \mu$ ह̀ $\pi \alpha ́ \nu \tau \alpha \quad \gamma \nu \omega \rho i \sigma \varepsilon \iota \quad \dot{v} \mu \tilde{\imath} \nu$ Т Т $\quad \chi \iota \kappa o ̀ s$ ${ }^{2}$ The ${ }^{3}$ things ${ }^{\text {a concerning }}{ }^{5}$ me ${ }^{1}$ all ${ }^{7}$ will ${ }^{\text {P make }}{ }^{9}$ known ${ }^{10}$ to ${ }^{12}$ you ${ }^{6}$ Tychicns
 the belored brother and faithful servant and fellow-bondman
 in [the] Lórd; whom I sent to you for this very thing, that
 he might know the things concerning you, and might encourage
 your hearts; with Onesimus, the faithful and beloved
 brother, who is of you. All things ${ }^{2}$ to ${ }^{3}$ you ${ }^{4}$ they ${ }^{3}$ will ${ }^{6}$ make ${ }^{7}$ known
$\tau \dot{\alpha} \omega \bar{\omega} \delta \varepsilon$.
${ }^{\text {h}}$ here.

 Mark, the cousin of Barnabas, concerning whom yereceived orders,
 (if he come to you, receive him,) and Jesus called
 Justus, who are of [the] circumcision. These [are the] only
 fellow-workers for the kingdom of God, who were
 to me a consolation. ${ }^{2}$ Salutes yon ${ }^{2}$ Epaphras who [is] of you,
 a bondman of Christ, always striving for you in
 prayers, that ye may stand perfect and complete in
 every will of God. For I bear witness to him that he has
 ${ }^{2}$ zeal ${ }^{{ }^{2}}$ much for you and them in Laodicea and them
 in Hierapolis. ${ }^{5}$ Salutes ${ }^{6}$ you ${ }^{1}$ Luke ${ }^{2}$ the ${ }^{4}$ physician ${ }^{3}$ bee
 loved, and Demas. Salute the ${ }^{2}$ in ${ }^{3}$ Laodicea ${ }^{2}$ breth-
 ren, and Nymphas, and the ${ }^{2}$ in ${ }^{3}$ his ${ }^{4}$ house ${ }^{1}$ assembly.
 And when may beread among you the epistle, cause
 that also in the ${ }^{2}$ of $\left[^{3}\right.$ the] ${ }^{4}$ Laodiceans ${ }^{2}$ assembly it may be read, and
as I ought to speak. 5 Walk in wisdom toward them that are without, redeeming the time. 6 Let your speech be alway with grace. seasoned with salt, that je may know how ye ought to answer every man.

7 All my state shall Tychicus declare unto you, who is a beloved brother, and a faithful minister and fellowservant in the Lord : 8 whom I have sent unto you for the same purpose, that he might know your estate, and comfort your hearts; 9 with Onesimus, a faithful and beloved brother, who is one of you. They shall make known unto you all things which are done here.

10 Aristarchus my fellowprisoner saluteth you, and Marcus, sister's son to Barnabas, (touching whom ye received commandments : if he come unto you, receive him;) 11 and Jesus, which is called Justus, who are of the circumcision. These only are my fellowworkers unto the kingdom of God, which have been $a$ comfort untome. 12 Epaphras, who is one of you, a servant of Christ, saluteth you, always labouring fervently for you in prayers, that ye may stand perfect and complete in all the will of God. 13 For I bear him record, that he hath a great zeal for you, and them that are in Laodicea, and them in Hierapolis. 14 Lake, the beloved physician, and Demas, greet you. 15 Salute the brethren which are in Laodicea, and Nymphas, and the church which is in his house. 16 And when this epistle is read among you, canse that it be read also in the church of the Laodiceans; and that ye

[^318]likewise read the $e$ pistle from Laodicea. 17 And say to Archippus, Take heed to the ministry which thou hast received in the Lord, that thou fulfil it. 18 The salatation by the hand of me Paul. Remember my bonds. Grace be with you. Amen.
 that from Laodicea that also re may read. And say
 to Archippus, Take heed to the service which thon didst receive in [the]
 Lord, that it thou fulfil. The salutation ${ }^{3}$ by ${ }^{4}$ my ${ }^{\text {sowmb }}{ }^{6}$ hand
 ${ }^{2}$ of ${ }^{2}$ Paul. Remember my bonds. Grace [be] with

 To [the] Colossians written from Rome, by Tychicas and 'Oขпбіноv."

Onesimus.


ПРQТН.
${ }^{1}$ FIRST.

PAUL, and Silvanus, and Timotheus, unto the church of the Thessalonians which is in God the Father and in the Lord Jesus Christ : Grace be unto you, and peace, from God our Father, and the Lord Jesus Christ.
2. We give thanks to God aiways tor you all, making mention of you in our prayers; 3 remembering withont ceasing your work of faith, and labour of love, and patience of hope in our Lord Jesus Christ, in the sight of God and our Father ; 4 knowing, brethren beloved, your election of God. 5 For our gospel came not unto you in word only, but also in power, and in the Holy Ghost, and in muluch assurance; as ye know what manner of men we were among yon for your sake. 6 And ye became followers of us,
 Paul and Silvanus and Timotheus, to the assembly of Thes-
 salonians in God [the] Father and [the] Lord Jesus Christ.
 Grace to you and peace from God our Father and [the] Lord 'Inбoṽ $\chi \rho \iota \sigma \tau o \tilde{v} .{ }^{\text {" }}$
Jesus Christ.
$2 \mathrm{E} \dot{\chi} \chi \alpha \rho \iota \sigma \tau о \tilde{v} \mu \varepsilon \nu \tau \tilde{\psi} \theta \varepsilon \dot{\psi} \pi \alpha ́ \nu \tau о \tau \varepsilon \quad \pi \varepsilon \rho i ̀ \quad \pi \alpha ́ \nu \tau \omega \nu \dot{v} \mu \tilde{\omega} \nu$, We give thanks to God always concerning all you,
 ${ }^{2}$ mention ${ }^{3}$ of ${ }^{4}$ you ${ }^{2}$ making at our prayers, un-
 ceasingly remembering your work of faith and
 labour of love and endurance of hope of "Lord $\dot{\eta} \mu \tilde{\omega} \nu{ }^{\prime} \mathrm{I} \eta \sigma o \tilde{v} \quad \chi \rho \iota \sigma \tau о \tilde{v}, \frac{\varepsilon}{\varepsilon} \mu \pi \rho \circ \sigma \theta \varepsilon \nu$ той $\theta \varepsilon о \tilde{v} \kappa \alpha i ̀ \pi \alpha \tau \rho o ̀ s ~ \dot{\eta} \mu \tilde{\omega} \nu$. ${ }^{1}$ our Jesus Christ, before ${ }^{2}$ God ${ }^{3}$ and ${ }^{4}$ Father ${ }^{\text {o our }}$;
 knowing, brethren beloved by God, jour election.
 Eecause ourgladtidings came not to you in word
 only, but also in power and in [the] ${ }^{2}$ Spirit ${ }^{1}$ Holy, and in
 ${ }^{2}$ full ${ }^{3}$ assurance ${ }^{1}$ much, even as ye know what we were among $\dot{v} \mu i \nu \nu \quad \delta \dot{\iota} \quad \dot{v} \mu \tilde{\alpha} \varsigma .6$ каi $\dot{v} \mu \varepsilon i ̃ \varsigma ~ \mu \iota \mu \eta \tau \alpha i ~ \dot{\eta} \mu \tilde{\omega} \nu \quad \dot{\varepsilon} \gamma \varepsilon \nu \dot{\eta} \theta \eta \tau \varepsilon$ you for the sake of you: and ye imitators of us became

[^319] and of the Lord, having accepted the word in "tribulation ${ }^{1}$ much
 with joy of [the] ${ }^{2}$ Spirit ${ }^{2}$ Holy, so that ${ }^{2}$ became ${ }^{1}$ ye patterns
 to all those believing in Macedonia and Achaia:
 for from you has sounded out the word of the Lord not only in
 Macedonia and achaia, but aiso in every place
 your faith which [is] towards God has gone abroad, so as ${ }^{3}$ no
 eneed ${ }^{\text {for }}$ "us ${ }^{3}$ to "have to say anything; for themselves concerning
 us relate what entrance in we have to you,
 and how seturned to God from idols, to
 serve a *God ${ }^{1}$ living ${ }^{2}$ and ${ }^{3}$ true, and to await ${ }^{2}$ Son

'his from the heavens, whom he raised from amons [the] dead- Je-
 sns, who delivers us from the "wrath coming.

For ${ }^{2}$ yourselves ${ }^{\text {'y }}$ ye know, brethren, our tntrance in which iwehad,
 to you, that not roid it has been; but also haring before suf-
 fered and haring been insulted, even as ye know, at Philippi, wi
 were bold in our God to speak to you the glad tidings
 of God in much conflict. For exhortation our [was] not
 of error, nor of uncleanness, nor in gutile; but evenas
 we have been approved by God to be entrusted with the glad tidings,
 so we speak; not as ${ }^{2}$ men ${ }^{\text {m pleasing, }}$ but
 God, who proves the hearts of us. For neither at any time
 with word of flattery were we [with you], even as ye know, nor
 with a pretext of eovetousness, God [is] witness; nor seeking
 from men glory, neither from you nor from others, [thongh]
 having power ${ }^{3}$ burdensome ${ }^{\text {ito }}$ "be as Christ's apostles; but

we were gentle in your midst, as a nurse would cherish
and of the Lurd, hering received the werd in much afliction, with joy of the Holy Ghost: 7 so that ye were ensamples to all that believe in Macedonia and Achaia. 8 For from you sounded out the word of the Lord not ouly in Ma. cedonia and Achaia, but also in every place your faith to Godward is spread abroad; so that we neeu not to speak any thing. 9 For they themselves shew of us what marner of entering in we had unte you, and bow ye turned to God from idols to serve the liring and true God; 10 and to wait ficr his Son from hearen, whom he raised from the dead, even Jesus. which delivered us from the wrath to conse.
II. For yourselves, brethreu, know oic entrance in unto yonz, that it was not in vain: 2 but even after that we had suffered before, and were shamefully entreated, as ye know, at Philippi, we were bold in our God to speat unto jou the gospel of God with much contention. 3 For our exhortation uas not of deceit, nor of uncleanness, nor in guile: 4 but as we were allowed of God to be put in trust with the gospel, even so we speak; not as pleasing men, but God, which trieth our hearts. 5 For neither at any time used we flattering words, as je know, nor a cloke of cove:ousness; God is wi:ness: 6 nor of men sought we glory, neither of you, nor yet of others, when we might have been burdensome, as the apostles of Christ. 7 But we were gentle amorg you, even as a nurie cherisheth her cili-

[^320]dren : 8 so being affectionately desirous of you, we were willing to have imparted unto you, not the gospel of God only, but also our own souls, becanse ye were dear unto us. 9 For ye remember, brethren, our labour and travail: for labouring night and day, because we would not be chargeable unto any of you, we preached unto you the gospel of God. 10 Ye are witnesses, and God also, how holily and justly and unblameably we behaved ourselves among you that believe: 11 as ye know how we exhorted and comforted and charged every one of you, as a father doth his children, 12 that ye would walk worthy of God, who hath called you unto his kingdom and glors. 13 For this cause also thank we God without ceasing, because, when ye received the word of God which ye heard of us, ye received it not as the word of men, but as it is in truth, the word of God, which effectually worketh also in you that believe. 14 For ye, brethren, became followers of the churches of God which in Judæa are in Christ Jesus: for ye also have suffered like things of your own countrymen, even as they have of the Jews: 15 who both killed the Lord Jesus, and their own prophets, and have persecuted us; and they please not God, and are contrary to all men : 16 forbidding us to speak to the Gentiles that they might be saved, to fill up their sins alway: for the wrath is come upon them to the uttermost.

17 But we, brethren, being taken from you for a short time in


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 her own children. Thus yearning over you, we were pleased to have imparted to you not only the glad tidings of God, but
 also our own lives, because beloved to us ye have become.
 For ye remember, brethren, our labour and the toil,
 for night and day working, for not to burden
 anyone of you, we proclaimed to you the glad tidings of God.
 Ye [are] witnesses, and God, how holily and righteonsly and
 blamelessly with you that beliere we were: even as
 ye know, how each one of you, as a father ${ }^{3}$ children ${ }^{\text {r his }}$ "own, ex-
 horting you and consoling and testifying,
 for ${ }^{\text {to }}{ }^{3}$ have ${ }^{4}$ walked ${ }^{\text {y }}$ you worthily of God, who calls
 you to his own kingdom and glory. Because of this
 also we give thanks to God nnceasingly, that, having re-
 ceived [the] word of [the] report ${ }^{3} \mathrm{by}$ 4n ${ }^{4}$ af ${ }^{2}$ God, je accepted not
 ${ }^{2}$ word ${ }^{1}$ men's, but even as it is truly, ${ }^{2}$ word ${ }^{1}$ God's, which
 also works in you who believe. For ye imitators
 became, brethren, of the assemblies of God which are in
 Judæa in Christ Jesus; because the same things suffered ${ }^{2}$ also 'ye
 from sour own countrymen as also they from the Jews,
 who "both ${ }^{\text {th }}$ the ${ }^{4}$ Lord ${ }^{\text {killed }}$ Jesus and
 their own prophets, and ${ }^{2}$ you ${ }^{1}$ drove ont, and ${ }^{\text {God }}$
 ${ }^{1}$ do ${ }^{1}$ not ${ }^{3}$ please, and 4 all ${ }^{3}$ to ${ }^{6}$ men ${ }^{[1}{ }^{1}$ are] ${ }^{2}$ contrary, for-
 bidding us to the nations to speak that they may be saved, for
 to fill up their sins always: but is come
 apon them the wrath to the uttermost.


[^321] time of an hour in face, not in heart, more abundantly were
 diligent your face to see with much desire; wherefore
 we wished to come to you, I indeed Paul, both once
 and twice, and ${ }^{2}$ hindered ${ }^{3}$ us ${ }^{1}$ Satan; for what [is] our
 hope or joy or crown of boasting? or [are] not even ye
 before
our Lord
 at his joy.
 coming? for ye are ourglory and joy.
 Wherefore no longer enduring, we thought good to be left
 in Athens alone, and sent Timotheus "brother
 ${ }^{1}$ our and servant of God and ${ }^{2}$ fellow-worker l our in the
 glad tidings of the Christ, for to establish you and to encourage ${ }^{*} \dot{v} \mu \tilde{a} \varsigma^{\prime \prime}{ }^{\mathrm{x}} \pi \varepsilon \rho i^{\prime \prime} \quad \tau \tilde{\eta} \varsigma-\pi i \sigma \tau \varepsilon \omega \varsigma . \dot{v} \mu \tilde{\omega} \nu 3^{7} \tau \hat{\psi}^{\prime \prime}{ }^{z} \mu \eta \delta^{\gamma} \varepsilon \alpha a \quad \sigma \alpha i \nu \varepsilon \sigma \theta a l^{\prime \prime}$ you concerning yourfaith that no one be moved
 by these tribulations. (For yourselves know that for this
 we are set; for also, when with you we were, we told "beforehand you
 we are about to suffer tribulation, even as also it came to pass and ye
 know.) Because of this I also no longer enduring, sent for

 ${ }^{\text {stempts, and roid should become our labour. But now }}$
 ${ }^{2}$ having ${ }^{3}$ come ${ }^{1}$ Timothens to us from you, and having announced
 glad tidings to us [of] "faith ${ }^{3}$ and ${ }^{4}$ love ${ }^{\text {and }}$ your, and that

 ${ }^{1}$ to ${ }^{2}$ see, even as also we you: because of this we were encou-
 raged, brethren, as to you, in all ${ }^{2}$ tribulation ${ }^{3}$ and 'necessity
 ${ }^{\text {r }}$ our, through your faith, because now we live if ye
 should stand fast in [the] Lord. For what thanksgiving are we able

presence, not in heart, endeavoured the more abundantly to see your face with great desire. 18 Wherefore we would have come unto you, even I Paul, once and again ; but Satan hindered us. 19 For what is our hope, or joy, or crowi of rejoicing? Are noteven ye in the presence of our Lord Jesus Christ at his coming? 20 for ye are our glory and .
-

ПPO乏 $\operatorname{OE\Sigma \Sigma A\Lambda ONIKEI\Sigma A}$
with we joy for your sakes before our God; 10 night and day praying exceedingly that we might see your face, and might perfect that which is lacking in your faith? 11 Now God himself and our Father. and our Lord Jesus Christ, direct our way unto you. 12 And the Lord make you to increase and abound in love one toward another, and toward all men. even as we do toward you: 13 to the end he may stablish your hearts anblameable in holiness before God, even our Father, at the coming of our Lord Jesus Christ with all his saints.
IV. Furthermore then we beseech you, brethren, and exhort you by the Lord Jesus, that as ye have received of us how ye ought to waik and to please God, so ye would abonnd more and more. 2 For ye know what commandments we gave you by the Lord Jesus. 3 For this is the will of God, even your sanctification, that ye should abstain from fornication: 4 that every one of you should know how to porsess his vessel in sanctification and honour ; 5 not in the lust of concupiscence, even as the Gentiles which know not God: 6 that no man go beyond and defraud his brother in any matter: becanse that the Lord is the avenger of all such, as we also have forewarned you and testified. - For God hath not called us unto uncleanness. but unto holiness. 8 He therefore that despiseth, despiseth not man, but God, who hath also given unto us his holy spirit.
 wherewith we rejoice on account of you before our God,
 night and day exceedingly beseeching for to see
 jour face, and to perfect the thingslacking in ${ }^{2}$ faith
 ${ }^{1}$ your? But ${ }^{\text {6himself }}{ }^{3}$ God ${ }^{4}$ and ${ }^{\text {oour }}{ }^{3}$ Father ${ }^{7}$ and ${ }^{5}$ our ${ }^{5}$ Lord
 ${ }^{10}$ Jesus ${ }^{11}$ Christ ${ }^{1}$ may direct our way to you.
 Bat ${ }^{5}$ you ${ }^{2}$ the ${ }^{3}$ Lord ${ }^{1}$ may ${ }^{\text {'make to exceed and to abound }}$
 in love toward one another and toward all, even as also we
 toward yon, for toestablish your hearts blameless
 in holiness before ${ }^{2}$ God "and ${ }^{5}$ Father our, at the
 $\dot{\alpha} \gamma i \omega \geqslant . a v ่ \tau o \tilde{v} . g$

## his saints.

 For the rest then, brethren, we beseech you and we
 exhort in [the] Lord Jesus, even as ye received from us

how it behoves you towaik and please God, that yeshould
 abound more. For ye know what injunctions we gave
 you through the Lord Jesus. For this is "will
 ${ }^{2}$ God's, your sanctifcation, ${ }^{3}$ to 'abstain ['for ${ }^{2}$ "you from fornication,


 sanctification and honour, (not in passion of lust even as also
 the nations who know not God, not to go beyoud and
 to overreach in the matter his brother ; because [the] a-
 venger [is] the Lord concerning all these things, even as also
 we told ${ }^{\text {b }}$ efore you and fully testifed. For not "cailed
 us ${ }^{2}$ God to nncleanness, hut in sanctification. So then
 he that sets aside, ${ }^{\text {n not }}{ }^{{ }^{3} \text { man }}{ }^{\text {'sets aside, but God, who }}$
 also gave his ${ }^{2}$ Spirit ${ }^{2}$ Holy to ns.

[^322] Now concerning brotherly love ${ }^{3}$ no ${ }^{4}$ need ${ }^{1} \mathrm{ye}^{2}$ have [forme] to
 write to yon, for ${ }^{2}$ yourselves ${ }^{1}$ ye ${ }^{4}$ tanght ${ }^{5}$ of ${ }^{6}$ God ${ }^{3}$ are for to love
 one another. For also yedo this towards all the ore-
 thren who [are] in the whole of Macedonia; but we exhort you,
 brethren, to abound more, and endeavour earnestly to be quiet
 and to do your own things, and to work with ${ }^{2}$ own ${ }^{3}$ hands $\dot{v} \mu \tilde{\omega} \nu, \kappa \alpha \theta \dot{\omega} \varsigma \dot{v} \mu \tilde{\imath} \nu \pi \alpha \rho \eta \gamma \gamma \varepsilon i \lambda \alpha \mu \varepsilon \nu, 12$ ї $\nu \alpha \pi \varepsilon \rho \iota \pi \alpha \pi \tilde{\eta} \tau \varepsilon \varepsilon \dot{v}-$ 'your, even as on you we enjoined, that ye may walk
 comingly towards those without, and of no one ${ }^{3}$ need ${ }^{{ }^{\prime}}$ may ${ }^{\text {b hare }}$. ${ }^{*}$ Not ${ }^{2}{ }^{I}{ }^{3}$ do ${ }^{5}$ wish ${ }^{\text {'but }}$ you to be ignorant, brethren, concerning
 those who have fallen asleep, that ye be not grieved, even as also the rest
 who have no hope. For if we believe that Jesus dicd
 and rose again, so also God those who are fallen asleep
 through Jesus will bring with him. For this to you we
 say in [the] word of [the] Lord, that we the living who re-
 main to the coming of the Lord, in no wise mas anticipato
 thoe who are fallen asleep; because "himself ${ }^{1}$ the "Lord with a shout of com-
 mand, with "woics archangel's and with trumpet of God shall
 descend from beaven, and the dead in Christ shall rise
 first; then we the living who remain, togethcr
 with them shall be caught away in [the] clouds for [thc] meeting
 of the Lord in [the] air; and thus always with [the] Lord we shall
 be. So encourage one another with these words.
 But concerning the times and the seasons, brethren, ${ }^{\circ}$ no ${ }^{\text {tneed }}$
 - ye "have for you to be written [to], for ${ }^{2}$ yourselves accurately 'ye ${ }^{3}$ know that
 the day of [thc] Lord as a thief by night so comes.

 den ${ }^{3}$ upon ${ }^{\text {them }}{ }^{2}$ comes ${ }^{1}$ destruction, as travail to her

9 Ent as touching brotherly love ye need not that I write unto you: for ye yourselves are taught of God to lore one another. 10 And indeed ye do it toward all the brethren which are in all Macedonia: but we besecch jon, brethren, that ye increase more and more; 11 asd that yestudy to be quiet, and to do your oivn business, añd to work with your own hands, as we commanded you; 12 that ye may walk honestly towarl them that are without, and that ye may have lack of nothing.

13 Dut I world not have yon to be ignorant brethren, concerning them which are ssleep, that ye sorrow not, even as others which have no hope. 14 For if we believe that Jesus died and rose again, even so them also which sleep in Jesns will God bring with him. 15 For this we shy unto you by the word of the Lord, that we which are alive and remain unto the coming of the Lori shall not prevent them which are asleep. 16 For the Lord himself shall descend from heaven with a shont, with tho voice of the archangel, and with the trump of God : and the dend in Christ shall rise first: 17 then we which are alive and remain shall be caught up together with them in the clouds, to meet the Lord in the air: and so shall we ever be with the Lord. 18 Wherefore comfort one another with thesa words.
V. Bnt of the times and the seasons, brethren, ye have no need that I write nato you. 2 For yourselves know perfectly that the day of the Lord so cometh as a tbief in the night. 3 For when they shall say, Peace and safety; then sudden destruction cometh npon them, as
 ${ }^{3}$ do ${ }^{5}$ wish GltTraw. y кoı $\mu \omega \mu$ é $\nu \omega \nu$ are falling asleep LTTra. ${ }^{2}$ - $\dot{\eta}$ (read [the]) LTTr[A]w.

with child; and they shall not escape. 4 But je, brethren, are not in darkness, that that day should overtake you as a thief. 5 Ye are all the children of light, and the children of the day: we are not of the night, nor of darkness. 6 Therefore let us not sleep, as do others; but let us watch and be sober. 7 For they that sleep sleep in the night; and they that be drunken are drunken in the night. 8 But let us, who are of the day, be sober, putting on the breastplate of faith and love; and for an helmet, the hope of salvation. 9 For God hath not appointed us to wrath, but to obtain salvation by our Lord Jesus Christ, 10 who died for us, that, whether we wake or sleep, we should live together with him. 11 Wherefore comfort yourselves together, and edify one another, even as also ye do.

12 And we beseech you, brethren, to know them which labour among you, and are over you in the Lord, and admonish you; 13 and to esteem them very highly in love for their work's sake. And be at peace among yourselves. 14 Now we exhort you, brethren, warn them that are unruly, comfort the feebleminded, support the weak, be patient toward all men. 15 See that none render evil for evil unto any man; but ever follow that which is good, both among yourselves, and to all men. 16 Rejoice evermore. 17 Pray without ceasing. 18 In every thing give thanks: for this is the will of God in Christ Jesus concerning you. 19 Quench not the Spirit. $20 \mathrm{De}-$ spise not prophesyings. 21 Prove all things; hold fast that
 that is with child; and in no wise shall they escape. Butye, bre-

 should overtake : all ye sons of light are and sons of day;
 we are not of night nor of darkness. So then we should not, sleep
 as also the rest, but we should watch and we should be sober ; 7 оi-үàp каӨध́viov for they that sleep ${ }^{\text {by }}{ }^{3}$ night ${ }_{\text {sileep, }}$ and they that are
 drunken ${ }^{3}$ by ${ }^{4}$ night ${ }^{2}$ get ${ }^{2}$ drunkk; but we ${ }^{2}$ of ${ }^{5}$ das ${ }^{2}$ being should be
 sober, having put on [the] breastplate of faith and lore, and [as]

 'God for wrath, but for obtaining salvation through

 that whether we may watch or we may sleep, together with him
 we may live. Wherefore encourage one another, and build ap one

the other, even as also ye are doing.
 But we beseech jou, brethren, to know those who labour
 among yon, and take the lead of you in [the] Lord, and admo-
 nish you, and to esteem them exceedingly in
 love on account of their work. Be at peace among yourselves.
 But we exhort yon, brethren, admonish the disorderly,
 console the faint-hearted, sustain the weak, be
 patient towards all. See that not anyone eril for evil
 to anyone render, but always the good pursue both towards
 one another and towards all; always rejoice; unceas-
 ingly pray; in everything give thanks, for this
 [is the] will of God in Christ Jesus towards yon ; the Spirit
 do not quench;
all things

[^323] prove, the right hold fast; from every form of wicked-
 ness abstain. Now ${ }^{6}$ himself ${ }^{2}$ the ${ }^{3}$ God ${ }^{\text {of of }}$ beace ${ }^{1}$ may sanctify
 you wholly; and ${ }^{3}$ entire ${ }^{2}$ your ${ }^{\text {spirit }}{ }^{5}$ and ${ }^{6}$ soul
 ${ }^{7}$ and ${ }^{{ }^{3} \text { body }}{ }^{11}$ blameless ${ }^{12}$ at ${ }^{13}$ the ${ }^{14}$ coming ${ }^{15}$ of ${ }^{16}$ our ${ }^{17}$ Lord
 ${ }^{10}$ Jesus ${ }^{15}$ Christ ${ }^{1}$ may ${ }^{\text { }}$ be ${ }^{10}$ preserved. [He is] faithfal who calls you,
 who also will perform [it]. Brethren, pray for us.
 Salute ${ }^{2}$ the ${ }^{3}$ brethren ${ }^{1}$ all with $a^{2}$ kiss ${ }^{\text {tholy }}$.
 I adjure you [by] the Lord [that] be read the epistle
 'I $\eta \sigma o \tilde{v} \chi \rho \iota \sigma \tau o \tilde{v} \quad \mu \varepsilon \theta^{\prime} \dot{v} \mu \tilde{\omega} \nu .{ }^{\text {t }} \dot{\alpha} \mu \dot{\eta} \nu$."
Jesus Christ [be] with you. Amen.
which is good. 22 Ab stain from all appearance of evil. 23 And the very God of peace sanctify you wholly; and I pray God your whole spirit and soul and body be preserved blameless unto the coming of our Lord Jesus Christ. 24 Faithful is he that calleth you, who also will do it. 25 Brethren, pray for us. 26 Greet all the brethren with an holy kiss. 27 I charge you by the Lord that this epistle be read unto all the holy brethren. 28 The grace of our Lord Jesus Christ be with you. Amen.


##  the ${ }^{3}$ TO [ ${ }^{4}$ THE] ${ }^{5}$ THESSALONIANS ${ }^{2}$ EPISTLE ${ }^{\text {SSECOND. }}$

 Paul and Silvanus and Timotheus, to the assembly of Thes-
 salonians in God ${ }^{2}$ Father our and Lord Jesus Christ.
 Grace to you and peace from God ${ }^{2}$ Father ${ }^{\text {ºur }}$ and Lord 'I $\eta \sigma \circ$ ṽ $\chi \rho \iota \sigma \tau o \tilde{v}$.
Jesas Christ.
 ${ }^{3}$ To ${ }^{\text {thank }}{ }^{1}$ we ${ }^{2}$ onght God always concerning you,
 brethren, even as meet it is, because increases exceedingly ${ }^{2}$ faith
 ${ }^{1}$ your, and abounds the love of ${ }^{2}$ one ${ }^{\text {1 }}$ each of ${ }^{2}$ all ${ }^{1}$ you
 to one another; so as for us ourselves ${ }^{3}$ in ${ }^{\text {tyon }}{ }^{1}$ to ${ }^{2}$ boast in
 the assemblies of God for your endurance and faith
 in all your persecations and the tribalations which ye are
 bearing; a manifest token of the righteous judgment of God, for

PAUL, and Silvanus, and Timotheus, nnto the church of the Thessalonians in God our Father and the Lord Jesus Christ : 2 Grace unto you, and peace, from God our Father and the Lord Jesus Christ.

[^324]3 We are bound to thank God always for you, brethren, as it is meet, because that your faith groweth exceedingly, and the charity of every one of you all toward each other aboundeth; 4 so that we ourselves glory in you in the churches of God for your patience and faith in all your persecutions and tribulations that ye endure : 5 which is a manifest token of the righteous judgment of God, that ye may be
counted worthy of the kingdom of God, for which ye also suffer : 6 seeing it is a righteous thing with God to recompense tribulation to them that trouble you; 7 and to you who are troubled rest with us, when the Lord Jesus shall be revealed from heaven with his mighty angels, 8 in flaming fire taking vengeance ou them that know not God, and that ooey not the gospel of our Lord Jesus Christ: 9 who shall be punished with everlasting destraction from the presence of the Lord, and from the glory of his power; 10 when he shall come to. be glorified in his saints, and to be admired in all them that believe (because our restimony among you was believed) in that day. 11 Wherefore also we pray always for you, that oar God would count you worthy of this calling, and fulfil all the geod pleasure of his goodness, and the work of faith with power: 12 that the name of our Lord Jesus Christ may be glorified in you, and ye in him, according to the grace of our God and the Lord Jesus Christ.
 ${ }^{2}$ to ${ }^{3}$ be ${ }^{*}$ accounted ${ }^{5}$ worthy ${ }^{\text {r }}$ you of the kingdom of God, for which
 also ye suffer ; if at least righteous [it is] with God to recompense
 to those who oppress you tribulation, and to you that are op-
 pressed repose with ns, at the revelation of the Lord Jesus
 from heaven with[the]angels of his power, in a fire of flame,
 awarding vengeance on those that ${ }^{\text {not }}$ 'know God, and those that ${ }^{2}$ not
 ${ }^{\text {ºbey }}$ the glad tidings of our Lord Jesns Christ,
 who [the] penalty shall suffer, ${ }^{2}$ destruction ${ }^{\text {'eternal, }}$ from [the]
 presence of the Lord, and from the glory of his strength,
 when he shall have come to be glorified in his saints and
 to be wondered at in all them that believe, (because ${ }^{5}$ was ${ }^{\text {b }}$ believed

 also we pray always for you, that ${ }^{\text {s yon }}{ }^{3}$ may ${ }^{\text {count }}{ }^{\text {f }}$ worthy
 'of ${ }^{6}$ the ${ }^{\text {challing }}{ }^{\text {'our }}{ }^{2}$ God, and may fulfil every good pleasure
 of goodness and work of faith with power, so that may
 be glorified the name of our Lord Jesus Christ in you,
 and ye in him, according to the grace of our God and кขрíov 'I $\eta \sigma о \tilde{v}$ хрьбтой.
of [the] Lord Jesus Christ.
 Now we beseech you, brethren, by the coming кvріоv. $\dot{\eta} \mu \tilde{\omega} \nu$ 'I $\eta \sigma о \tilde{v} \quad \chi \rho \iota \sigma \tau о \tilde{v}$ каi $\dot{\eta} \mu \tilde{\omega} \nu \quad \dot{\varepsilon} \pi \iota \sigma v \nu a \gamma \omega \gamma \tilde{\eta} S \quad \dot{\varepsilon} \pi$ ' of our Lord Jesus Christ and our gathering together to
 him, for "not ${ }^{5} q u i c k l y{ }^{3}$ to ${ }^{\text {a }}$ be ${ }^{6}$ shaken ${ }^{\text {ty ou }}$ in mind,
 nor to be troubled, neither by spirit, nor by word, nor
 by epistle, as if by us, as that is present the day of the
 Christ. Not anyone you should "deceive in any way, (lit. no)
 because [it will not be] unless shall have come the apostasy first,
 and shall have been revealed the man of sin, the son
 of perdition, he who opposes and exalts himself above all
II. Now we beseech you, brethren, by the coming of our Lord Jesus Christ, and by our gathering together unto him, 2 that ye be not soon shaken in mind, or be troubled, neither by spirit, nor by word. nor by letter as from us, as that the day of Christ is at hand. 3 Let no man deceive you by any means: for that day shall nut come, except there come a falling away first, and that man of $\sin$ be revealed, the son of perdition; 4 who opposetl and exalteth nimself above all that is called
 kupiov Lord gltTraw. mà ávias of lawlessness tTr.
 called God or object of reneration: so as for him in the temple
 of God as God to sit down, setting forth himself that he is
 God. Do ye not remember that, yet being with you, these things
 I said to you? And now that which restrains ye know, for ${ }^{\text {to }}$ " ${ }^{3}$ be
 revenled ${ }^{\text {him }}$ in his own time. For the mystery
 ${ }^{2}$ already 'is 'working iof ${ }^{2}$ lawlossness ; only [there is] he who restrains
 at present nntil out of [tbe] midst he be [gone], and then will be re-
 vealed the lawless [one], whom the Lord will consume with the
 breath of his mouth, and annul by the appearing
 of his coming; whose $\quad$ is ${ }^{\text {is coming }}$ according to [the]
 working of Satan in every power and signs and wonders
 of falsehood, and in every deceit of unrighteousness in them that
 perish, because the love of the trath they received uot
 for ${ }^{2}$ to ${ }^{3}$ be ${ }^{\text {s saved }}{ }^{2}$ them. And on account of this ${ }^{2}$ wrill ${ }^{3}$ send
 to ${ }^{5}$ them ${ }^{1}$ God a working of error, for ${ }^{2}$ to ${ }^{\text {B believe }}{ }^{1}$ them
 what [is] false, that may be judged all who believed not
 the truth, but delighted in unrighteousness.
 But we onght to give thanks to God always concerning
 you, bretbren beloved by [the] Lord, that ${ }^{2}$ chose you

${ }^{2}$ God from [the] beginning to salvation in sanctification of [the] Spirit
 and belief of [the] truth; whereto he called yon by
 our glad tidings, to [the] obtaining of [the] glory of ${ }^{1}$ Lord
 'our Jesus Christ. So then, brethren, stand firm, and
 hold fast the traditions which ye were taught, whether by word
 or by our epistle.


God, or that is worshipped; so that he as God sitteth in the temple of God, shewing hinself that he is God. 5 Remember ye not, that, when I was yet with you, I told you these things? 6 and now ye know what withholdeth that he might be revealed in his time. 7 For the mystery of iniquity doth aiready work: only he who now letteth will let, until he be taken out of the way. 8 And then shall that Wicked be revealed, whom the Lord shall consume with the spirit of his mouth, and shall destroy with the brightness of his coming: 9 even him, whosc coming is after the working of Satan with all power and signs and lying wonders, 10 and with all deceivableness of unrighteousness in them that perish ; because they received not the love of the truth, that they might be saved. 11 And for this cause God shall send them strong deiusion, that they shonld believe a lie: 12 that they all might be damned who believed not the trath, but had pleasure in unrighteousness.

13 Butwe are bound to give thanks alway to God for you, brethren beloved of the Lord, because God hath from the beginning chosen you to salvation through sanctification of the Spirit and belief of the truth: 14 wherennto he called you by our gospel, to the obtaining of the glory of our Lord Jesus Christ. 15 Therefore, brethren, stand fast, and hold the traditions which ye have been tanght, whether by word, or our epistle. 16 Now our Lord Jesus Christ himself, and God, even our Father, which hath loved us, and hath

[^325]given $u s$ everlasting consolation and good hope through grace, 17 comfort your hearts, and stablish you in every good word and work.
III. Finally, brethren, pray for us, that the word of the Lord may have free course, and be glorified, even as it is with you:2 and that we may be delivered from unreasonable and wicked men : for all men have not faith. 3 But the Lord is faithful, who shall stablish you, and keep $y$ ou from evil. 4 And we have confidence in the Lord touching yon, that ye both do and will do the "things which we command yon. 5 And the Lord direct your hearts into the love of God, and into the patient waiting for Christ.

6 Now we command yout, brethren, in the name of our Lord Jesus Christ, that ye withdraw yourselves from every brother that walketh disorderly, and not after the tradition which he received of us. 7 For yourselves know how ye ought to follow us: for we behaved not ourselves disorderly among yon; 8 neither did we eat any man's bread for nought; but wrought with labour and travail night and day, that we might not be chargeable to any of you: 9 not becanse we have not power, but to make ourselves an ensample nnto you to follow us. 10 For even when we were with you, this we commanded you, that if any would not work, neither should he eat. 11 For we hear that there are some which walk among you disorderly, working not at all, but are bnsybodies. 12 Now them that are such we command and exhort by our Lord Je-
 and gave [us] "encouragement 'eternal and "hope ggood by grace,
 may he encourage your hearts, and may he establish you
 in every ${ }^{2}$ word ${ }^{3}$ and ${ }^{4}$ work ${ }^{2}$ good.
 For the rest, pray, brethren, for us, that the
 word of the Lord may run and may be glorified, even as also with
 you; and that we may be delivered from perverse and wicked
 men, for ${ }^{3}$ not ${ }_{6}{ }^{\text {of }{ }^{7} \text { all }}$ [2is] ${ }^{1}$ faith ['the ${ }^{5}$ portion]. ${ }^{9}$ Faithfal
 "but is the Lord, who will establish you and will keep [you]
 from evil. But we trust in [the] Lord as to yon,
 that the things which we charge you, both ye are doing and
 will do. But ${ }^{2}$ the ${ }^{3}$ Lord ${ }^{1}$ may direct your hearts into
 the love of Goa, and into [the] endurance of the Christ.
 Now we charge yon, brethren, in [the] name
 of our Lord Jesus Christ, [that] "withdraw iye from every
 brother ${ }^{2}$ disorderly ${ }^{1}$ walking, ${ }^{2}$ and not according to the $\pi \alpha \rho \alpha ́ \delta o \sigma \iota \nu \quad \dddot{\eta} \nu{ }^{\circ} \pi \alpha \rho \varepsilon ́ \lambda \alpha \beta \varepsilon \nu \nu^{\prime \prime} \pi \alpha \rho^{\prime} \dot{\eta} \mu \tilde{\omega} \nu .7$ av̉тoi. $\gamma \dot{\alpha} \rho$ oí $\delta a \tau \varepsilon$ tradition which he received from us. For 'yourselves 'ye know
 how it behoves [you] to imitate us, bccanse we behaved not disorderly
 among you; nor for nonght bread did we eat from anyone; but
 in labour and toii, night and day working, for
 not to be burdensome to anyone of you. Not that we have not authority,
 but that onrselves a pattern we might give to you for to imitate cs.
 For also when we were with yon this we charged yon,
 that if anyone does not wish to work, neither let him eat. ${ }^{2}$ We ${ }^{\text {3 hear }}$
 $\gamma_{\text {for }}$ some are walking among yon disorderly, not at all work-
 ing, but being busy bodies. Now such we
 charge and exhort by our Lord Jesus
 n- $\dot{\eta} \mu \hat{\omega} \nu$ (read the Lord) [L]A. $\quad$ o mape入á $\beta$ o $\sigma \alpha \nu$ they received gatw; $\pi \alpha \rho \in \lambda a ́ \beta \in \tau \in$ ye
 Lord Jesus Christ lttra.
 Christ, that with quietness working, their own bread
 they may eat. But ye, brethren, do not lose heart [in] well-doing.
 Butif anyone obey not ourword by the epis-
 tle, $\quad{ }^{2}$ that $\left[{ }^{3} \mathrm{man}\right]{ }^{1}$ mark and associate not with him,
 that he may be ashamed; and not as an enemy esteem [him], but
 admonish [him] as a brother. But ${ }^{6}$ himself ${ }^{2}$ the ${ }^{3}$ Lord ${ }^{4}$ of ${ }^{5}$ peace
 ${ }^{\text {anay give you peace continually }}$ in every way. The кv́○ьos $\mu \varepsilon \tau \dot{\alpha} \pi \alpha \dot{\alpha} \nu \tau \omega \nu \dot{v} \mu \tilde{\omega} \nu$. Lord [be] with all you.
 The salutation ${ }^{3}$ by ${ }^{*}$ my $\left[^{5}\right.$ own] ${ }^{6}$ hand ${ }^{1}$ of ${ }^{2}$ Paul, which is [the] sign
 in every epistle; so Iwrite. The grace of our Lord
 Jesus Christ [be] with aall yon. Amen.

sus Christ, that with quietness they work, and eat their own bread. 13 But ye, brethren, be not weary in well doing. 14 And if any man obey not our word by this epistle, note that man, and have no company with him, that be may be ashamed. 15 Yet count him not as an enemy, but admonish him as a brother. 16 Now the Lord of peace himself give you peace always by all means. The Lord be with you all.

17 The salutation of Paul with mine own hand, which is the token in every epistle : so I write. 18 The grace of our Lord Jesus Christ be with you all. Amen.

##  THE ${ }^{3}$ TO TTMOTHY ${ }^{2}$ EPISTLE ${ }^{\text {PFIRST. }}$

 Paul, apostle of Jesus Christ according to [the] command
 of God our Saviour, and of [the] Lord Jesus Christ
 our hope, to Timotheus, [my] true child in faith; grace,
 mercy, peace, from God our Father and Christ Jesus тоข.кขрíov.ท่ $\mu \tilde{\omega} \nu$.
our Lord.

Even as I besought thee to remain in Ephesus, [when I was]
 going to Macedonia, that thou mightest charge some not
 to teach other doctrines, nor to give heed to fables and ${ }^{2}$ genealogies
 ${ }^{1}$ interminable, which ${ }^{2}$ questionings ${ }^{1}$ bring rather than ${ }^{2}$ adminis-
 tration 'God's which [is] in faith. But the end of the charge

PAUL, an apostle of Jesus Christ by the commandment of God our Saviour, and Lord Jesus 'Christ, which is our hope; 2 unto Timothy, my own son in the faith: Grace, mercy, and peace, from God our Father and Jesus Christ our Lord.

3 AsI besought thee to abide still at Ephesus, when I went into Macedonia, that thou mightest charge some that they teach no other doctrine, 4 neither give heed to fables and endless genealogies, which minister questions, rather than godly edifying which is in faith: so do. 5 Now the end of the commandment is cha-

[^326]rity out of a pure heart, and of a good conscience, and of faith unfeigned: 6 from which some having swerved have turned aside unto rain jangling; 7 desiring to be teachers of the law; nnderstanding neither what they say, nor whereof they affirm. 8 But we know that the law is good, if a man use it lawfully; 9 knowing this, that the law is not made for a righteous man, but for the lawless and disobedient, for the ungodly and for sinners, for unholy and profane, for murderers of fathers and murderers of mothers, for manslayers, 10 for whoremongers, for them that defile themselves with mankind, for menstealers, for liars, for perjured persons, and if there be any other thing that is contrary to sound doctrine; 11 according to the glorious gospel of the blessed God, which was committed to my trust. 12 And I thank Christ Jesus our Lord, who hath enabled me, for that he counted me faithful, putting me into the ministry; 13 who was before a blasphemer, and a persecutor, and injurious: but I obtained mercy, because I did it ignorantly in unbelief. 14 And the grace of our Lord was exceeding rbundant with faith and love which is iu. Christ Jesus. 15 This is a faithful saying, and worthy of all acceptation, that Christ Jesus cameinto the world to save sinners; of whom I am chief. 16 Howbeit for this cause I obtained mercy, that in me first Jesus Christ might shew forth all longsuffering, for a pattern to them which should hereafter believe on him to life everlasting. 17 Now unto the King eternal, immortal, invisible, the only wise God, be honour and glory for ever and ever. Amen. 18 This charge I com-
 is love out of "pure ${ }^{1}$ a heart and a ${ }^{\text {b conseience }}$ good
 and faith unfeigned; from which some, having missed the marls,
 turned aside to vaintalling, wishing to be law-teachers,
 understanding neither what they say, nor concerning what
 they strongly affirm. Now we know that good [is] the law, if anyone

"it ${ }^{3}$ lawfilly ${ }^{\text {tuse, }}$ knowing this, that for a righteous [one]
 law is not enacted, but for lawless and insubordinate [ones], for [the] ungodly
 and sinful, for [the] unholy and profane, for smiters of fathers
 and smiters of mothers; for slayers of man, fornicators, abusers of themкоíraus, selves with men,

 any ${ }^{2}$ thing ${ }^{2}$ other to sound teaching is opposed, according to
 the glad tidings of the glory of the blessed God, which "was ${ }^{3}$ entrusted
 ${ }^{\text {twith }}{ }^{\text {II }}$. And I'thank him who strengthened me, Christ
 Jesus our Lord, that faithful me he esteemed, appointing [me] to
 serrice, $\quad$ "previously ${ }^{\text {b }}$ being a blasphemer and persecutor
 and insolent; but I was shewn mercy, because being ignorant I did
 [it] in mobeliff. But superabounded the grace of our Lord
 with faith and love which [is] in Christ Jesus. Faithfui
 [is] the word, and of all acceptation worthy, that Christ Jesus
 came into the world sinners to save, of whom [the] first
 "am I. But for this reason I was shewn mercs, that in me, [the]
 first, ${ }^{3}$ might ${ }^{\text {shew }}{ }^{\text {s }}$ forth ${ }^{1}$ Jesus ${ }^{3}$ "Christ the whole long$\theta v \mu i \alpha \nu^{\prime}, \pi \rho o ̀ c ~ v i \pi o \tau v ́ \pi \omega \sigma \iota \nu ~ \tau \tilde{\omega} \nu \quad \mu \varepsilon \lambda \lambda o ́ \nu \tau \omega \nu \quad \pi \iota \sigma \tau \varepsilon v \varepsilon \iota \nu$ ह̇ $\pi^{\prime}$ suffering, for a delineation of those being about to believe on
 him to life eternal. Now to the King of the ages, [the]
 incorruptible, invisible, only wise God, honour and glory to the
 ages of the ages. Amen. This charge
 I commit to thee, [my] child Timothens, according to the sgoing

[^327] ${ }^{\text {sin }}$ before ${ }^{2}$ as ${ }^{3}$ to "thee ${ }^{\text {s prophecies, }}$ that thou mightest war by them the
 good warfare, holding faith and "good 'a conscience;
 which [conscience] some, having cast away, as to faith made shipwreck;
 of whom are Hymenæns and Alexander, whom I delivered up $\sigma a \tau \alpha \nu \tilde{q}, ~ i ้ \nu \alpha \pi \alpha \iota \delta \varepsilon \theta \tilde{\omega} \sigma \iota \nu \quad \mu \grave{\eta} \beta \lambda \alpha \sigma \phi \eta \mu \varepsilon i \nu$. to Satan, that they may be disciplined not to blaspheme.
 I exhort therefore, first of all, to be made supplications,
 prayers, intercessions, thanksgivings, for all men;

 that a tranquil and quiet life we may lead in all piety and
 gravity; for this [is] good and acceptable beiore
 our Saviour God, who ${ }^{2}$ all ${ }^{3}$ men ${ }^{1}$ wishes to be saved


 [the] mediator of God and men, [the] man cbrist Je-
 sus, who gave himself a ransom for all, the tes-
 timony [to be rendercd] in ${ }^{3}$ times ${ }^{1}{ }^{\text {itts }}{ }^{2}$ own, to which ${ }^{2}$ was ${ }^{3}$ appointed ${ }^{2}$ II
 a herald and apostle, ([the] truth I speak in Christ, snot
 ${ }^{1}{ }^{2}$ do lie, a teacher of [the] nations, in faith and truth.
 I will therefore ${ }^{3}$ to ${ }^{\circ} \chi_{\text {pray }}{ }^{\text {tr the }}{ }^{\text {mimen }}$ in every place,
 lifting up holy hands apart from wrath and reasoning.
 In like manner also the women in ${ }^{\text {g guise }}{ }^{1}$ seemly with
 modesty aud discreetness to adorn themselves, not with platings,
 or gold, or pearls, or "clothing "costly, bat
 what is becoming to women professing [the] fear of God, by
 ${ }^{2}$ workis good. ${ }^{4} \mathrm{~A}^{5}$ woman "in "quietness ${ }^{\text {a }}$ let ${ }^{\text {" learn }}$ in all
 snbjection; but a woman to teach I do not allow, nor to exercise
 authority orer man, bat to be in quietness; for Adam
 first was formed, then Ere: and Adam was not deceived ; but the
mit unto thee, son Timothy, sccording t the prophecies whic: went before on thes, that thon by them mightest war a good warfare; 19 holding faith, and a good conscience; which some having put away concerning faith have made shipwreck: 20 of whom is Hymenæus and Alexander; whom I have delivered unto Satan, that they may learn not to biaspheme.
II. I exhort therofore, that, first of all, supplications, prayers, intercessions, and giving of thanks, be made for all men; 2 for kings, and jor all that are in authority; that we may lead a quiet and peaceable life in all godliness and honesty. 3 For this is good and acceptable in the sight of God our Saviour; 4 who will have all men to be saved, and to come unto the knowledge of the truth. 5 For there is one God, anc one mediator between God and men, the man Christ Jesus; 6 whc gave himself a ransom for all, to be testified in due time. 7 Whereunto I am ordained a preacher, and an apostle, (I speak the truth in Christ, and lienot;) a teacher of the Gentiles in faith and verity.

8 I will therefor: that men piay every where, lifting up holy hands, without wrath and doubting. 9 Ir like manner also, that women adorn themselves in modest apparel, with shametacedness and sobriety; not with broided hair, or gold, or pearls, or costly array; 10 bat (which becometh women professing godilness) with good works. 11 Let the woman learn in silence with all subjection. 12 Lut I suffer now a xoman to teach, nor to usurp authority over the man, but to bo in silence. 13 For Adam was first formed, then Ere. 14 And Adrm was not deceived, but

[^328]the woman being deceived was in the transgression. 15 Notwithstanding she shall be saved in childbearing, if they continue in faith and charity and holiness with sobriety.
III. This is a true saying, If a man desire the office of a bishop, he desireth a good work. 2 A bishop then must be blameless, the husband of one wife, vigilant, sober, of good behaviour, given to hospitality, apt to teach; 3 not given to wine, no striker, not greedy of filthy lucre; but patient, not a brawler, not covetons; 4 one that ruleth well his own house, having his children in subjection with all gravity; 5 (for if a man know not how to rale his own house, how shall he take care of the church of God?) 6 not a novice, lest being lifted up with pride he fall into the condemnation of the devil. 7 Moreover he must have a good report of them which are without; lest he fall into reproach and the snare of the devil. 8 Likewise must the deacons be grave, not doubletongued, not given to much wine, not greedy of filthy lucre; 9 holding the mystery of the faith in a pure conscience. 10 And let these also first be proved; then let them use the office of a deacon, being found blameless. 11 Even so must their wives be grave, not slanderers,sober,faithful in all things. 12 Let the deacons be the husbands of one wife, ruling their children and their own houses well. 13 For they that have used the office of a deacon well purchase to themselves a good degree, and great boldness in the faith which is in Christ Jesus.

14 These things write I unto thee, hoping to come ninto thee short$1 \mathrm{y}: 15 \mathrm{but}$ if I tarry long, that thon mayest
 woman, having been deceived, in transgression has become. But she shall be saved
 through the childbearing, if they abide in faith and love $\kappa а i ~ \dot{\alpha} \gamma เ a \sigma \mu \tilde{\psi} \quad \mu \varepsilon \tau \dot{\alpha} \sigma \omega ф \rho о \sigma v ́ \nu \eta s$.
and sanctification with discreetness.

Faithful [is] the word: if any "overseership ${ }^{1}$ stretches ${ }^{2}$ forward ${ }^{3}$ to
 of ${ }^{2}$ good ' ${ }^{\prime}$ a work heis desirous. It beboves then the overseer irreproach-
 able to be, ${ }^{2}$ of sone ${ }^{\text {s wife }}{ }^{1}$ husband, sober, discreet, $\kappa о ́ \sigma \mu \iota \nu \nu, \phi \iota \lambda o ́ \xi \varepsilon \nu о \nu, \delta \iota \delta a \kappa \tau \iota \kappa o ́ v * 3 \mu \grave{\eta} \pi a ́ \rho o \iota \nu о \nu, \mu \eta ̀ \pi \lambda \dot{\eta} \kappa \tau \eta \nu$, decorons, hospitable, apt to teach; not given to wine, not a striker,
 not greedy of base gain, but gentle, not contentious, not loving money;
 his own house well ruling, [his] children having in
 subjection with all gravity; (but if one his own house
 [how] to rule knows not, how [the] assembly of God shall he take care of ?)
 not a novice, lest being puffed up, into [the] crime "he smay fifll
 'of ${ }^{2}$ the ${ }^{3}$ devil. But it behoves him also a ${ }^{2}$ testimony ${ }^{1}$ good
 to have from those without, lest into reproach he may fall and [the] $\pi a \gamma i \delta a$ тои̃ $\delta \iota a \beta o ́ \lambda o v . ~ 8 \Delta \iota a \kappa o ́ v o v g ~ \dot{\omega} \sigma a v ́ \tau \omega \varrho ~ \sigma \varepsilon \mu \nu o v ́ s, ~ \mu \grave{\eta}$ snare of the devil. Those who serve, in like manner, grave, not
 double-tongued, not to ${ }^{2}$ wine ${ }^{1}$ mach given, not greed of base gain,
 holding the mystery of the faith in apure ${ }^{1}$ a conscience.
 And these also let them be proved first, then let them serve,
 "unimpeachable ${ }^{\text {b }}$ being. Women in like manner grave, not slan-
 derers, sober, faithful in all things. ${ }^{2}$ Those ${ }^{3}$ who ${ }^{\text {serve }}{ }^{11}$ let
 ${ }^{5}$ be ${ }^{7}$ of ${ }^{5}$ one ${ }^{9}$ wife ${ }^{\text {6 }}$ husbands, $\left[{ }^{12}\right.$ theirr ${ }^{13}$ children ${ }^{12}$ well ${ }^{10}$ ruling
 and theirown bouses. For those well having served, a ${ }^{\text {² degree }}$
 ${ }^{3}$ for ${ }^{4}$ themselves ${ }^{2}$ good acquire, and much bolduess in $\pi i \sigma \tau \varepsilon \iota \quad \tau \tilde{\eta} \quad \dot{\varepsilon} \nu \nu \chi \rho \sigma \tau \tilde{\mu}$ ’ $1 \eta \sigma o v$. faith which [is] in Christ Jesus.
 These things to thee I write, hoping to come to thee more quickly;
 but if I shonld delay, that thon mayest know how it behoves [one] in [the]
 house of God to conduct oneself, which is [the] assembly of ${ }^{3}$ God [1the]

[^329] ${ }^{2}$ living, pillar and base of the trath. And confes-

 was manifested in flesh, was justified in [the] Spirit, was seen by
 angels, was proclaimed among [the] nations, was believed on in [the] world,
$$
{ }^{\circ} \dot{\alpha} \nu \varepsilon \lambda \dot{\eta} \phi \theta \eta^{\|} \text {हैv } \delta o ́ \xi \eta .
$$
was received up in glory.

 "depart "from 'some the faith, giving heed to ${ }^{2}$ spirits ${ }^{\text {' }}$ deceiving
 and teachings of demons in hypocrisy of speakers of lies,
 being canterized [as to] their own conscience, forbidding
 to marry, [biddiug] to abstain from meats, which God created for
 reception with thanksgiving for the faithful and who know
 the truth. Because every creature of God [is] good, and nothing
 to be rejected, with thankggiving being reeeived; ${ }^{2}$ it ${ }^{3}{ }_{i 8}{ }^{4}$ sanctifed
 ${ }^{\prime}$ for by ${ }^{2}$ word ${ }^{2}$ God's and intercourse [with him]. These things laying
 before the brethren, ${ }^{2}$ good ${ }^{4}$ thou ${ }^{5}$ wilt ${ }^{6}$ be ${ }^{1}{ }^{3}{ }^{3}$ servant of Jesus
 Christ, being nourished with the words of the faith, and of the
 good teaching which thou hast closely followed. But the profane
 and old wives' fables refuse, but exercise thyself to
 piety; for bodily exercise for a little is
 profitable, but piety for everything "profitable ${ }^{1}$ is, pro-
 mise having of life, of that which [is] now and of that which [is] coming.
 Faithful[is] the word and of all acceptation worthy; for, for this
 both we labour and are reproached, because we have hope in a ${ }^{2}$ God $\zeta \check{\omega} \nu \tau \iota$, ős $\dot{\varepsilon} \sigma \tau \iota \nu \sigma \omega \tau \dot{\eta} \rho \pi \alpha ́ \nu \tau \omega \nu \dot{\alpha} \nu \theta \rho \omega \dot{\omega} \pi \omega \nu, \mu a ́ \lambda \iota \sigma \tau \alpha \pi \iota \sigma \tau \tilde{\omega} \nu$. ${ }^{\prime}$ living, who is Preserver of all men, specially of believers. 11 Паоа́ $\gamma \gamma \varepsilon \lambda \lambda \varepsilon$ таv̀та каi סídaбкє. $12 \mu \eta \delta \varepsilon i ́ S$ бov $\tau \tilde{\eta} \varsigma$ Charge these things and teach. ${ }^{1} \mathrm{No}{ }^{\text {one }}$ on ${ }^{\text {thy }}$
$\nu \varepsilon о ́ \tau \eta \tau о \varsigma ~ к а \tau а ф о о \nu \varepsilon i ́ \tau \omega, ~ a ̀ \lambda \lambda a ̀ ~ \tau u ́ \pi o s ~ \gamma i ́ \nu o v ~ \tau \tilde{\omega} \nu \pi \iota \sigma \tau \tilde{\omega} \nu$ ह̀v "youth ${ }^{1}$ let ${ }^{*}$ despise, but a pattern be of the believers in
 word, in conduct, in love, in [the] Spirit, in faith,
know how thou onghtest to behave thyself in the house of God, which is the church of the living God, the pillar and ground of the trath. 16 And without controversy great is the mystery of godliness : God was manifest in the flesh, justified in the Spirit, seen of angels, preached unto the Gentiles. believed on in the world, received up into glory.
IV. Now the Spirit speaketh expressly, that in the latter times some shall depart from the faith, giving heed to seducing spirits, and doctrines of derils; 2 speaking lies in hypocrisy; having their conscience seared with a. hot iron; 3 forbidding to marry, and commanding to abstain from meats, which God hath created to be received with thank:giving of them which believe and know the trath. 4 For every creature of God is good, and nothing to be refused, if it be receired with thanksgiving : 5 for it is sanctified by the word of God and prayer. 6 If thou put the brethren in remembrance of these things, thou shalt be a good minister of Jesus Christ, nourished up in the words of faith and of good doctrine, whereunto thou hast attained. 7 But refuse profane and old wives' fables, and exercise thyself rather unto godliness. 8 For bodily exercise profiteth little: bat godliness is profitable unto all things, having promise of the life that now is, and of that which is to come. 9 This is a faithfal saying and worthy of all acceptation. 10 For therefore we both labour and saffer reproach, because we trast in the living God, who is the Saviour of all men, specially of those that believe. 11 These things command and teach. 12 Let no man despise thy youth; but be thou an example of the believers, in word, in
conversation, in cmarity, in spirit, in faith, in purity. 13 Till I come, give attendance to reading, to exhortation, to doctrine. 14 Neglect not the gift that is in thee, which was given thee by prophecy, with the laying on of the hands of the presbytery. 15 Meditate npon these things; give thyself wholly to them; that thy profiting may appear to all. 16 Take heed unto thyself, and anto the doctrine; continue in them : for in doing this thou shalt both save thyself, and them that hear thee.
V. Rebuke not an elder, but intreat him as a father; and the younger men as brethren; 2 the elder women as mothers; the younger as sisters, with all purity. 3 Honour widows that are widows indeed. 4 But if any widow have children or nephews, let them learn first to shew pipty at home, and to requite their parents : for that is good and acceptable before God. 5 Now she that is a widow indeed, and desolate, trusteth in God, and continueth in supplications and prayers night and day. 6 But she that liveth in pleasure is dead while she liveth. 7 And these things give in charge, that they may be blameless. 8 But if any provide not for his own, and specially for those of his own house, he hath denied the faith, and is worse than an infidel. 9 Let not a willow be taken into the number under ubreescore years old, having been the wife of one man, 10 well reported of for good works; if she have bronght up children, if she have lodged strangers, if she have washed the saints' feet, if she have relieved the afflicted, if she have diligeutly followed every good work. 11 But the younger widows refuse: for when they havo begun to wax
 in purity. Till I come, give heed to reading, to exhor-
 tation, to teaching. Be not negligent of the ${ }^{2}$ in ${ }^{3}$ thee ${ }^{2}$ gift,
 which was given to thee through 'prophecy with laying on of the hands
 of the elderhood. These things meditate on, in them be,
 that thy advancement manifest may be among all. Give heed
 to thyself and to the teaching; continue in them; for this
 doing, both thyself thou shalt save and those that hear thee.

 a father; younger [men] as brethren; elder [women] as
 mothers; younger as sisters, with all purity. ${ }^{2}$ Widows
 'honour that [are] ${ }^{\text {2 indeed }}{ }^{2}$ widows; but if any widow ${ }^{2}$ children ${ }^{3}$ or ${ }^{*}$ descendants
 ${ }^{\text {'hare, }}$ let them learn first [as to] their own house to be pions, and
 srecompense ${ }^{1}$ to ${ }^{\text {render }}$ to [their] parents; for this is good
 and acceptable before God. Now she who [is] ${ }^{3}$ indeed ${ }^{1}{ }^{1}{ }^{2}$ wwidow,
 and left alone, has [her] hope in God, and continues
 in sapplications and prayers night and day. But she that $\sigma \pi \alpha \tau \alpha \lambda \tilde{\omega} \sigma \alpha, \quad \zeta \tilde{\omega} \sigma \alpha \tau^{\prime} \theta \nu \eta \kappa \varepsilon \nu .7$ каì таи̃та $\pi \alpha \rho a ́ \gamma \gamma \varepsilon \lambda \lambda \varepsilon$, lives in self-gratification, living is dead. And these things charge,
 that irreproachable they may be. But if anyone his own and specially
 [his] houschold does not provide for, the faith he has denied, and


 ${ }^{3}$ less ${ }^{4}$ than ${ }^{\text {' }}$ years ${ }^{{ }^{5} \text { sixty }}{ }^{\text {i }}$ being, of one man wife, in
 ${ }^{2}$ works 'good being borne witness to, if she brought up children, if she enter-
 tained strangers, if saints' feet she washed, if to the oppressed she impart-
 ed relief, if every ${ }^{2}$ work ${ }^{\prime}$ good she followed after. But younger
 widows refuse; for when they may have grown wanton against
 Christ, to marry they wish, having judgment because [their]
 first faith they cast off. And withal also [to be] idle they
 learn, going about to the houses; and not only idle, but
 also tattlers and basy-bodies, speaking things [they] ought not.
 will therefore younger [ones] to marry, to bear children, to rule the house,

${ }^{3}$ no occasion ${ }^{1}$ to ${ }^{2}$ give to the sdversary ${ }^{3}$ of ${ }^{4}$ reproach ${ }^{1}$ on ${ }^{2}$ account.
 For already some are torned aside after Satan. If any
 believing [man] or believing [woman] have widows, let him impart relief to
 them, and not let be burdened the assembly, that to the ${ }^{2}$ indeed ${ }^{1}$ widows غ่ $\pi а \rho к \varepsilon ์ \sigma \eta . ~$
it may impart relief.
$170 i{ }^{\circ} \kappa \alpha \lambda \tilde{\omega} S \quad \pi \rho о \varepsilon \sigma \tau \tilde{\omega} \tau \varepsilon \varsigma \quad \pi \rho \varepsilon \sigma \beta \dot{v} \tau \varepsilon \rho \circ \iota$
$\delta \iota \pi \lambda \tilde{\eta} S \quad \tau \mu \tilde{\eta} S$ of double honour
 let be counted worthy, specially those labouring in word and teach-
 ing; for says the scripture, An ox treading out corn ${ }^{3}$ not ${ }^{1}$ thou
 shalt mazzle, and, Worthy [is] the workman of his hire. Against

an elder an accusation receive not, unless on [the testi-


${ }^{3}$ all ${ }^{2}$ convict, that also the rest ${ }^{3}$ fear ${ }^{1}$ may "have. I earnestly
 testify before God and [the] Lord Jesus Christ and $\tau \tilde{\nu} \nu$ ह́к $\lambda \varepsilon \kappa \tau \tilde{\omega} \nu$ á $\gamma \gamma \varepsilon ́ \lambda \omega \nu$, "̈va $\tau \alpha \tilde{v} \tau \alpha \quad \phi v \lambda a ́ \xi \eta S \quad \chi \omega o i s$ the elect angels, that these things thon shoaldest keep, apart from $\pi \rho о к \rho i \mu \alpha \tau о \varsigma, \mu \eta \delta \dot{\varepsilon} \nu \pi о \iota \tilde{\omega} \nu \kappa а \tau \dot{\alpha}{ }^{\mathrm{i}} \pi \rho о ́ \sigma \kappa \lambda \iota \sigma \iota \nu$.
prejudice, nothing doing by partiality.
 Hands quickly on no one lay, nor share insins
 of others. Thyself pare keep. No longer drink water, but
 *wine ${ }^{2}{ }^{3}$ little ${ }^{\text {use }}$ on account of thy stomach and ${ }^{2}$ frequent $\sigma o v \dot{a} \sigma \theta \varepsilon \nu \varepsilon i a s . ~ 24 \mathrm{~T} \iota \nu \tilde{\nu} \nu$ à $\nu \theta \rho \dot{\omega} \pi \omega \nu$ ai $\dot{a} \mu a \rho \tau i a \iota \pi \rho o ́ \delta \eta \lambda о i$ ${ }^{1}$ thy infirmities. Of some men the sins manifest
 are, going before to judgment ; and some also they follow after.


In like manner also good works manifest are, and those that

otherwise are, ${ }^{2}$ be ${ }^{3}$ hid ${ }^{2}$ cannot.
As many ${ }^{2}$ as ${ }^{3}$ are under Gyoke ${ }^{2}$ bondmen, their own masters
wantonagainst Christ,
they will marry; 12 having damnation, because they have cast off their first faith. 13 And withal they learn to be idle, wandering about from house to honse; and not only idle, bat tattlers also and busybodies,speaking things which they ought not. 14 I will therefore that the younger wo men marry, bear children, guide the house, give none occasion to the adversary to speak reproachfully. 15 For some are already turned aside after Satan. 16 If any man or woman that believeth have widows, let them relieve them, and let not the church be charged; that it may relieve them that are widows indecd.

17 Let the elders that rale well be counted worthy of double honour, especially they who labour in the word and doctrine. 18 For the scripture saith, Thou shalt not muzzle the or that treadeth out the corn. And, The labourer is worthy of his reward. 19 Against an elder receive not an accusation, but before two or three witnesses. 20 Them that sin rebnke before all, that others also may fear. 21 I eharga thee before God, and the Lord Jesus Christ, and the elect angels, that thou observe these things without preferringone before another, doing nothing by partiality.
22 Lay hands suddenly on no man, neither be partaker of other men's sins: keep thyself pure. 23 Drink no longer water, but use a little wine for thy stomach's sake and thine often infirmities. 24 Some men's sina are cpen beforehand, going before to judgment; and some men they follow after. 25 Likewise also the good works of some are manifest before-

[^330] P dóvavial LTTTAW.
hand; and they that are otherwise cannot be hid.
VI. Let as many servants as are under the yoke count their own masters worthy of all honour, that the name of God and his doctrine be not blasphemed. 2 and they that have believing masters, let them not despise them, because they are brethren; but rather do them service, because they are faithful and beloved, partakers of the benefit. These things teach and exhort. 3 If any man teach otherwise, and consent not to wholesome words, even the words of our Lord Jesus Christ, and to the doctrine which is according to godliness; 4 he is proud, knowing nothing, but doting about questions and strifes of words, whereof cometh envy, strife, railings, evil surmisings, 5 perverse disputings of men of corrupt minds, and destitute of the truth, supposing that gain is godliness: from such withdraw thyself. 6 But godliness with contentment is great gain. 7 For we brought nothing into this world, and it is certain we can carry nothing out. 8 And having food and raiment let ns be therewith content. 9 But they that will be rich fall into temptation and a snare, and into many foolish and hurtful losts, which drown men in destruction and perdition. 10 For the love of money is the root of all evil : which while some coveted after, they have erred from the faith, and pierced themselves through with many sorrows. Il But thou, O man of God, flee these things; and follow after righteousness, godliness, faith, love, patience, meekness. 12 Fight the good fight of faith, lay hold on eternal life, whereunto thou art also called, and hast professed a good profession before many witnesses. 13 I
 of all honour worthy let them esteem, that not the name of God
 and the teaching be blasphemed. And they that zbelieving lhave
 masters, let them not despise [them], because brethren they are ; but
 rather let them serve [them], becanse believing [ones] they are and be-
 loved who ${ }^{5}$ the ${ }^{\circ}$ good ${ }^{7}$ service ${ }^{1}$ are ${ }^{2}$ being ${ }^{3}$ helped "by. These things teach
 and exhort. If anyone teaches other doctrine, and draws not near
 $\tau \tilde{y} \kappa \alpha \tau^{\prime} \quad \varepsilon \dot{v} \sigma \dot{\varepsilon} \beta \varepsilon \iota \alpha \nu \quad \delta \iota \delta \alpha \sigma \kappa \alpha \lambda i a ́, 4$ т $4 \tau \dot{\prime} \phi \omega \tau \alpha \iota, \mu \eta \delta \grave{\nu} \nu$ the ${ }^{2}$ according ${ }^{3}$ to piety ${ }^{1}$ teaching, he is puffed up, nothing
 knowing, but sick about questions and disputes of words,
 out of which come envy, strife, eril speakings, "suspicions ${ }^{1}$ wicked,
 vain argumentations ${ }^{3}$ corrupted ${ }^{2}$ of ${ }^{2}$ men in mind, and
 destitute of the truth, holding egain "to ${ }^{\text {b }} \mathrm{be}$
 ${ }^{\text {'piety }}$; withdraw from such. But ${ }^{\text {is }}$ egain
 ${ }^{\text {sgreat }}{ }^{2}$ piety with ${ }^{3}$ contentment. For nothing we brought
 into the world, [it is] manifest that neither to carry out anything are we
 able. But having sustenance and coverings, with these we shall
 be satisfied. But those desiring to be rich, fall into
 temptation and a snare and sdesires ${ }^{1}$ many ${ }^{2}$ unwise ${ }^{\text {sand }}$
 "hurtful, which sink men into destruction
 and perdition. For a root of all evils is the love
 of money; which some stretching after were seduced from the
 faith, and themselves pierced with ${ }^{2}$ sorrows ${ }^{2}$ many. ${ }^{4}$ Thou
 ${ }^{3}$ but, $0 \quad$ man of God, these things flee, and pursue right-
 eousness, piety, faith, love, endurance, meekness,
 Combat the good combat of the faith. Lay hold
 of eternal life, to which also thou wast called, and didst confess
 the good confession before many witnesses.
 charge thee before God who quickens all things,


late the good confession, that thoo keep the commandment
 spotless, irreproachable, until the appearing of ${ }^{1}$ Lord

 ${ }^{\text {ablessed }}{ }^{3}$ and ${ }^{4}$ only ${ }^{5}$ Ruler, the King of those being kings
 and Lord of those being lords; who alone has im-
 mortality, ${ }^{2}$ in ${ }^{4}$ light ${ }^{2}$ dwelling sunapproachable, whom ${ }^{5}$ did ${ }^{6}$ see ${ }^{2}$ no ${ }^{2}$ one
 sof ${ }^{\text {men }}$ nor to see is able; to whom honour, and might ai'únov. ả $\mu \dot{\eta} \nu$.
eternal.
Ámen.
 To the rich in the present age charge, not
 to be high-minded, nor to have hope in sof ${ }^{4}$ riches ['the] 'uncertainty ;
 but in ${ }^{\text {g God }}{ }^{1}$ the ${ }^{3}$ living, who gives us richly

 ${ }^{2}$ works ${ }^{1}$ good, liberal in distributing to be, ready to communicate, trea-
 soring ap for themselves a ${ }^{\text {² }}$ foundation ${ }^{\text {'good }}$ for the future, that
 they mas lay hold of eternal life.
0 Timothens, the deposit committed [to thee] keep,

 of falsel $y$-named knowledge, which some professing, in reference to
 the faith missed the mark. Grace [be] with thee. Amen.
 ${ }^{2} \mathrm{Ti}_{0}{ }^{\text {sTimothy }}{ }_{\text {'first }}$ Written from Laodicea, which
 is the chief city of Phrygia Pacatiana.
give thee charge in the sight of God, who quickeneth all things, and before Christ Jesus, who before Pontius Pilate witnessed a good confession: 14 that thou keep this commandment without spot, unrebakeable, until the appearing of our Lord Jesus Christ : 15 which in his times he shall shew, who is the blessed and only Potentate the King of kings, and Lord of lords ; 16 who only hath immortality, dwelling in the light which no man can approach unto; whom no man hath seen, nor can see: to whom be honour and power everlasting. Amen.

17 Charge them that are rich in this world, that they be not highminded, nor trust in uncertain riches, but in the living God, who gireth us richly all things to enjoy; 18 that they do good, that they be rich in good works, ready to distribute, willing to communicate; 19 laying up in store for themselves a good foundation against the time to come, that they may lay hold on eternal life.

200 TYmothy, keep that which is committed to thy trust, aroiding profane and vain babblings, and oppositions of science falsely so called : 21 which some professing have erred concerning the faith. Grace be with thee. Amen.


 (read of that which [is] truly life) Glttraw. ${ }^{k} \pi a \rho a \theta \dot{\eta} \kappa \eta \nu$ Glttraw. ${ }_{1} \mu \in \theta^{\prime} \dot{v} \mu \hat{\omega} \nu$ with


# *H ПPO乏 TIMOӨEON EIILTOAH $\triangle E Y T E P A . "$ <br> THE ${ }^{3}$ TO <br> TIMOTHY <br> ${ }^{2}$ EPISTLE <br> ${ }^{1}$ SECOND. 

PAUL, an apostle of Jesus Christ by the will-of God, according to the promise of life which is in Christ Jesus, 2 to Timothy, my dearly beloved son : Grace, mercy, and peace, from God the Father and Christ Jesus our Lord.
3 I thank God, whom I serve from my forefathers with pare conscience, that without ceasing I have remembrance of thee in my prayers night and day; 4 greatly desiring to seo thee, being mindfal oi thy tears, that I may be filled with joy; 5 when I call to remembrance the unfeigned faith that is in thee, which dwelt first in thy grandmother Lois, and thy mother Eunice; and I am persuaded that in thee also. 6 Wherefore I put thee in remembrance that thou stir up the gift of God, which is in thee by thepatting on of my hands. 7 For God hath not given us the spirit of fear ; but of power, and of love, and of a sound mind. 8 Be not thou therefore ashamed of the testimony of our Lord, nor of me his prisoner: bat be thou partaker of the afflictions of the gospel according to the power of God ; 9 who hath saved us, and called $u s$ with an holy calling, not according to our works, but according to his own parpose and grace, which was given ns In Christ Jesus before the world began, 10 but is now made manifest by the appearing of our Saviour Jesus Christ, who hath aboMished death, and hath brought life and lmmortality to light through the gospel: 11 whereunto $I$ am
 Panl, apostle of Jesus Christ by [the] will of God
 according to promise of life which[is] in Christ Jesus, to Ti-
 motheus [my] beloved child: Grace, mercy, peace from God [the]
 Father and Christ Jesus our Lord.
 I am thankful to God, whom I serve from [my] forefathers with
 pure conscience, how nnceasingly I have the ${ }^{2}$ of ${ }^{3}$ thee ${ }^{1}$ remembrance
 in my supplications night and day, longing ${ }^{3}$ thee
 ${ }^{1}$ to ${ }^{2}$ see, remembering thy tears, that with joy I may be filled;
 ${ }^{2}$ remembrance ${ }^{\text {t taking }}$ of the ${ }^{3}$ in ${ }^{\text {thee }}{ }^{\text {In unfeigned }}{ }^{\text {faith, }}$
 which $d$ welt first in thy grandmother Lois and in ${ }^{2}$ mother
 ${ }^{1}$ thy Eunice, and I am persuaded that also in thee. For which canse
 I remind thee tokindle ap the gift of God which is
 in thee by the laying on of my hands. For tnot agave
 aus 'God a spirit of cowardice, bat of power, and of love,
 and of wise discretion. *Not ${ }^{1}$ therefore ${ }^{2}$ thou ${ }^{3}$ shouldest be ashamed of the
 testimony of our Lord, nor me his prisoner ; but
 snffer evils along with the glad tidings according to ${ }^{2}$ power ${ }^{2}$ God's; who
 saved us and called [us] with a ${ }^{\text {a calling }}{ }^{\text {h holy, not according to }}$
 our works, but according to his own purpose and grace, which
 [was] given us in Christ Jesus before the ages of time,
 but made manifest now by the appearing of our Saviour
 Jesus Christ, who annulled death, brought to
 'Hght ${ }^{\text {a }}$ and life and incorraptibility by the glad tidings; to which

[^331]I, II.

 apostle and
 of [the] nations. For which cause also these things $I$ suffer ; but ${ }^{3}$ not
 'I Iam ashamed; for I know whom I have believed, and am persuaded that

 able he is the deposit committed [to him] of me to keep for that

day. ${ }^{2}{ }^{4}{ }^{3}$ delineation ${ }^{2}$ have of soand words, which [words]
 from me thou didst hear, in faith and love which [are] in Christ
 Jesus. The good deposit committed [to thee] keep by [the]
 ${ }^{2}$ Spirit ${ }^{1}$ Holy which dwells in us. Thou knowest this,
 that turned away from me all . who [are] in Asia, of whom is
 Phygellus and Hermogenes. May ${ }^{3}$ grant ${ }^{4}$ mercy ${ }^{2}$ the ${ }^{2}$ Lord to the
 ${ }^{2}$ of ${ }^{3}$ Onesiphoras ${ }^{1}$ honse, becanse oft me he refreshed, and
 my chain was not ashamed of; but having been in Rome,
 more diligentily he sought out me and found [me]- may ${ }^{\text {g grant }}$ to ${ }^{\text {shim }}$ him
 'the "Lord to find mercy from [the] Lord in that day- and
 how much in Ephesus he served ${ }^{3}$ better [ ${ }^{4}$ than ${ }^{6}{ }^{6}{ }^{6}$ need ${ }^{\text {'s say] }}{ }^{\text {a }}$ thou ${ }^{2}$ knowest.


 with many witnesses, these commit to faithful men,
 such as competent shall be also others to teach. Thou therefore
 suffer hardship as ${ }^{2}$ good ${ }^{2}$ soldier of Jesus Christ. No one
 serving as a soldier entangles himself with the ${ }^{2}$ of s life ${ }_{\text {a }}$ affairs,
 that him who enrolled him as a soldier he may please. And if also contend
 ['in "the ${ }^{\text {g }}$ games] 'anyone, he is not orowned anless lawfully he shall
 have contended. The ${ }^{3}$ labour ${ }^{\text {h hasbandman }}{ }^{\text {manast }}$ before of the $\kappa \alpha \rho \pi \tilde{\omega} \nu \quad \mu \varepsilon \tau \alpha \lambda \alpha \mu \beta a ́ \nu \varepsilon \iota \nu$.
fruits partaking.


appointed a preacher, and an apostle, and a teacher of the Gentiles. 12 For the which canse I also suffer these things: nevertheless I am not ashamed: for I know whom I have believed, and am persuaded that he is able to keep that which I have committed unto him against that day. 13 Hold fast the form of sound words, which thou hast heard of me, in faith and love which is in Christ Jesus. 14 That good thing which was committed unto thee keep by the Holy Ghost which dwelleth in ns. 15 This thon knowest, that all they which are in Asia be turned away from me; of whom are Phygellus and Hermogenes. 16 The Lord give mercy nnto the house of Onesiphorus; for he oft refreshed me, and was not ashamed of my chain: 17 but, when he was in Rome, he sought me ont verv diligently, and foun? $m e .18$ The Lord grav: unto him that he may find mercy of the Lord in that day: and in how many things he ministered unto mo at Ephesus, thou knowest very well.
II. Thou therefore, my son, be strong in the grace that is in Christ Jesus. 2 And the things that thou hast heard of me among many witnesses, the same commit thou to faithful men, who shall be able to teach others also. 3 Thou therefore endure hariness, as a good soldit $r$ of Jesus Christ. 4 No man that warreth entangleth himself witis the affairs of this life ; that he may please hini who hath chosen hint to be a soldier. 5 Anct if a man also strive for masteries, yet is he not crowned, except he strive lawfully. 6 The husbandman that laboureth must be first partaker of the fruits.
7 Consider what I

[^332]say; and the Lord give thee nnderstanding in all things. 8 Remember that Jesus Christ of the seed of David was raised from the dead according to my gospel; 9 wherein I suffer trouble, as an evildoer, even unto bonds ; but the word of God is not bound. 10 Therefore I endure all things for the elect's sakes, that they may also obtain the salvation which is in Christ Jesus with eterual glory. 11 It is a faithful saying: For if we be dead with him, we shallalso live with him: 12 if we suffer, we shall also reign with him: if we deny him, he also will deny us: 13 if we believe not, yet he abideth faithful: he oannot deny himself.
14 Of these things put them in remembrance, eharging them before the Lord that they strive not about words to no profit, but to the subverting of the hearers. 15 Study to shew thyself approved unto God, a workman that needeth not to be ashamed, rightly dividing the word of truth. 16 Butshun profane and vain babblings; for they will increase unto moreungodliness. 17 And their word will eat as doth a canker : of whom is Hymenæus and Philetus; 18 who concerning the truth have erred, saying that the resurrection is pastalready; and overthrow the faith of some. 19 Nevertheless the foundation of God standeth sure, having this seal, The Lord knoweth them that are his. And, Let every one that nameth the name of Christ depart from iniquity. 20 But in a great house there are not only vessels of gold and of silver, but also of wood and of earth; and some to honour, and some to dishonour. 21 If a man therefore purge himself from these, he
 in all things. Remember Jesus Cbrist raised from among
 [the] dead, of [the] seed of David, according to ${ }^{2}$ glad tidings
 imy, in which $f$ suffer hardship unto bonds as an evil doer: but
 the word of God is not bound. Because of this all things I en-
 dure for sake of the elect, that also they [the] salvation may
 $\chi_{\text {obtain which [is] in }}$ Christ Jesns with ${ }^{2}$ glory ${ }^{\text {Peternal. Faithful }}$
 [is] the word ; for if we died together with [him], also we shall live together;
 if we endure, also we shall reign together; if we deny
 [him], he also will deny us ; if we are unfaithful, he
 faithful abides; to deny himself he is not able.
 ${ }^{2}$ These ${ }^{3}$ things ${ }^{\text {p put }}{ }^{\text {sin }}{ }^{\text {'remembrance }}{ }^{1}$ of, testifying earnestly before
 the Lord not to dispute about words ${ }^{2}$ for ${ }^{3}$ nothing ${ }_{1}$ profitable, to $\kappa а \tau а \sigma \tau \rho о \phi \tilde{y}$ т $\tau \nu$ ảкоvóvт $\omega \nu .15$ бтои́סaбov $\sigma \varepsilon a v \tau \grave{\partial} \nu$ sabversion of those who hear. Be diligent ${ }^{3}$ thyself
 *approved ${ }^{\text {to }}$ o ${ }^{\text {presesent }}$ to God, a workman not ashamed, straight-
 ly outting the word of truth; but profane empty
 babblings stand aloof from, ${ }^{2}$ to ${ }^{\text {s more }}$ for they will advance of ungodiness,
 and their word as a gangrene pasture will have; of whom is
 Hymenæus and Philetus; who concerning the truth
 missed the mark, asserting the resurrection already to have taken place ; $\kappa а i ~ a ̀ \nu а \tau \rho \varepsilon ́ \pi о \nu \sigma \iota \nu ~ \tau \grave{\eta} \nu ~ \tau \iota \nu \omega \nu ~ \pi i \sigma \tau \iota \nu . ~ 19 \dot{o}^{\mathrm{e}} \mu \varepsilon \varepsilon \nu \tau о l^{11} \sigma \tau \varepsilon \rho \varepsilon o ̀ s$ and are overthrowing the ${ }^{2}$ of ${ }^{3}$ some ${ }^{1}$ faith. Nevertheless ${ }^{\text {firm }}$
 ${ }^{3}$ foundation ${ }^{2}$ God's stands, having this seal, ${ }^{3}$ Knows
 [ ${ }^{1}$ the] ${ }^{\text {² Lord }}$ those that are his, and Let depart from anright-
 eonsness everyone who names the name of Christ. ${ }^{2}$ In ${ }^{2}$ great
 ${ }^{2}$ but ${ }^{3}$ a house there are not only vessels golden and silver, but
 also wooden and earthen, and some to honour, others to
 dishonour. If therefore one shall have purged himself from these,




 he shall be a vessel to honour, having been sanctified, and serviceable
 to the master, for every ${ }^{2}$ work ${ }^{2}$ good having been prepared.
 But yonthful lasts flee, and pursue righteousness,
 faith, love, peace with those that call on the
 Lord ont of ${ }^{2}$ pure ${ }^{\text {a }}$, heart. But foolish and undis-
 ciplined questionings refuse, knowing that they beget contentions.

And ${ }^{3}$ a ${ }^{\text {b }}$ bondman ${ }^{\text {bof }}$ [ ${ }^{\circ}$ the] ${ }^{~}$ Lord ${ }^{\text {it }}{ }^{2}$ behoves not to contend, but gentle
 to be towards all; apt to teach; forbearing; in meekness
 disciplining those that oppose, if perhans ${ }^{2}$ may ${ }^{3}$ give ${ }^{\text {t them }}$

${ }^{2}$ God repentance to acknowledgment of [the] trath, and they may
 awake ap out of the ${ }^{2}$ of ${ }^{3}$ the ©devil ${ }^{\text {s }}$ snare, ${ }^{2}$ having been taken by

him for his will.
 But this know thou, that in [the] last days ${ }^{3}$ will ${ }^{\text {b be }}$
 ${ }^{5}$ present ${ }^{2}$ times ${ }^{1}$ difficalt; for ${ }^{*}$ will ${ }^{3}$ be ${ }^{1}$ men lovers of self,
 lovers of money, vaunting, proud, evil speakers, to parents
 disobedient, unthankful, unholy, without natural affection, implacable,
 slanderers, incontinent, sarage, not lovers of good, betrayers,
 headlong, pufted up, lovers of pleasure rather than lovers of God;
 having a form of piety, but the power of it deny-
 ing: and these turn away from. For of these are those who
 [are] entering into hoases and leading captive silly women
 laden with sins, led away by ${ }^{2}$ lasts ${ }^{\text {i various, }}$
 ways learning and never to [the] knowledge of [the] truth
 ${ }^{4}$ to ${ }^{3}$ come ${ }^{\text {a able. Now in the way Jannes and Jambres with- }}$
 stood Moses, thus also these withstand the trath,

 the faith. But they shall not advance farther, for ${ }^{2}$ folly
shall be a vessel untc honour, sanctified, and meet for the master's use, and prepared unto every good work. 22 Flee also youthful lusts: but follow righteousness, faith, charity, peace, with them that call on the Lord out of a pure heart. 23 But foolisk and unlearncd questions avoid, knowing that they do gender strifes. it And the servant of the Lord must not strive ; but be gentle unto allmen, apt to teach, patient, 25 in meekness instructing those that oppose themselves; if God peradventure will give them repentance to the acknowledging of the truth; 26 and that they may recover themselves ont of the snare of the devil, who are taken captive by him at his will.
III. This know also, that in the last days perilous times shall come. 2 For men shall be lovers of their own selves, covetous, boasters, proud, blasphemers, disobedient to parents, unthankful, unholy, 3 without natural af fection, trucebreakers, false accusers, incontinent, fierce, despisers of those that are good, 4 traitors, heady, highminded, lovers of pleasures more than lovers of God; 5 having a form of godliness, but denying the power thereof: from such turn away. 6 For of this sort are they which creep into houses, and lead captivesilly women laden with sins, led away with divers lusts, 7 ever learning, and never able to come to the knowledge of the truth. 8 Now as Jannes and Jambres withstood Moses, so do these also resist the truth : men of corrupt minds, reprobate concerning the faith. 9But they shall proceed no further: for their folly


shall be manifest unto all men, as theirs also was. I0 But thou hast fully kuown my doctrine, manaer of life, purpose, faith, longsuffering, charity, patience, 11 persecutions, afflictions, which came untomeat Antioch, at Iconium, at Lystra; what persecutions 1 endured: but ont of them all the Lord delivered me. 12 Yea, and all that will live godly in Christ Jesus shall suffer persecution. 13 But evilmeu and seducers shall wax worse and worse, deoeiving, and being deceived. 14 But continue thou in the things which thou hast learned and hast been assured of, knowing of whom thou hast learned them; 15 and that from a child thou hast known the holy scriptures, which are able to make thee wise unto salvation through faith which is in Christ Jesus. 16 All scripture is given by inspiration of God, and is profitable for doctrine, for reproof, for correction, for instructiou in righteousness: 17 that the man of God may be perfect, throughly furnished anto all good works.
 ${ }^{2}$ their fully manifest shall be to sll, as also that of those became.
 But thon hatt closely followed my teaching,
 purpose, faith, patience, love, endurance,
 persecutions, sufferings: suoh as to me happened in An-
 tioch, in Iconium, in Lystra; what manner of persecations I en-
 dured; and out of all ${ }^{\text {me }}{ }^{\text {d delivered }}{ }^{1}$ the ${ }^{2}$ Lord. And
 all indeed who wish piously to live in Christ Jesus
 will be persecuted. Eut wicked men and impostors shall
 advance to worse, misleading and being misled. Bat thou
 abide in the things thou didst learn, and wast assured of, having known from
 whom thou didst learnifthem]; and that from a babe the sacred
 letters thou hast known, which [are] able ${ }^{3}$ thee ${ }^{1}$ to ${ }^{2}$ make wise to
 salvation, through faith which[is] in Christ Jesus. Every
 scripture [is] God-inspired and profitable for teaching, for
 conviction, for correction, for discipline which [is] in
 righteousness ; that complete may be the ${ }^{2}$ of ${ }^{3} \mathrm{God}{ }^{2}$ man, to
 every ${ }^{2}$ work ${ }^{\text {good fully fitted. }}$

IV. I charge thee therefore before God, and the Lord Jeans Christ, who shall judge the quick and the dead at his appearing and his kingdom; 2 preach the word; be instant in season, out of season; reprove, rebuke, exhort with all longsuffering and doctrine. 3 For the time will come when they will not endure sound doctrine; but after their own lusts shall they heap to themselvea teachers, having itching ears; 4 and they shall turn away their ears from the trath, and shall be
 Lord Jesus Carist, who is about to judge living and
 dend according to his appearing and ${ }^{\text {klingdom }}$
 ${ }^{1}$ his, proclaim the word; be urgent in season, ont of season,
 convict, rebuke, encourage, with all patience
 and teaching. For there will be a time when sound teach-
 ing they will not bear; but according to sdeaires
 ${ }^{1}$ their ${ }^{2}$ own to themselves. will heap up teachers,
 having an itching ear; and from the truth the ear they will

○ тарทко入ov́өךба́s didst closely follow LTTrA. rivw what [persons] LTTrA. w- oṽ $\begin{gathered}\text { є̇ } \gamma \omega \text { GLTTrAW. }\end{gathered}$ and [by] Glttraw.

 t è $\lambda$ еүно́l LTTTA.
 b isias è $\pi \iota \theta u \mu i a s$ GltTraw.


 come．The ${ }^{2}$ combat ${ }^{2}$ good
$\tau \varepsilon \tau \varepsilon \dot{\varepsilon} \lambda \varepsilon \kappa \alpha, \tau \grave{\eta} \nu \pi i \sigma \tau \iota \nu \tau \varepsilon \tau \eta \dot{\eta} \rho \eta \kappa \alpha$. I have fiuished，the faith I have kept．
 the ${ }^{2}$ of ${ }^{3}$ righteonsness ${ }^{\text {c }}$ crown，which ${ }^{8}$ will＇ render ${ }^{9}$ to ${ }^{4}$ me ${ }^{2}$ the ${ }^{2}$ Lord
 ${ }^{10}$ in ${ }^{11}$ that ${ }^{14}$ day ${ }^{3}$ the ${ }^{2}$ righteous ${ }^{\text {sjudgage }}$ and not only to me，
 but also to all ．who have loved his appearing．

 ${ }^{1}$ forsook，having loved the present age，and is gone to

Thessalonica；Crescens to Galatia，Titus to Dalmatia．

 with thyself，for he is ${ }^{2}$ to ${ }^{3}$ me ${ }^{\text {usseful }}$ for service．${ }^{4} \mathrm{Tr}^{2}$－



I left in Troas with Carpus，［whenjeomirg bring，and the
 books，especially the parchments．Alexander the smith


 ${ }^{2}$ Lord according to his works．Whom also thou be ware of，
 for exceedingly he has withstood our words．In
 ins first defence no one＇me stood ${ }^{2}$ with，but all

 ${ }^{3}$ me ${ }^{\text {stood }}{ }^{2}$ by，and strengthened me，that through me the pro－
 clamation might be fully made，and＊should ${ }^{\text {Shear }}{ }^{2}$ all ${ }^{2}$ the ${ }^{3}$ nations ；and
 I was delivered out of［the］＂mouth ${ }^{2}$ lion＇s．$\quad$ and ${ }^{3}$ will ${ }^{\circ}$ deliver ${ }^{5}$ me
 ${ }^{\text {the }}$＂Lord from every ${ }^{2}$ work ${ }^{3}$ wicked，and will preserve［me］for

I have combated，the course

Henceforth is laid up for me

 finished $m y$ course．I have kept the faith ： 8 henceforth there is laid up for me a crown of righteousness，which the Lord，the righteous judge，shall give me at that day ：and not to me ouly，hut unto all them also that love his appearing．

9 Do thy diligence to come shortly unto me： 10 for Demas hath forsaken me，having loved this present world，and is depart－ ed unto Thessalonica； Crescens to Galatix， Titus unto Dalmatia， 11 Only Luke is with me．Take Mark，and bring him with thee： for he is profitable to me for the ministry． 12 And Tychicus have I sent io Ephesus． 13 The cloke that I left at Troas with Carpus， when thou comest， bring with thee，and the books，but especi－ aily the parchments． 14 Alexander the cop－ persmith did me muc）？ evil：the Lord rewar him according to hi， works： 15 of whom be thou ware also；for he hath greatly with－ stood our words． 16 At my firs answer noman stood with me，but a！ men forsook me：I pray God that it may not be laid to their charge． 17 Notwith－ standing the Lord stood with me，and strengthened me；that by me the preaching might be fully known， and that all the Gen－ tiles might kear ：and I was delivered out of the mouth of the lion． 18 And the Lord shall deliver me from every evil work，and will prescrve me unto his

[^333]heavenly kingdom: to whom be glory for ever and ever. Amen.

19 Salute Prisca and Aquila, and the household of Onesiphoras. 20 Erastus abode at Corinth : but Trophimus have I left at Miletum sick. 21 Do thy diligence to come before winter. Eubulus greeteth thee, and Pudens, and Linus, and Claudia, and all the brethren. 22 The Lord Jesus Christ be with thy spirit. Grace be with you. Amen.

## ${ }^{2}{ }^{2} H$ ПPOS TITON EПIइTOAH ПAYムOY." THE ${ }^{4}$ TO ${ }^{5}$ TITUS ${ }^{1}$ EPISTLE ${ }^{2} O F{ }^{3}$ PAUL.

PAUL, $a$ servant of God, and an apostle of Jesus Christ, according to the faith of God's elect, and the acknowledging of the truth which is after godliness; 2 in hope of eternal life, which God, that cannot lie, promised before the world began: 3 but hath in due times manifested his word through preaching, which is committed anto me according to the commandment of God our Saviour; 4 to Titus, mine own son after the common faith: Grace, mercy, and peace, from God the Father and the Lord Jesus Christ our Saviour.

5 For this cause left I thee in Crete, that
 hiskingdom the heavenly; to whom [he] glory unto the $\alpha_{i \omega}^{\omega} \nu \alpha_{S} \tau \tilde{\omega} \nu \alpha i \omega \dot{\omega} \nu \omega \nu . \quad \dot{\alpha} \mu \eta \eta^{\prime} \nu$. ages of the ages. Amen.
 Salute Prisca and Aquila, and the ${ }^{2}$ of ${ }^{3}$ Onesiphorus
 ${ }^{\text {h }}$ house. Erastus remained in Corinth, but Trophimus I left
 in Miletus sick. Bediligent before winter to come.
 ${ }^{2}$ Salutes ${ }^{3}$ thee ${ }^{2}$ Eabulus, and Padens, and Linus, and
 Clandia, and ${ }^{2}$ the ${ }^{3}$ brethren ${ }^{1}$ all. The Lord Jesus
 Christ [be] with thy spirit. Grace [be] with you.
${ }^{\mathrm{t}} \dot{\alpha} \mu \dot{\eta} \nu \mathrm{v}$."
Amen.
 ${ }^{2}$ To ${ }^{3}$ Timotheus ${ }^{1}$ second, ${ }^{8}$ of ${ }^{9}$ the ${ }^{10}$ of $\left[{ }^{[2}\right.$ the] ${ }^{13}$ Ephesians ${ }^{10}$ assem-
 bly [5the] ${ }^{\text {sfirst }}{ }^{\text {'overseer }}$ *chosen, written from
 Rome, when a second time ${ }^{2}$ was ${ }^{3}$ placed ${ }^{4}$ before ${ }^{\text {PPanl }}$ Cæsar N $\varepsilon \rho \omega \nu \iota . "$
Nero.
 Panl bondman of God, and apostle of Jesus Christ according to
 [the] faith ${ }^{3}$ elect ${ }^{1}$ of ${ }^{3}$ God's and knowledge of [the] trath which [is]
 according to piety; in [the] hope of life eternal, which spro$\gamma \varepsilon i \lambda a \tau o ~ \grave{o}$ á $\psi \varepsilon v \delta \grave{\eta} S$ $\theta \varepsilon o ̀ s ~ \pi \rho o ̀ ~ \chi \rho o ́ v \omega \nu \_\alpha i \omega \nu i ́ \omega \nu, ~ 3 ~ \varepsilon-~$ mised ${ }^{1}$ the ${ }^{3}$ who ${ }^{*}$ cannot ${ }^{5} l i e{ }^{2}$ God before the ages of time,
 but manifested in its own seasons his word in [the] proclamation
 which ${ }^{2}$ was ${ }^{3}$ entrusted ${ }^{4}$ with ${ }^{2}$ I according to [the] commandment of ${ }^{2}$ Saviour
 our God; to Titus [my] true child according to [our] common
 faith: Grace, mercy, peace from God [the] Father, and [the] ${ }^{\text {c } \kappa \nu \rho i o v ~ ' I ~} \eta \sigma o \tilde{v} \chi \rho \iota \sigma \tau o \tilde{v}^{\prime \prime} \tau 0 \tilde{v}_{-} \sigma \omega \tau \tilde{\eta} \rho \circ \varsigma . \eta \dot{\eta} \mu \tilde{\omega} \nu$.

Lord Jesus Christ our Saviour.

 thou mightest go on to set right, and mightest appoint in every city
 elders, as I thee 'ordered: if anyone is unim-
 peachable, ${ }^{\text {of }}{ }^{3}$ one ${ }^{4}$ wife ${ }^{1}$ husband, ${ }^{7}$ children ${ }^{5}$ having ${ }^{6}$ believing, not under
 accusation of dissoluteness or insubordinate. For it behoves the over-
 seer unimpeachable to be, as God's steward; not selfwilled, $\mu \grave{\eta}$ ó $\rho \gamma^{\prime} \lambda о \nu, \mu \dot{\eta} \pi \alpha ́ \rho o \iota \nu o \nu, \mu \dot{\eta} \pi \lambda \dot{\eta} \kappa \tau \eta \nu, \mu \dot{\eta} \quad \alpha i \sigma \chi \rho о \kappa \varepsilon \rho \delta \tilde{\eta}$, not passionate, not given to wine, not a striker, not greedy of base gain, 8 à $\lambda \lambda \dot{\alpha} \phi \iota \lambda o ́ \xi \varepsilon \nu о \nu, \phi \iota \lambda a ́ \gamma \alpha \theta o \nu, \sigma \omega ́ \phi \rho о \nu \alpha$, סíkaıov, ö $\sigma \iota \circ \nu$, ह่ $\gamma$ but hospitable, a lover of good, discreet, just, holy, tem-
 perate, holding to the ${ }^{3}$ according ${ }^{\text {to }}{ }^{5}$ the ${ }^{\text {s }}$ teaching ${ }^{1}$ faithful
 ${ }^{2}$ word, that able he may be both to encourage with ${ }^{\text {theaching }}$
 ${ }^{1}$ sound, and those who gainsay to convict. For there are
 many and insubordinate vain talkers and mind-deceivers, espe-
 cially those of [the] circamcision, whom it is necessary to stop the
 mouths of, who whole houses overthrow, teaching

 ${ }^{5}$ one ${ }^{7}$ of ${ }^{8}$ themselves ${ }^{11}$ of ${ }^{15}$ their ${ }^{23}$ own ${ }^{9}{ }^{3}{ }^{20}$ prophet, Cretans always [are] $\psi \varepsilon \tilde{v} \sigma \tau \alpha l, \kappa \alpha \kappa \alpha ̀ ~ Ө \eta \rho i ́ a, ~ \gamma \alpha \sigma \tau \dot{\varepsilon} \rho \varepsilon s$ ả $\rho \gamma \alpha i$. . 13 і̀. $\mu \alpha \rho \tau v \rho i ́ a . a \ddot{\tau} \tau \eta$ liars, evil wild beasts, ${ }^{2}$ glnttons ${ }^{\text {i lazy. This testimony }}$

is true; for which canse convict them with severity, that
 they may be sound in the faith, not giving heed to Jewish
 fables and commandments of men, turning away from the truth.
 All things [are] pure to the pare; bat to those who
 are defiled and unbelieving nothing [is] pure; but are de-
 filed ${ }^{2}$ their ${ }^{2}$ both mind and [their] conscience. God they profess
 to know, but in works deny [him], ${ }^{2}$ abominable ${ }^{2}$ being and ả $\pi \varepsilon \iota \theta \varepsilon i ̃ s, ~ к а i ~ \pi \rho o ̀ s ~ \pi a ̃ \nu ~ \varepsilon ̌ \rho \gamma o \nu ~ a ̉ \gamma \alpha \theta o ̀ \nu ~ a ́ \delta o ́ к \iota \mu о \iota . ~$ disobedient, and as to every $t_{\text {work }}{ }^{\text {ggood }}$ found worthless.
 $\kappa а \lambda i \underline{~ . ~} 2 \pi \rho \varepsilon \sigma \beta$ íтаs $\nu \eta \phi а \lambda i ́ o v s ~ \varepsilon \imath \nu \alpha \iota, ~ \sigma \varepsilon \mu \nu o u ́ s, ~ \sigma \dot{\omega}-$ ing: [the] aged [men] ${ }^{3}$ sober ${ }^{1}$ to ${ }^{2}$ be, grave, dis-
 creet, sound in faith, in love, in endurance;
thon shouldest set in order the things that are wanting, and ordain elders in every city, as I had appointed thee: 6 if any be blameless, the husband of one wife, having faithful children not accused of riot or anruly. 7 For a bishop must be blameless, as the steward of God; not selfwilled, not soon angry, not given to wine, no striker, not given to filthy lucre ; 8 but a lover of hospitality, a lover of good men, sober, just, holy, temperate; 9 holding fast the faithful word as he hath been taught, that he may be able by sound doctrine both to exhort and to convince the gainsayers. 10 For there are many unruly and vain talkers and deceivers, specially they of the circumcision : 11 whose months must be stopped, who subvert whole houses, teaching things which they ought not, for filthy lucre's sake. 12 One of themselves, cven a prophet of their own, said, The Cretians are alway liars, evil beasts, slow bellies. 13 This witness is true. Wherefore rebake them sharply, that they may be sound in the faith; 14 not giving heed to Jewish fables, and commandments of men, that turn from the trath. 15 Unto the pare all things are pure: but unto them that are defiled and unbelieving is nothing pure; but even their mind and conscience is defiled. 16 They profess that they know God; bat in works they deny him, being abominable, and disobedient, and unto every good work reprobate. II. Bnt speak thou the things which become sound doctrine: 2 that the aged men be sober, grave, temperate, sound in faith, in charity, in patience. 3 The

[^334]aged women likowise, that they be in behaviour as becometh holiness, not false accusers, not given to nuch wine, teachers of good things; 4 that they mas teach the young women to be sober, to love their l:usbands, to love their children, 5 to be discreet, chaste, keepers at home. good. obedient to their own husbands, that the word of God be not blasphemed. 6 Young men likewise exhort to be sober minded. 7 In all things shewing thyself a pattern of good works: in doctrine shewing uncorruptness, gravity, sincerity, 8 sound speech, that cannot be condemned ; that he that is of the contrary part may be asliamed, having no evil thing to say of you. 9 Exhort servants to be obedient unto their own masters, and to please them well in all things; not answering again; 10 not purloining, but shewing all good fidelity ; that they may adorn the doctrine of God our Saviour in all thinge. 11 For the grace of God that bringeth salvation hath appeared to all men, 12 teaching n ; that, denying ungodliness and worldly lusts, we shonld live soberly, righteonsly, and godly. in this present world; 13 looking for that blessed hope, and the glorious appearing of the great God and our Saviour Jesus Christ; 14 who gave himsclf for us, that he might redeem us from all iniquity, and purify unto himself a peculiar people, ze:llous of good works. 15 These things speak, and exhort, and rebuke with all authority. Let no man desp se thee.
III. Pnt them in mind to be subject (0) principalities and
$3 \pi \rho \varepsilon \sigma \beta \dot{\tau} \tau \iota \delta{ }^{\circ}$ [the] aged [women] in likemanner in deportment as becomes
 sacred ones, not slanderers. not ${ }^{2}$ to *wine "much 'enslaved,
 teachers of what is right; that they may school the young [women]
 lovers of [their] hasbands to be, lovers of [their] children, disereet,
 ehaste, keepers at home, good, subject to their own hus$\delta \varrho \alpha ́ \sigma \iota \nu$, "ı $\nu \alpha \mu \grave{\eta}$ ó $\lambda o ́ \gamma o s ~ \tau о \tilde{v} \theta \varepsilon o \tilde{v} \quad \beta \lambda \alpha \sigma \phi \eta \mu \tilde{\eta} \tau \alpha \iota .6$ Tov̀s bands, that not the word of God may be evil spoken of. The
 younger [men] in like manner exhort to be discreet; in
 all things thyself holding forth a pattern of good works; in
 teaching uncorruptness, gravity, incorraption, ${ }_{\text {sppeech }}$
 'sound, not to be condemned ; that he who is opposed may be ashamed, nothing


 masters to be sabject, in everything well-pleasing to be, not $\dot{\alpha} \nu \tau \iota \lambda \hat{\varepsilon}$ contradicting; not parloining, but *fdelity $\mathrm{a}_{\text {all }}$

 ${ }^{\text {i }}$ of ${ }^{2}$ your God they may adorn in all things. For ${ }^{{ }^{1}}$ appeared ${ }^{\text {a }}$ the $\chi a ́ \rho \iota \varsigma ~ \tau о \tilde{v} \theta \varepsilon o \tilde{v}{ }^{x} \dot{\eta}{ }^{\prime \prime} \quad \sigma \omega \tau \dot{\eta} \rho \iota o \varsigma \quad \pi \tilde{a} \sigma \iota \nu \quad \dot{\alpha} \nu \theta \rho \omega ́ \pi \sigma \iota \varsigma$,

 instructing us that, having denied ungodliness and
 worldly desires, disereetly and righteonsly and piously we
 should live in the present age, awaiting the blessed
 hope and appearing of the glory ${ }^{3}$ great ${ }^{4}$ God sand ${ }^{5}$ Sa-
 viour ${ }^{2}$ of ${ }^{2}$ our Jesus Christ; who gave himself for as,
 that he might redeem us from all lawlessness, and might purify
 to himself a people peculiar, zealous of good works. These things
 speak, and exhort, and convict with all command.

 Put ${ }^{2}$ in ${ }^{3}$ remembrance ${ }^{\text {' }}$ 'hem to rulers and to anthorities to be

[^335] subject, to be obedient, to severy fwork "good ready ${ }^{1}$ to ${ }^{\text {b be, }}$
 no one to speak evil of, not ${ }^{3}$ contentious ${ }^{1}$ to ${ }^{2}$ be, [to be] gentle,
 ${ }^{2}$ all ${ }^{\text {¹shewing meekness towards all men. }}$
 For ${ }^{2}$ were ${ }^{3}$ once ${ }^{4}$ also ${ }^{w}$ we without intelligence, disobedient,
 astray, serving ${ }^{2}$ lusts ${ }^{3}$ and ${ }^{\text {tpleasures }}{ }^{1}$ various, in malice
 and envy living, hateful, hating one another. But when
 the kindness and the love toman ${ }^{5}$ appeared ${ }^{1}$ of ${ }^{2}$ our ${ }^{3}$ Sariour
 *G od, not by works which [were] in righteousness which ${ }^{2}$ practised

${ }^{2}$ we, but according to his mercy he saved us, through [the]
 washing of regeneration and renewing of [the] ${ }^{2}$ Spirit ${ }^{1}$ Holy.
 which he ponred ont on us richly through Jesus Christ
 our Saviour; that having been justified by his grace, heirs
 we shonld become according to [the] hope of life eternal.
 Faithful [is] the word, and concerning these things I desire thee to
 affirm strongly, that may ${ }^{7}$ take ${ }^{8}$ care ${ }^{13}$ good ${ }^{12}$ works ${ }^{{ }^{5} \text { to }}{ }^{19}{ }^{\text {bee }}{ }^{12}$ forward ${ }^{12}$ in
 they ${ }^{2}$ who ${ }^{3}$ bave ${ }^{\text {b believed }}{ }^{8}$ God. These thinge are good and
 profitable to men; but foolish questions and genealo-
 gies and strifes and contentions about [the] law stand aloof from; ${ }^{2}$ the ${ }^{\text {² are }}$
 'for unprofitable and rain. A sectarian man after
 one and a second admonition reject, knowing that is
 perverted such a one, and sins, being self-condemned.
 When I shall send Artemas to thee, or Tychicus, be dili-
 gent to come to me to Nicopolis; for there I have decided
 towinter. Zenas the lawyer and Apollos dili-
 gently set forward, that nothing to them may be lacking; ${ }_{{ }^{2}}$ let


 for necessary wants, that they may not be unfruitful ${ }^{5} \mathrm{Sa}$ -
powers, to obey magistrates, to be ready to every good work, 2 to speak evil of 110 man , to be no brawlers, but gentle, shewing all meekness unto all men. 3 For we ourselves also were sometimes foolish, disobedient, deceived, serving divers lusts and pleasures, living in malice and envy, hateful, and hating one another. 4 But after that the kindness and love of God our Saviour toward man appeared, 5 not by works of righteousness which we have done, but according to his mercy he saved us, by the washing of regeneration, and renewing of the Holy Ghost; 6 which he shed on us abundantly through Jesus Christ our Saviour; 7 that being justified by his grace, we should be made heirs according to the hope of eternal life. 8 This is a faithful saying, and these things I will that thou affirm constantly, that they which have believed in God maight be careful to maintain good works. These things are good and profitable unto men. 9 But avoid foolish questions, and genealogies, and contentions, and strivings about the law; for they are unprofitable and vain. 10 A man that is an heretick after the first and second admonition reject; 11 knowing that he that is such is subverted, and sinneth, being condemned of himself.

12 When I shalï send Artemas unto thee, or Tychicus, be diligent to come into nie to Nicopolis: for I have determined there to winter. 13 Bring Zenas the lawyer and Apollos on their journey diligently, that nothing be wanting unto them. 14 And let ours also learn to maintain good works for necessary uses, that they be not unfruitful. 15 All that are with

[^336]me salute thee. Greet them that love us in the faith. Grace be with you all. Amen.

 love us in [the] faith. Grace[be] with ${ }^{2}$ all ${ }^{2}$ you. ${ }^{1} \dot{a} \mu \dot{\eta} \nu .{ }^{.}$
Amen.
 To Titus ${ }^{4}$ of ${ }^{5}$ the ${ }^{7}$ of [ ${ }^{8}$ the] ${ }^{9}$ Cretans ${ }^{6}$ assembly ${ }^{2}$ first ${ }^{3}$ over-
 seer written from Nicopolis ${ }^{1}$ chosen, of Maceסovias." donia.

PAUL, a prisoner of Jesus Christ, and Timothy our brother, unto Philemon our dearly beloved, and fellowlabourer, 2 and to our beloved Apphia, and Archippus our fellowsoldier, and to the church in thy house: 3 Grace to you, and peace, from God our Father and the Lord Jesus Christ.

4 I thank my God, making mention of thee always in my prayers, 5 hearing of thy love and faith, which thou hast toward the Lord Jesus, and toward all saints; 6 that the communication of thy faith may become effectual by the acknowledging of every good thing which is in you in Christ Jesus. 7 For we have great joy and consolation in thy love, because the bowels of the saints are refreshed by thee, brother.

8 Wherefore, though I might be much bold in Christ to enjoin thee that which is convenient, 9 yet for love's sake I rather beseech thee, being such an one rs Paul the aged, and now also a prisoner of Jesus Christ. 10 I beseech thee for my son One-
 Paul, prisoner of Christ Jesus, and Timotheus the brother,
 to Philemon the beloved and our fellow-worker, and to Apphia the
 beloved, and to Archippus our fellow-soldier, and to the
 ${ }^{2}$ in ${ }^{3}$ thy "house ${ }^{\text {a assembly: }}{ }^{\text {Grace }}$ to you and peace from God
 our Father and [the] Lord Jesus Christ.
 Ithank my God, always mention of thee making
 at my prayers, hearing of thy love and
 faith which thou hast towards the Lord Jesus, and towards all
 the saints, so that the fellowship of thy faith efficient
 may become in [the] acknowledgment of every good [thing] which [is] in
 you towards Christ Jesus. ${ }^{5}$ Thankfulness ${ }^{4}$ for ${ }^{2}{ }^{2}{ }^{\text {we }}{ }^{3}$ have ${ }^{\text {great }}$
 and encouragement by occasion of thy love, becanse the bowels
 of the saints bave been refreshed by thee, brother.
 Wherefore much ${ }^{2}$ in ${ }^{3}$ Christ ${ }^{2}$ boldness having to order thee
 what [is] becoming, for the sake of love rather I'exhort,
 sucha one being as Paul [the] aged, and now also prisoner
 of Jesus Christ. I exhort thee for my child, whom

[^337] I begot in ${ }^{2}$ bonds ${ }^{1} \mathrm{my}$, Onesimus, once to thee
 anserviceable, but now to thee and to me serviceable: whom I sent $\psi a^{\mathrm{n}} \quad 12{ }^{\circ} \sigma \dot{v} . \delta \dot{\varepsilon}^{\mathrm{n}}$ aủróv, ${ }^{\mathrm{p}} \tau о v \tau \varepsilon ́ \sigma \tau \iota \nu \nu^{\|} \tau \dot{\alpha} \dot{\varepsilon} \mu \dot{\alpha} \sigma \pi \lambda \alpha{ }^{\gamma} \gamma \chi \nu a$, back [to thee]: bot thou him, (that is, my bowels,)
 receive: whom $I$ was desiring with myself to keep,
 that for thee he might serve me in the bonds of the glad tidings;
 but apart from thy mind nothing I wished to do, that not
 as of necessity thy good might be, but of willingness:
 for perhaps becanse of this he was separated [from thee] for a time,
 that eternally him thou mightest possess; no longer as a bondman,
 but abore a bondman, a brother belored, specially to me,
 and how much rather to thee both in [the] flesh and in [tbe] Lord?
 If therefore me thon holdest a partner, receive him as
 me; but if anything he wronged thee, or owes, this put to my account.

 I may not say to thee that even thyself to me thou owest also. Yea,
 brother, ${ }^{1}$ I ${ }^{3}$ of thee ${ }^{1}$ may have profit in [the] Lord: refresh my
 bowels in [the] Lord. Being persuaded of thy obedience
 I wrote to thee, knowing that even above what I may say thou wilt do.


But withal also prepare me a lodging; for Ihope that throagh
 your prayers $\quad$ I shall be granted to you. ${ }^{13}$ Salute

 ${ }^{7}$ Mark, $\quad{ }^{8}$ Aristarchus, $\quad{ }^{9}$ Demas, $\quad{ }^{10}$ Luke, ${ }^{11}$ my ${ }^{12}$ fellow-workers.
 $\pi \nu \varepsilon \dot{v} \mu a \tau о \varsigma . \dot{v} \mu \tilde{\omega} \nu . \quad{ }^{\mathrm{a} \alpha} \mu \dot{\eta} \nu$. your spirit. Amen.

oiкétov."
a servant.
simus, whom I have begotten in my bonds: 11 which in time past was to thee unprofitable, but now profitable to thee and to me: 12 whom I have sent again: thou therefore receive him, that is, mine own bowels: 13 whom I would have retained with me, that in thy stead he might have ministered unto me in the bonds of the gospel : 14 but without thy mind would I do nothing; that thy benefit should not be as it were of necessity, but willingly. 15 For perhaps he therefore departed for a season, that thou shouldest receive him for ever; 16 not now as a servant, but above a servant, a brother beloved, specially to me, but how much more unto thee, both in the flesh, and in the Lord? 17 If thou count me therefore a partner, receive him as myself. 18 If he hath wronged thee, or oweth thee ought, put that on mine account ; 19 I Paul have written it with mine own hand, I will repay it: albeit I do not say to thee how thou owest unto me even thine own self besides. 20 Yea, brother, let me have joy of thee in the Lord: refresh my bowels in the Lord. 21 Having confidence in thy obedience I wrote unto thee, knowing that thou wilt also do more than I say. 22 But withal prepare me also a lodging: for I trust that through your prayers I shall be given unto you. 23 There salute thee Epaphras, my fellowprisoner in Christ Jesus; 24 Marcus, Aristarchus, Demas, Lucas, my fellowlabourers. 25 The grace of our Lord Jesus Christ be with your spirit. A. men.

[^338]
##  <br> 

GOD, who at sundry times and in divers manners spake in time past unto the fathers by the prophets, 2 hath in these last days spoken unto as by his Son, whom he hath appointed heir of all things, by whom also he made the worlds; 3 who being the brightness of his glory, and the express image of his person, and upholding all things by the word of his power, when he had by himself purged our sins, sat down on the right hand of the Majesty on high; 4 being made so much better than the angels, as he hath by inheritance obtained a more excellent name than they. 5 For unto which of the angels said he at any time, Thou art my Son, this day have I begotten thee? And again, I will be to him a. Father, and he shall be to me a Son? 6 And again, when he bringeth in the firstbegotten into the world, he saith, And let all the angels of God worship him. 7 and of the angels he saith, Who maketh his angels spirits, and his ministers a flame of fire. 8 But unto the Son he saith, Thy throne, $O$ God, is for ever and ever: a sceptre of righteousness is the sceptre of thy kingdom. 9 Thou hast loved righteousness, and hated iniquity ; therefore God, even thy God, hath anointed thee with the oil of gladness above thy fellows. 10 And, Thou, Lord, in the beginning hast laid the foundation of the earth; and the beavens are the works of thine hands: 11 they shall perish;

ПО $\Upsilon М Е Р \Omega \Sigma ~ к а i ~ \pi o \lambda v \tau \rho o ́ \pi \omega s ~ \pi a ́ \lambda a \iota ~ o ̀ ~ \theta \varepsilon o ̀ s ~ \lambda a \lambda \eta ́ \sigma a s ~$ In many parts and in many ways of old God having spozen
 to the fathers in the prophets, in ${ }^{\text {last }}$ days

 of allthings, by whom also the worlds he made: who being
 [the] effulgence of [his] glory and [the] exact expression of ${ }^{\text {ssubstance }}$
 ${ }^{2}$ his, and upholding all things by the word of his power, ${ }^{\mathrm{d}} \delta_{\iota} \dot{\varepsilon}^{\prime} \alpha v \tau о \tilde{v}^{\prime \prime} \quad \kappa \alpha \theta a \rho \iota \sigma \mu \grave{\nu}{ }^{\mathrm{e}} \pi о \iota \eta \sigma \alpha \dot{\alpha} \mu \varepsilon \nu \circ \varsigma \quad \tau \tilde{\omega} \nu \dot{\alpha} \mu \alpha \rho \tau \iota \omega \bar{\nu} \nu^{\prime \prime}$ by himself [the] porification having made of ${ }^{2}$ sins
 'our, sat down on [the] right hand of the greatness on high, 4 тобоv́ $\omega \quad \kappa \rho \varepsilon i \tau \tau \omega \nu \quad \gamma \varepsilon \nu o ́ \mu \varepsilon \nu 0 s \quad \tau \tilde{\omega} \nu \quad \dot{\alpha} \gamma \gamma \gamma^{\prime} \lambda \omega \nu, \quad$ ö $\sigma \omega$ by so much better having beorme than the angels, as much as
 ${ }^{3}$ more ${ }^{\text {arcellent }}{ }^{5}$ beyond ${ }^{6}$ them ${ }^{7}$ he "has ${ }^{\text {innherited }}{ }^{1}{ }^{1}{ }^{2}$ name. For to which
 ${ }^{4}$ said ${ }^{5}$ he ${ }^{6}$ ever ${ }^{1}$ of ${ }^{2}$ the ${ }^{3}$ angels, ${ }^{8}$ Son ${ }^{7}$ miy art thou: I to-day
 have begotten thee? and again, I will be to him for Father,
 and he shall be to me for Son? and ${ }^{2}$ when ${ }^{1}$ again he brings in
 the first-born into the habitable world, he says, And let wor-
 ship him all [the] angels of God. And as to
 the angels hesays, Who makes his angels spi-
 rits, and his ministers ${ }^{3}$ of ${ }^{4}$ fire ${ }^{2}{ }^{2}{ }^{2}$ flame; bat as to
 the Son, Thy throne, 0 God, [is] to the age of the age.
 a sceptre of aprightness [is] the sceptre of thy kingdom. Thou
 didst love righteousness and didst hate lawlessness; becaase of this
 anointed sthee ${ }^{1}$ God ${ }^{2}$ thy ${ }^{3}$ God with[the] oil of exultation above
 thy companions. And, Thou in the beginning, Lord, the earth didst
 found, and works of thy hands are the heavens. They





d - $\delta \iota^{\prime} \dot{\epsilon} \alpha \nu \tau 0 \hat{\nu}$ lTtra. e $\tau \hat{\omega} \nu \dot{a} \mu \alpha \rho \tau \iota \omega \nu$ $+\kappa \alpha i$ and $\mathrm{L} ;+\kappa \alpha i \grave{\eta}$ and the (sceptre) TTra. ${ }^{\mathrm{k}}$ à $\delta \iota x i a \nu$ unrighteousness T .
 shall perish, butthon continuest; and [they] all as a garment shall grow
 old, and as a covering thou shalt roll ap them, and
 they shall be changed ; but thon the same art, and thy years ${ }^{2}$ not ${ }^{1}$ shall
 fail. But as to which of the angels said he ever, Sit at
 my right haud until I place thine enemies [as] a footstool ${ }^{\text {ffor }}$
 ${ }^{3}$ feet ${ }^{2}$ thy? ${ }^{\text {eNot }}{ }^{{ }^{2} \text { all }}{ }^{\text {aree }}{ }^{6}$ they ministering spirits, for
 service being sent forth on account of those being about to inherit
but thou remainest and they all shall wax old as doth a garment; 12 and as a vestore shalt thon fold them ap, and they shall be changed : but thou art the same, and thy years shall not fail. 13 But to which of the angels said he at any time, Sit on my right hand, until I make thine enemies thy footstool? 14 Are they not all ministering spirits, sent forth to miaister for them who shall be heirs of salvation?
$\mu \varepsilon i \nu \quad \sigma \omega \tau \eta o i \alpha \nu ;$ salvation?
 On account of this it behoves more abundantly us to give heed
 to the things heard, lest at any time we should slip away. For if
 the ${ }^{3}$ by ${ }^{\text {angels }}{ }^{\text {s spoken }}{ }^{1}$ word was confirmed, and every
 transgression and disobedience received just recompense, how

${ }^{2}$ we ${ }^{1}$ shall escape ${ }^{5} 80{ }^{6}$ great [' if ${ }^{2}$ we] ${ }^{3}$ have ${ }^{4}$ neglected a salvation? which
 ${ }^{3}$ a "commencement ${ }^{2}$ having "received to be spoken [of] by the Lord, ${ }^{3}$ by
 ${ }^{4}$ those ${ }^{7}$ that beard ${ }^{3}$ to ${ }^{4}$ as ${ }^{2}{ }^{2}$ was ${ }^{2}$ confirmed; ${ }^{10}$ bearing ${ }^{12}$ witness


 acts of power, and ${ }^{2}$ of ${ }^{3}$ the] ${ }^{3}$ Spirit ${ }^{4}$ Holy ${ }^{\text {d }}$ distribations, according to $\alpha$ রiтог $\theta^{\prime} \lambda \eta \sigma \iota$.
his will.
 For not to angels did he subject the habitable world which is to
 come, of which we speak; but ${ }^{2}$ fully ${ }^{3}$ testified ${ }^{2}$ somewhere ${ }^{\text {d }}$ one
 saying, What is man, that thou art mindful of him, or son
 of man, that thou visitest him? Thou didst make lower ${ }^{\text {thim }}$
 ${ }^{3}$ little ${ }^{2}$ some than[the] angels; with glory and honour thou didst crown (or for a little)
 him, and didstset him over the works of thy hands;
 all things thon didst subject under his feet. For in
 subjecting to him all things, nothing he left to him unsubject.
 Bnt now not yet do we see to him all things subjected;

[^339]II. Therefore we onght to give the more earnest heed to tho things which we have heard, lest at any time we should let then slip. 2 For if the word spoken by angels was stedfast, aud every transgression and disohedience received a jusi recompence of reFard; 3 how shall we escape, if we neglect so great salvation; which at the first bugan to be spoken by the Lord, and was confirmed unto us by them that heard him; 4 God also bearing them witness, both with signs and wonders, and with divers miracles, and gifts of the Holy Ghost, according to his own will?

5 For unto the angels hath he not put in sabjection the world to come, whereof we speak. 6 But one in a certain place testified, saying, What is man, that thou art mindful of him? or the son of man, that thou visitest him? 7 Thou madest him a little lover than the angels; thou crownedst him with glory and honour, and didst set him over the works of thy hands: 8 thou hast put all things in subjection under his feet. For in that he put all in subjection under him, he left nothing that is not put under him. But now we see not yet all things put un-
der him. 9 But wo sce Jesus, who was made a little lower than the angels for thesuffering of death, crowned with glory and honour ; that he by the grace of God should taste death for every man. 10 For it became him, for whom are all things, and by whom are all things, in bringing many sons unto glory, to make the captain of their salvation perfect through sufferings. 11 For both he that sanctifieth and they who are sanetifieu are all of one: for which cause he is not ashamed to call them brethren, 12 saying, I will declare thy name nnto my brethren, in the midst of the church will I sing praise nnto thee. 13 And again, I will put my trust in him. And again, $\mathrm{Be}-$ hold I and the children which God hath given me. 14 Forasmuch then as the children are partakers of flesh and blood, he also himself likewise took part of the same; that through death he might destroy him that had the power of death, that is, the devil; 15 and deliver them who through fear of death were all their lifotime subject to bondage. 16 For verily he took not on him the nature of ancrels; but he took on him the seed of Abraham. 17 Wherefore in all things it behoved him to be made like unto his brethren, that he might be a merciinl and faithful hign priest in things pertaining to God, to make reconciliation for the sins of the people. 18 For in that he himself hath suffered being tempted, he is able to succour them that are tempted.
III. Wherefore, holy brethren, partakers of the hearenly calling, consider the Apostle and High Priest of our profession, Christ Jesus; 2 who was faithfal to him that appointed him, as also Moses was fuithful in sll his house. 3 For
 but *who ${ }^{6}$ little ${ }^{7}$ some ${ }^{10}$ than [ ${ }^{12}$ the] ${ }^{12}$ angels [ $\left.{ }^{5} \mathrm{was}\right]^{\text {e made }}{ }^{9}$ lower ${ }^{2}$ we ${ }^{2}$ see (or for a little)
'I $\eta \sigma o v ̃ \nu \quad \delta \iota \dot{\alpha}$ тò $\pi \alpha ́ \theta \eta \mu \alpha$ тoũ $\theta a \nu a ́ \tau o v ~ \delta o ́ g \eta \eta ~ к \alpha i ̀ ~ \tau \iota \mu \tilde{p}$ ${ }^{3}$ Jesus on account of the suffering of death with glory and with honour
 crowned; so that by [the] grace of God for every one he might taste
 death. For it was becoming to him, for whom [are] all things and by
 whom [are] all things, many sons to glory bringing, the
 leader of their salvation through sufferings to make perfect.
 For both he who ganctifies and those sanctified of one [are] all;
 for which cause heis not ashamed "brethren ${ }^{3}$ them ${ }^{1}$ to ${ }^{\text {challl, }}$ say-
 ing, I will declare thy name to my brethren; in [the] midst
 of [the] assembly I will sing praise to thee. And again, I will be
 trusting in him. And again, Behold I and the children which
 ${ }^{3}$ me ${ }^{2}$ gare ${ }^{1}$ God. Since therefore the children have partaken
 of flesh and blood, also he in like manner took part in
 the same, that through death he might annul him who ${ }^{2}$ the ${ }^{3}$ might

 free those whosoever by fear of death throrgh all their lifetime
 ${ }^{2}$ subject ${ }^{\text {imere }}$ to bondage. For not indeed of angels takes he
 hold, but of [the] seed of Abraham he takes hold. Wherefore
 it oehored [him] in all things to [his] brethren to be made like, that a merci$\mu \omega \nu \quad \gamma \varepsilon ́ \nu \eta \tau a \iota$ каi $\pi \iota \sigma \tau o ̀ s ~ a ́ \rho \chi ı \rho \rho \varepsilon v ̀ s ~ \tau \dot{\alpha} \quad \pi \rho o ̀ s ~ \tau o ̀ \nu \theta \varepsilon o ́ v$,

 for to make propitiation for the sins of the people ; for in that
 he "has ${ }^{3}$ suffered ${ }^{\text {'himself }}$ having been tempted, he is able those being tempted $\beta o \eta \theta \tilde{\eta} \sigma \alpha \iota$. to help.
 Wherefore, ${ }^{2}$ brethren ${ }^{1}$ holy, of $\left[\right.$ the ${ }^{2}$ calling ${ }^{\text {'headenly }}$ partakers,
 consider the apostle and high priest of our confession,
 Christ Jesus, ${ }^{2}$ faithful ${ }^{1}$ being to him who appointed him, as
 also Moses in all hishonse. For ${ }^{2}$ of ${ }^{3}$ more ${ }^{\text {a }}$ glory

${ }^{1}$ he than Moses has been countedworthy, by how much more honour
 has ${ }^{5}$ than ${ }^{6}$ the ${ }^{7}$ house ${ }^{1}$ he ${ }^{2}$ who ${ }^{3}$ built. Forevery house
 is built by some one; buthewho all things built [is]
 God. And Moses indeed[was] faithful in all hishonse as $\theta \varepsilon \rho \alpha \dot{\pi} \omega \nu, \quad \varepsilon i \varsigma \quad \mu \alpha \rho \tau и ́ \rho i o \nu \quad \tau \tilde{\omega} \nu \quad \lambda \alpha \lambda \eta \theta \eta \sigma o \mu \varepsilon ́ \nu \omega \nu$. a ministering servant, for a testimony of the things going to be spoken;
 but Christ as Son over hishouse, whose house are
 we, if indeed the boldness and the boasting of the hope

unto [the] ond firm we should hold.
 Wherefore, even as says the Spirit the Holy, To-day if
 his voice ye will hear, harden not your hearts,
 as in the provocation, in the day of temptation, in
 the wilderness, where ${ }^{3}$ tempted ${ }^{\text {'me }}$ 'your fathers, proved
 me, and saw my works forty years. Wherefore I was
 indignant with ${ }^{2}$ generation ${ }^{\text {'that, }}$ and said, Always they err
 in heart; and they did not know my ways; so 1 swore in
 my wrath, If they shallenter into
my rest.
Take
 heed, brethren, lest perhaps shall be in anyone of yon a heart ${ }^{\text {twicked }}$
 of unbelief in departing from ${ }^{3}$ God [1the] ${ }^{3}$ living.

But
 encourage yourselves every day as long as to-day
 ${ }^{1}$ it ${ }^{2}$ is ${ }^{3}$ called, that not may be hardened any of you by [the] deceitfulness
 of sin. For companions we have become of the Christ, if indeed
 the beginning of the assurance unto [the] end firm we
 should hold; in its being said, To-day if his voice
 yowillhear, harden not your hearts, as in the provoca-
 tion. For some having heard provoked, but not
 all who cameout from Egypt by Moses. And with whom
this man was connted worthy of more glory than Moses, inasmuch as he who hath builded the house hath more honour than the house. 4 For every honse is builded by some man; but be that built all things is God. 5 And Moses verily was faithfal in all his honse, as a servant, for a testimony of those things which were to be spoken after; 6 but Christ as a son over his own house; whose house are we, if we hold fast the confidence and the rejoicing of the hope firm unto the end.

7 Wherefore (as the Holy Ghost saith, To day if ye will hear his voice, 8 harden not your hearts, as in the provocation, in the day of temptation in the wilderness: 9 when your fathers tempted me, proved me, and saw my works forty years. 10 Wherefore I was grieved with that generation, and said, They do alway err in their heart; and they have not known my ways. 11 So I sware in my wrath, They shall not enter intomy rest.) 12 Take heed, brethren, lest there be in any of you an evil heart of unbelief, in departing from the living God. 13 But exhort one another daily, while it is called To day; lest any of you be hardened through the deceitfulness of $\sin .14$ For we are made partakers of Christ, if we hold the beginning of our confidence stedfast unto the end; 15 whileit is said, To day if ye will hear his voice, harden not your hearts, as in the provocation. 16 For some, when they had heard, did provoke: howbeit not all that came out of Egypt by
Moses. 17 But with came out of Egypt by
Moses. 17 But with

[^340]whom was he grieved forty years? was it not with them that had sinned, whose carcases fell in the wilderness? 18 And to whom sware he that they shonld not enter into his rest, but to them that believed not? 19 So we see that they could not onter in because of unbelief. IV. Let ns therefore fear, lest, a promise being left us of entering into his rest, any of you should seem to come short of it. 2 For unto us was the gospel preached, as well as unto them: but the word preached did not profit them, not being mixed with faith in them that heard it. 3 For we which have believed do enter into rest, as he said, As I have sworn in my wrath, if they shall enter into my rest : althongn the works were finished from the foundation of the world. 4 For he spake in a certain place of the seventh day on this wise, And God did rest the seventh day from all his works. 5 And in this place again, If they shall enter into my rest. 6 Seeing therefore it remaineth that some must enter therein, and they to whom it was first preached entered not in because of anbelief: 7 again, he liraiteth a certain day, saying in David, To day, after so long a time; as it is said, To day if ye will hear his voice, harden not your hearts. 8 For if Jesus had given them rest, then would he not aftorward have spokon of another day. 9) There remaineth sherefore a rest to the people of God. 10 For ae that is entered intc his rest, he also hath ceased from his own works, as God did from his. 11 Let us labour therefore to enter into that rest, lest any man fall after the same example of nn -
 was he indignant forty years? [Was it] not with those who
 sinned, of whom the carcases fell in the wilderness? And to whom
 swore he [that thes] shall not enter into his rest, except
 to those who disobeyed? And we see that they were not able $\varepsilon i \sigma \varepsilon \lambda \theta \varepsilon i \nu \quad \hat{\imath} \dot{\imath} \pi \iota \sigma \tau i \alpha \nu .4 \Phi \rho \beta \eta \theta \tilde{\omega} \mu \varepsilon \nu \quad$ ои̃v $\mu \eta \dot{\nu} \pi о \tau \varepsilon$ to enter in on acconnt of unbelief. We shonld fear therefore lest perhaps
 ${ }^{3}$ being ${ }^{4}$ left ${ }^{1}$ a ${ }^{2}$ promise to enter into hisrest,
 ${ }^{4}$ might ${ }^{5}$ seem ${ }^{2}$ any ${ }^{2}$ of ${ }^{2} y o u$ to come short. For indeed we have had
 glad tidings annonnced [to ns]even as alsothey; but not did profit ${ }^{2}$ the
 ${ }^{3}$ word "of ${ }^{5}$ the ${ }^{6}$ report ${ }^{1}$ them, not having been mixed with faith
 inthose who heard. Forwe enter into the rest,
 who believed; as he has said, So I swore in my wrath,
 If they shall enter into my rest; though verily the works
 from [the] foundation of [the] world were done. For he has said somewhere
 concerning the seventh [day] thas, And ${ }^{\text {renested }}{ }^{\text {TGod }}$ on the
 day iseventh from all hisworks: and in this
 [place] again, If they shall enter into my rest. Since
 therefore it remains [for] some to enter into it, and those who
 formerly heard glad tidings did not enter in on account of disobedience, again
 a certain ${ }^{2}$ he ${ }^{3}$ determines ${ }^{\text {dday, Ta-day, in David saying, after }}$
 so long a time, (according as it has been said,) To-day, if ${ }_{\text {2 }}^{\text {roice }}$
 ${ }^{\text {his }}$ he will hear, harden not your hearts. For if
 ${ }^{3}$ them ${ }^{1}$ Jesus ${ }^{2}$ gave ${ }^{4}$ rest, not conoerning another ${ }^{3}$ wonld ${ }^{3}$ he "have (i.e. Joshua)
 ${ }^{s}$ spoken ${ }^{\text {afterwards }}{ }^{\text {iday. }}$. Then remains $a$ sabbatiem to the
 people of God. For he that entered into bis rest,
 also he rested from his works, as ${ }^{3}$ from
 ${ }^{4}$ his ${ }^{5}$ own ${ }^{1}$ God [²did]. We should be diligent therefore to enter into
 that rest, lest *after ${ }^{5}$ the ${ }^{6}$ same ${ }^{\text {i }}$ anyone ${ }^{\text {' }}$ example

${ }^{2}$ may ${ }^{3}$ fall of disobedience. For living [is] the word of God and
 efficient, and sharper than every ${ }^{2}$ sword ${ }^{1}$ two-edged, even
 penetrating to [the] division both of soul and spirit, of
 joints ${ }^{1}$ both and marrows, and [is] a discerner of [the] thoughts and intents
 of [the] heart. And there is not a created thing unapparent before him ;
 but all things [are] naked and laid bare to the eyes of him,
 with whom [is] our account.
 Having therefore a ${ }^{2}$ high ${ }^{3}$ priest ${ }^{2}$ great [who] has passed through the oủ $\alpha a \nu o v ́ s, ~ ' 1 \eta \sigma o v ̃ v ~ \tau o ̀ \nu ~ v i o ̀ v ~ \tau o \tilde{v} \theta \varepsilon о \tilde{v}, \quad \kappa \rho а \tau \tilde{\omega} \mu \varepsilon \nu \quad \tau \tilde{\eta} ¢ ~ \dot{~} \mu о-$ heavens, Jesus the Son of God, we should hold fast the con-
 fession. For not have we a high priest not able
to sym-
 patbise with our infirmities, but [who] has been tempted in all things
 according to [our] likeness, apart from sin.
 with boldness to the throne of grace, that we may receive mercy,
 and agrace ${ }^{\text {mas may }}$ "find for opportane help.
 For every high priest from among men being taken for
 men is constitnted in things relating to God, that he may offer


 zable with those being ignorant and erring, since also himself
 is encompassed with infirmity; and on account of this [infirmity] he ought,
 even as for the people, so also for himself to offer

for sins. And not to hlmself anyone takes the bonour,
 but he being called by God, even as also Aaron.
 Thas also the Christ not himself did glorify to become a high
 priest; but he who said to him, ${ }^{2}$ Son ${ }^{1} \mathrm{my}$ art thon, I to-
 day have begotten thee. Even as also in another [place] he says, Thou [art]
 a priest for ever according to the order of Melchisedec. Who in
belief. 12 For the word of God is quick, and powerful, and sharper than any twoedged sword, piercing even to the dividing asunder of soul and spirit, and of the joints and marrow, and is a discerner of the thoughts and intents of the heart. 13 Neither is there any creature that is not manifest in his sight : butall things are naked and opened unto the eyes of him with whom we have to do.

14 Seeing then that we have a great high priest, that is passed into the heavens, Jesus the Son of God. let us hold fast our profession. 15 For we have not an high priest which cannot be touched with the feeling of our infirmities ; but was in all points tempted like as we are, yet without sin. 16 Let us therefore come boldly unto the throne of grace, that we may obtain mercy, and find grace to help in time of need.
V. For evcry high priest taken from among men is ordained for men in things pertaining to God, that he may offer both gifts and sacrifices for sins : 2 who can have compassion on the ignorant, and on them that are out of the way; for that he himself also is compassed with infirmity. 3 And by reason hereof he ought, as for the people, so also for bimself, to offer for sins. 4 And no man taketh this honour unto himself. but he that is called of God, as was Aaron. 5 So also Christ glori. fied not himself to be made an high priest; but he that said unto him, Thou art my Son, to day have I begotten thee. 6 As he saith also in another place, Thon art a priest for ever after the order of Melchisedec. 7 Who in

[^341]the days of his flesh, when he had offered up prayers and supplications with strong crying and tears unto him that was able to save him from death, and was beard in that he feared; 8 though he were a Son, yet learned he obedience by the things which he suffered; 9 and being made perfect, he became the anthor of eternal salvation unto all them that obey him; 10 called of God an high priest after the order of Melchisedec. 11 Of whom we have many things to say, and hard to be attered, sceing ye are dull of hearing. 12 For when for the time ye ought to be teachers, ye have need that one teach you again which be the first principles of the oracles of God; and are become such as have need of milk, and not of strong meat. 13 For every one that useth milk is unskilful in the word of righteousness: for he is a babe. 14 But strong meat belongeth to them that are of full age, even those who by reason of use have their senses exercised to discern both good and evil.
VI. Therefore leaving the principles of the doctrine of Christ, let us go on unto perfection; not laying again the foundation of repentance from dead works, and of faith toward God, 2 of the doctrine of baptisms, and of laying on of hands, and of resurrection of the dead, and of eternal judgment. 3 And this will we do, if God permit. 4 For it is impossible for those who were once enlightened, and have tasted of the heavenly gift, and were made partakers of the Holy Ghost, 5 and have tasted the good word of God, and the powers of the world to come, 6 if they shall fall away, to renew them again untorepentance;
 the days of'his flesh both supplications and entreaties s'to


 ing ${ }^{1{ }^{1} \text { strong }}{ }^{16}$ and $\quad{ }^{17}$ tears ${ }^{1}$ having ${ }^{2}$ offered, and having been heard in
 that [he] feared; though being a son, he learned, from the things which
 he suffered, obedience; and having been perfected became to ${ }^{2}$ those ${ }^{3}$ that
 ${ }^{\text {tobey }} \quad{ }^{5}$ him ${ }^{\text {a }}$ all, author of ${ }^{2}$ salvation ${ }^{\text {i }}$ eternal ; having
 been saluted by God [as] high priest according to the order of Mal-
 chisedec. Concerning whom [ ${ }^{3}$ is] ${ }^{4}$ much ${ }^{\text {i }}$ our ${ }^{2}$ diseourse and difficult in inter-
 pretation to speak, since sluggish ye have become in hearing. For truly
 [when ye] ought to be teachers because of the time, again
 need ye have of [one] to teach you what [are] the elements of the
 beginning of the oracles of God, and have become need lhaving
 of milk, and not of solid food; for everyone that partakes
 of milk [is] unskilled in [the] word of righteousness, for an infant he is; $14 \tau \varepsilon \lambda \varepsilon i \omega \nu \nu \delta \dot{\delta} \quad \dot{\varepsilon} \sigma \tau \iota \nu \quad \dot{\eta} \sigma \tau \varepsilon \rho \varepsilon \dot{\alpha} \tau \rho \circ \phi \dot{\eta}, \tau \tilde{\omega} \nu \quad \delta \iota \grave{\alpha} \quad \tau \grave{\eta} \nu$ but "for [5the] "fully "grown ${ }^{3}$ is ${ }^{1}$ solid ${ }^{\text {food, who on account of }}$
 $\kappa \alpha \lambda о \tilde{v} \quad \tau \varepsilon \kappa \alpha i$ какой. ${ }^{2}$ good ${ }^{1}$ both and evil.
 Wherefore, having left the ${ }^{2}$ of ${ }^{3}$ the ${ }^{\text {b beginning }}{ }^{5}$ of ${ }^{6}$ the ${ }^{\text {C Christ }}{ }^{\text {d discourse, to }}$
 the full growth we should go on; not again a foundation laying
 of repentance from dead worls, and faith in God, "of ${ }^{5}$ wash-
 ings ${ }^{1}$ of ${ }^{2}$ the $]^{3}$ doctrine, and of laying on of hands, and of resurrection of [the]
 dead, and of ${ }^{2}$ judgment ${ }^{\text {deternal ; }}$ and this will we do, if indeed
 ${ }^{\text {"permit }}{ }^{2}$ God. For [it is] impossible, those once enlightened,
 and [who] tasted of the "gift 'heavenly, and partakers
 became of [the] ${ }^{2}$ Spirit ${ }^{2}$ Holy, and ["the] ${ }^{3}$ good ${ }^{1}$ tasted
 ${ }^{5}$ of ${ }^{6}$ God ${ }^{4}$ word and [the] works of power of [the] ${ }^{2}$ to ${ }^{3}$ come ${ }^{\text {a age, }}$ and $\pi \alpha \rho a \pi \varepsilon \sigma o ́ v \tau \alpha \varsigma, \pi \alpha ́ \lambda \iota \nu \dot{\alpha} \nu \alpha \kappa \alpha \iota \nu i \zeta \varepsilon \iota \nu \varepsilon i \varsigma ~ \mu \varepsilon \tau \alpha \dot{\nu} \nu \iota \alpha \nu, \dot{\alpha} \nu \alpha \sigma \tau \alpha v-$ [who] fellaway, again to renew to repentance, crucify-

роข̃ขтas غ่avтoĩ乌 ing for themselves [as they do] the Son of God, and exposing
 thim] pablicly. For ground which drank the 4npon ${ }^{5}$ it ${ }^{3}$ often
 coming ${ }^{1}$ rain, and produces ${ }^{2}$ herbage ${ }^{1} \mathrm{fit}$ for those
 for sake of whom also it is tilled, partakes of blessing from
 God; but [that]bringing forth thorns and thistles [is] rejected and
 $3_{a}$ curse $^{1}$ near ${ }^{2}$ to, of which the end [is] for burning. Butweare persuaded
 concerning yon, beloved, better things, and [things] connected with
 salvation, ${ }^{2}$ if ${ }^{1}$ even thus we speak. For not unrighteous [is] God
 to forget your work and the labour of love which
 ye didshew to his name, baving served to the saints and
 [still] serving.

Bnt we desire each of you the same

${ }^{2}$ to ${ }^{3}$ shew ${ }^{\text {2 }}$ diligence to the full assurance of the hope unto $\tau \dot{\varepsilon} \lambda o v \varsigma^{*} 12$ "̈v $\alpha \mu \dot{\eta} \nu \omega \theta \rho o i \quad \gamma \varepsilon ́ \nu \eta \sigma \theta \varepsilon, \mu \iota \mu \eta \tau \alpha i . \delta \dot{\varepsilon} \quad \tau \tilde{\omega} \nu \quad$ $̀ \iota \alpha$ [the] end; that not ${ }^{\text {s }}$ sloggish ${ }^{1}{ }^{1} \mathrm{ye}^{2}$ be, butimitators of those who through

faith and long patience inherit the promises.
 For ${ }^{4}$ to ${ }^{5}$ dbraham ${ }^{2}$ having ${ }^{\text {a promised }}{ }^{2}$ God, since by no one
 he had greater to swear, swore by himself, saying, Surely
 blessing I will bless thee, and multiplying I will multiply thee; and
 thus having had long patience he obtained the promise. ${ }^{2}$ Men
 ${ }^{3}$ indeed ${ }^{1}$ for ${ }^{5}$ by ${ }^{6}$ the ${ }^{7}$ greater ${ }^{\text {swear, and }}$ of all ${ }^{2}$ to ${ }^{3}$ them
 ${ }^{1}$ gainsaying an end for confirmation [is] the oath. Wherein ${ }^{3}$ more ${ }^{*}$ a-
 bandantly ${ }^{2}$ desiring ${ }^{1}$ God to shew to the heirs of pro-
 mise the unchangeableness of his counsel, interposed by an oath,
 that by two "things ${ }^{\text {annchangeable, }}$ in which [it was] impossible
 ${ }^{3}$ to ${ }^{4}$ lie ['for] ${ }^{2}$ God, strong encouragement we might have who fled
 for refuge to lay hold on the ${ }^{2}$ set ${ }^{3}$ before [ 4 ns ] ${ }^{1}$ hope, which as
 an anchor we have of the soui both certain and firm, and en-
 tering into that within the veil; where
seeing they cracify to themselres the Son of God afresh, and pat him to an open shame. 7 For the earth which drinketh in the rain that cometh oft upon it, and bringeth forth herbs meet for them by whom it is dressed. receiveth blessing from God: 8 but that which beareth thorns and briers is rejected, and is nigh unto cursing; whose end is. to be burned. 9 But, belored, we are persuaded better things of you, and things that accompany salvation, though we thus speak. 10 For God is not unrighteous to forget your work and labour of love, which ye have shewed toward his name, in that je have ministered to the saints. and do minister. 11 And we desire that every one of yon do shew the same diligence to the full assurance of hope nnto the end: 12 that ye be not slothful. but followers of them who through faith and patience inherit the promises. 13 For when God made promise to Abraham, because he could sware by no greater, he sware by himself, 14 saying. Surely blessing I will bless thee, and multiplying I will multiply thee. 15 And so, after he had patiently endured, he obtained the promise. 16 For men verily swear by the greater : and an oath for confirmation is to them an end of all strife. 17 Wherein God, willing more abundantly to shew unto the heirs of promise the immutability of his counsel, confirmed it by an oath : 18 that by two immutable things, in which it was impossible for God to lie, we might have a strong consolation, who have fled for refuge to lay hold upon the hope set before us: 19 which hope we have as an anchor of the soul, both sure and stedfast,and which entereth into that within the veil; 20 whi-

P ėp ó $\mu \in \nu$ о $\boldsymbol{\pi}$ о $\lambda \lambda$ а́кıs LTTrAW.
the love) Glttraw. sEi lttra.


ther the forerunner is for us entered, even Jesus, made an high priest for ever after the order of Melchisedec.
VII. For this Melchisedec, king of Salem, priest of themost high God, who met Abraham, returning from the slaughter of the kings, and blessed him; 2 to whom also Abraham gave a tenth part of all; first being by interpretation King of righteousness, and after that also King of Salem, which is, King of peace; 3 without father, without mother, without descent, having neither beginning of days, nor end of life; but made like unto the Son of God; abideth a priest continually. 4 Now consider how great this man was, unto whom even the patriarch Abraham gave the tenth of the spoils. 5 And verily they that are of the sons of Levi, who receive the office of the priesthood, have a commandment to take tithes of the people according to the law, that is, of their brethren, thongh they corne out of the loins of Abraham: 6 but he whose descent is not counted from them received tithes of Abraham, and blessed him that had the promises. 7 And without all contradiction the less is blessed of the better. \& And here men that die receive tithes; out there he receiveth them, of whom it is witnessed that he liveth. 9 And as I may so say, Levi also, who receiveth tithes, payed rithes in Abraham. 10 For he was yet in the loins of his father, when Melchisedec met him. 11 If therefore perfection were by the Levitical priesthood, (for under it the people received the law,) what further need was there that another priest should riso after the order of Melohisedec, and not be called
 [as] forerunner for us entered ${ }^{2}$ Jesus, according to the order
 of Melchisedec a high priest having become for ever.
 For this Melenisedec, king of Salem, priest of God
 the most high, who met Abraham returning from the
 smiting of the kings, and having blessed him; to whom also ${ }^{3}$ a tenth
 ${ }^{5}$ of ${ }^{\text {all }}$ divided ${ }^{1}$ Abraham; first being interpreted
 king of righteousness, and then also king of Salem, which is
 king of peace; without father, without mother, without genealogy;
 neither beginning of days nor "of "life 'end having, but assimilated
 to the Son of God, abides a priest in perpetuity. Now consider

 $\tau \tilde{\omega} \nu \alpha \dot{\alpha} \rho о \theta \iota \nu i \omega \nu$ ó $\pi a \tau \rho \iota a ́ \rho \chi \eta \varsigma .5$ каi oi $\mu \dot{\varepsilon} \nu \quad \bar{\varepsilon} \kappa \quad \tau \tilde{\omega} \nu$ ${ }^{10}$ the ${ }^{1}$ sppoils ${ }^{\text {th }}$ the ${ }^{3}$ patriarch. And they indeed from among the
 sons of Levi, ${ }^{3}$ the 'priesthcod [ ${ }^{1}$ who] ${ }^{\text {receeive, }}$ commandment have
 to take tithes trom the people according to the law, that is [from]
 their brethren though having come out of the loins
 of Abraham ; but he [who] reckons ne genealogy from them has tithed


 blessed. But apart from all gainsaying the inferior by the
 superior is blessed. And here ${ }^{5}$ tithes [ ${ }^{2}$ that] ${ }^{3}$ die
 ${ }^{4}$ men treceive; but there [one] witnessed of that helives;
 and, so to speak, through Abraham, also Levi, who tithes
 ${ }^{\text {receeives, }}$ has been tithed. For yet in the loins of [his] father
 he was when ${ }^{2}$ met ${ }^{3} \mathrm{him} \quad{ }^{2}$ Melchisedec. If indeed then
 perfection by the Levitical priesthood were, for the people[5based]
 ${ }^{6}$ apon ${ }^{7}$ it ${ }^{4}$ had "received [ ${ }^{3}$ the] ${ }^{*}$ law, what still need [was there] according to
 the order of Melchisedec [for] another ${ }^{2}$ to ${ }^{3}$ arise ${ }^{\text {'p }}$ priest; and not

[^342] according to the order of Aaron to be named? For ${ }^{3}$ being "changed $\tau \tilde{\eta} \varsigma$ iॄю ${ }^{1}$ the ${ }^{2}$ priesthood, from necessity also of law a change takes place.
 For he of whom are said these things, a ${ }^{2}$ tribe ${ }^{1}$ different has part in, of which
 no one has givenattendance at the altar.
 out of Juda has sprung our Lord, as to which tribe ${ }^{3}$ nothing
 *concerning ${ }^{5}$ priesthood ${ }^{1}$ Moses ${ }^{\text {sppoke. And more abandantly }}$
 ret quite manifest it is, since according to the similitude of Melchisedec
 arises a ${ }^{2}$ priest ${ }^{1}$ different, who not according to law of ${ }^{2}$ command-
 ment ${ }^{2}$ fleshly has been constituted, but according to power of ${ }^{2}$ life

${ }^{1}$ indissoluble.
For he testifies,
Thon [art] a priest for
 erer according to the order of Melchisedec. ${ }^{2}{ }^{3}{ }^{3}$ putting 'away ${ }^{4}$ for
 there is of the ${ }^{2}$ going ${ }^{3}$ before ${ }^{2}$ commandment, because of its weakness
 and unprofitableness, (for ${ }^{4}$ nothing ${ }^{3}$ perfected ${ }^{1}$ the ${ }^{2}$ law, [ ${ }^{6}$ the] ${ }^{7}$ intro-
 duction ${ }^{5}$ and of a better hope by which we draw near to God. and
 by how much [it was] not apart from [the] swearing of an oath, ( ${ }^{2}$ they ${ }^{1}$ for
 without [the] swearing of an oath are ${ }^{2}$ priests ${ }^{\text {i }}$ become, buthe
 with [the] swearing of an oath, by him who says, as to him,
 ${ }^{3}$ swore [ ${ }^{1}$ the] ${ }^{2}$ Lord, and will not repent, Thou [art] a priest for
 ever according to the order of Melchisedec,) by so much
 of a better covenant ${ }^{2}$ has ${ }^{3}$ become "surety ${ }^{1}$ Jesus. And they
 ${ }^{2}$ many priests on account of by death being
 hindered from continuing; but he, because of his abiding for
 ever, intransmissible ${ }^{\text {ihas }}{ }^{2}$ the spriesthood. Whence also
 to save completely he is able those who approach by
 him to God, always living to intercede for them.
 For such ${ }^{1}$ us ${ }^{4}$ became ${ }^{1}$ a ${ }^{2}$ high ${ }^{3}$ priest, holy, harmless,
after the order of Aar* on? 12 For the priesthood being changed, there is made of necessity a change also of the law. 13 For he of whom these things are spoken pertaineth to another tribe, of which no man gave attendance at the altar. 14 For it is evident that our Lord sprang out of Juda; of which tribe Moses spake nothing concerning priesthood. 15 And it is yet far more evident: for that aiter the similitude of Melchisedec there ariseth another priest, 16 who is made, not after the law of a carnal commandment, but after the power of an endless life. 17 For he testifieth, Thou art a priest for ever after the order of Melchisedec. 18 For there is verily a disannulling of the commandment going before for the weakness and unprofitableness thereof. 19 For the law made nothing perfect, but the bringing in of a better hope did; by the which we draw nigh unto God. 20 And inasmach as not without an oath he was made priest: 21 (for those priests were made without an oath; but this with an oath hy him that said unto him, The Lord swars and will not repent, Thou art a priest for ever after the order of Melchisedec :) 22 by so much was Jesus made a surety of a better testament. 23 And they truly were many priests, because they were not suffered to continue by reason of death: 24 but this man, because he continueth ever, hath an unchangeable priesthood. 25 Wherefore he is able also to save them to the uttermost that come unto God by him, seeing heever liveth to make intercession for them. 26 For such an high priest became us, who
n $\pi \epsilon \rho i$ ípé $\omega \nu$ (priests) ov̉סè $\nu$ LTTraw. o M $\omega \ddot{\sigma} \sigma \hat{\eta} s$ GltTraw. p $\sigma a \rho \kappa i ́ \eta s$ fleshy litraw.

 also [L]TTTAW.
is holy, harmless, undefiled, separate from sinners, and made higher than the heavens; 27 who needeth not daily, as those high priests, to offer up sacrifice, first for his own sins, and then for the people's : for this he did once, when he offercd up himself. 28 For the law maketh men high priests which have infirmity; but the word of the oath, which was since the law, maketh the Son, who is consecrated for evermore.
VIII. Now of the things which we have spoken this is the sum: We have such an high priest, who is set on the right haud of the throne of the Majesty in the heavens; 2 a minister of the sanctuary, and of the true tabernacle, which the Lord pitched, and not man.

3 For every high priest is ordained to offer gifts and sacrifices: wherefore it is of necessity that this man have somewhat also to offer. 4 For if he were on earth, he should not be a priest, seeing that there are priests that offer gifts according to the law : 5 who serve unto the example and shadow of heavenly things, as Moses was admonished of God when he was abont to make the tabernacle: for, See, saith he, that thou make all things according to the pattern shewed to thee in the mount. 6 But now hath he obtained a more excellent ministry, by how much also he is the mediator of a better covenant, which was established npon better promises. 7 For if that first covenant had been faultless, then should no place have been sought for the second. 8 For finding fault with
 undefiled, separated from sinners, and ${ }^{\text {zhigher }}$
 ${ }^{3}$ than the ${ }^{\text {bheavens }}{ }^{\text {thecome : who has not day by day neces- }}$
 sity, as the highpriests, first for hisown sins
 sacrifices 'to ${ }^{2}$ offer ${ }^{3}$ up, then for those of the people; for this
 he did once for all, "himself 'having ${ }^{2}$ offered ${ }^{3}$ up. For the law
 ${ }^{2}$ men ${ }^{2}$ constitutes high priests, [who] have infirmity; but the word
 of the swearing of the oath, which [is] after the law, a Son for aī̀va $\tau \varepsilon \tau \varepsilon \lambda \varepsilon \epsilon \omega \mu \varepsilon ́ \nu \circ \nu$.
ever perfected.

 ${ }^{2}$ we "have a high priest, who sat down on [the] right hand of the throne of the
 greatness in the hearens; ${ }^{2}$ of ${ }^{3}$ the ${ }^{4}$ holies ${ }^{2}$ minister, and
 of the ${ }^{2}$ tabernacle ${ }^{\text {true }}$ which ${ }^{3}$ pitched ${ }^{2}$ the ${ }^{\text {LLLord }}$ and not ${ }^{a} \nu \quad \theta \rho \omega \pi o s$.
man.
 For every high priest for to offer both gifts and sacrifices
 is constituted; whence [it is] necessary "to ${ }^{\text {b }}$ have ${ }^{\text {s something }}{ }^{7}{ }^{7}$ also $\left[{ }^{1}\right.$ for ${ }^{2}$ 'this
 ${ }^{\text {a }}$ one which he may ofter. ${ }^{2}$ If ${ }^{3}$ indeed ${ }^{\prime}$ for he were on earth, not even
 would he be a priest, there being the priests who offer
 according to the law the gifts, who [the] representation and
 shadow serve of the heavenlies, according as ${ }^{2}$ was ${ }^{\text {divinely }}$ "in-
 structed ${ }^{2}$ Moses being about to construct the tabernacle; for, see,
 says he, thou make all things according to the pattern which was shewn
 thee in the mountain. But now a more excelient "he has obtained
 ${ }^{1}$ ministry by so much as also of a better "he ${ }^{3}$ is ${ }^{1}$ covenant mediator,
 which upon better promises has been established. For if
 that first [one] were faultless, not for a second would "be "sought
 ${ }^{\text {'place. For finding fault, }}{ }^{3}$ to ${ }^{\text {them }}{ }^{1}$ he ${ }^{2}$ says, Lo, days are

[^343] coming, saith [the] Lord, and I will ratify as regards the house
 of Israel and as regards the house of Juda a ${ }^{2}$ covenant ${ }^{1}$ new; not
 according to the covenant which I made with their fathers,
 in [the] day of my taking hold of their hand to lead
 them out of [the] land of Egypt; because they did not continne in
 my covenant, and I disregarded them, saith [the] Lord. Because
 this [is] the covenant which I will covenant with the house of Israel after
 those days, says [the] Lord, giving mylaws into
 their mind, also apon ${ }^{2}$ bearts ${ }^{1}$ their I will inscribe them;
 and I will be to them for God, and they shall be to me for people.


And not at all shall they teach each ${ }^{2}$ neighbour ${ }^{2}$ his, and
 each his brother, saying, Know the Lord; because

all shall know me, from [the] little [one] of them to [the]
 great [one] of them. Because merciful I will be to their unrighteousnesses, $\kappa \alpha i \quad \tau \tilde{\omega} \nu_{-} \dot{\alpha} \mu \alpha \rho \tau \iota \tilde{\omega} \nu_{-} a v ่ \tau \tilde{\omega} \nu{ }^{\circ} \kappa \alpha i \quad \tau \tilde{\omega} \nu_{-} \alpha \nu^{\circ} \rho \mu \iota \tilde{\omega} \nu_{-} \alpha \dot{u} \tau \tilde{\omega} \nu^{\prime l} \quad o \dot{v}_{-} \mu \dot{\eta}$ and their sins and their lawlessnesses in no wise $\mu \nu \eta \sigma \theta \tilde{\omega} \quad \varepsilon ँ \tau \iota . \quad 13^{\prime} \mathrm{E} \nu \tau \tilde{\psi} \lambda \varepsilon ์ \gamma \varepsilon \iota \nu \quad \kappa \alpha \iota \nu \eta \prime \nu, \pi \varepsilon \pi a \lambda a i \omega \kappa \varepsilon \nu$ will I remember more. In the saying New, he has made old
 $\dot{\alpha} \phi \alpha \nu \iota \sigma \mu \sigma \tilde{v}$.
disappearing.
 ${ }^{4}$ Had ${ }^{7}$ indeed ${ }^{5}$ therefore ${ }^{\text {a also }}{ }^{1}$ the ${ }^{\text {firirst }}{ }^{3}$ tabernacle ordinances
 of service, and the sanctuary, a worldly [one]. For a tabernacle was
 prepared, the first, in which [were] both the lampstand and the 'ta-
 ble and the presentation of the loaves, which is called holy; after $\delta \varepsilon े ~ \tau o ̀ ~ \delta \varepsilon u ́ \tau \varepsilon \rho о \nu ~ к а т а \pi \varepsilon ́ \tau \alpha \sigma \mu a ~ \sigma \kappa \eta \nu \grave{\eta}$ ì $\lambda \varepsilon \gamma о \mu \varepsilon ́ \nu \eta{ }^{t} \alpha{ }^{\prime} \gamma \iota a^{!!}$ ${ }^{1}$ but the second veil a tabernacle which [is] called holy
 of holies, ${ }^{2} a^{3}$ golden ${ }^{2}$ having censer, and the ark of the
 covenant, having been covered round ${ }^{3}$ in ${ }^{4}$ every ${ }^{5}$ part ${ }^{\text {' }}$ with ${ }^{2}$ gold, in which
 [wasthe] 'pot 'golden having the manna, and the rod of Aaron
them, he saith, Behold, the days come, saith the Lord, when I will make a new covenant with the house of Israel and with the honse of Judah: 9 not according to the corenant that I made with their fathers in the day when I took them by the hand to lead them out of the land of Egypt; because they continued not in my covenant, and I regarded them not, saith the Lord. 10 For this is the covenant that I will make with the house of Israel after those days, saith the Lord; I will put my laws into their mind, and write them in their hearts: and I will be to them a God, and they shall be to me a people: 11 and they shall not teach every man his neighbour. and every man his brother, saying, Know the Lord : for all shall know me, from the least to the greatest. 12 For I will be merciful to their unrighteousness, and their sins and their iniquities will I remember no more. 13 In that he saith, A new covenant, he hath made the first old. Now that which decayeth and waxeth old is ready to vanish away.
IX. Then verily the first covenant had also ordinances of divine service, and a worldly sanctuary. 2 For there was a tabernacle made; the first, wherein was the candlestick, and the table, and the shewbread; which is called the sanctuary. 3 And after the second veil, the tabernacle which is called the Holiest of all; 4 which had the golden censer, and the ark of the covenant overlaid round about with gold, wherein was the golden pot that had manna, and

[^344]Aaron's rod that badded, and the tables of the oovenant; 5 and over it the cherabims of glory shadowing the meroyseat ; of which we cannot now speak particularly.
6 Now when these things were thus orlained, the priests went always into the first tabernacle, acoomplishing the service of God. 7 Bnt into the second went the high priest alone once every year, not without blood, which he offered for himself, and for the errors of the people: 8 the Holy Ghost this signifying, that the way into the holiest of all was not yet made manifest, while as the first tabernacle was yet standing: 9 which was a figure for the time then present, in which were offered both gifts and sacrifices, that could not make him that did the service perfect, as pertaining to the consoience; 10 which stood only in meats and drinks, and divers washings, and carnal ordinances, imposed on them until the time of reformation. 11 But Christ being come an high priest of good things to come, by a greater and more perfect tabernacle, not made with hands, that is to say, not of this building; 12 neither by the blood of goats and calves, but by his own blood he entered in once into the holy place, having obtained eternal redemption for us. 13 For if the blood of bulls and of goats, and the ashes of an heifer sprinkling the unclean, sanctifieth to the purifying of the flesh: 14 how much more shall the blood of Christ, who through the eternal Spirit offered himself without spot to God, purge your conscience from dead works to serve the living God? 15 And for this cause he is the mediator of

 it [the] cherubim of glory overshadowing the mercy seat;
 concerning which it is not now [the time] to speak in detail.
 Now these things thus having been prepared, into the 'first
 tabernacle at all times enter the priests, the services accomplish-
 ing ; bnt into the second once in the year alone the high
 priest, not apart from blood, which he offers for himself and $\tau \tilde{\omega} \nu$ той $\lambda \alpha o \tilde{v}$ á $\gamma \nu о \eta \mu a ́ \tau \omega \nu \cdot 8$ тои̃то ठ $\eta \lambda о \tilde{v} \nu \tau о \varsigma ~ \tau о \tilde{v} \pi \nu \varepsilon \dot{v}-$ the "of ${ }^{5}$ the ${ }^{\circ}$ people ${ }^{1}{ }^{1}$ ins ${ }^{2}$ of ${ }^{3}$ ignorance: ${ }^{11}$ this ${ }^{12}$ signifying ${ }^{7}$ the ${ }^{3}$ Spirit $\mu \alpha \tau о \varsigma ~ \tau о \tilde{v}$ á $\gamma \dot{\prime} о v, \quad \mu \dot{\eta} \pi \omega \quad \pi \varepsilon \phi a \nu \varepsilon \rho \tilde{\omega} \sigma \theta \alpha \iota \quad \tau \grave{\eta} \nu \tau \tilde{\omega} \nu \dot{\alpha} \gamma \dot{\prime} \omega \nu$ ${ }^{\circ}$ the ${ }^{10} \mathrm{Holy}$, [that] not yet has been made manifest the ${ }^{2}$ of ${ }^{3}$ the "holies


 a simile for the ${ }^{\text {time }}$ ipresent, in which both gifts
 and sacrifices are offered, not being able as to conscience to
 perfect himwho serves, [consisting] only in meats and
 drinks and divers washings, and ordinances of flesh,

 $\pi \alpha \rho \alpha \gamma \varepsilon \nu o ́ \mu \varepsilon \nu 0 s \dot{\alpha} \rho \chi \iota \varrho \rho \varepsilon \dot{c} \tau^{\tau} \tilde{\nu} \nu^{2} \mu \varepsilon \lambda \lambda o ́ \nu \tau \omega \nu^{\prime \prime}{ }^{\alpha} \gamma \alpha \theta \tilde{\omega} \nu, \delta i \dot{\alpha} \tau \tilde{\eta} S$ being come high priest of the coming good things, by the
 greater and more perfect tabernacle, not made by hand, (that is,
 not of this creation, nor by blood of goats and
 calves, but by his own blood, entered once for all into
 the holies, eternal redemption having found. For if the blood ${ }^{\mathrm{d}} \tau \alpha \dot{v} \rho \omega \nu$ каi $\tau \rho \alpha ́ \gamma \omega \nu^{\prime \prime}$, каi $\sigma \pi \sigma \delta o ̀ s ~ \delta \alpha \mu a ́ \lambda \varepsilon \omega \varsigma ~ \rho ̀ ~ а \nu \tau i \zeta о v \sigma \alpha ~ \tau o u ̀ s ~$ of bulls and of goats, and ashes of a heifer sprinkling the
 defiled, sanctifies for the ${ }^{2}$ of ${ }^{\text {t the }}$ "flesh ${ }^{\text {ppority }}$
 how much rather the blood of the Christ who throagh [the] "Spirit
 ${ }^{\text {teternal }}$ 'himself ${ }^{3}$ offered spotless to God, shall purify
 ${ }^{\text {a conscience }}$ 'your from dead works for to serve ${ }^{3}$ God ['the]
 ${ }^{2}$ living !

[^345] so that, death baving taken place for redemption of the ${ }^{2}$ under ${ }^{3}$ the
 *first ${ }^{\text {scovenant }}{ }^{\text {itransgressions, }}$ the promise ${ }^{10}{ }^{0}$ might ${ }^{1}{ }^{1}$ receive


 [there is] a testament, [ ${ }^{4}$ for ${ }^{6}$ the] ${ }^{8}$ death [ ${ }^{1}$ it ${ }^{2}$ is] ${ }^{3}$ necessary ${ }^{10}{ }^{10}{ }^{11}{ }^{1}$ come ${ }^{12}$ in ${ }^{7}$ of ${ }^{9}$ the


, ${ }^{\text {testator. For }}$ a testament in the case of [the] dead [is] affirmed, since
 in no way it is of force when ${ }^{\text {is }}$ 部iving ${ }^{\text {t }}$ the ${ }^{\text {² }}$ testator.)

Whence neither

the first apart from blood has been inaugurated. 'Haring bbeen ${ }^{\text {s spoken }}$


 the people, having taken the blood of calves and of gonts, with
 water and wool $^{1}{ }^{1}$ scarlet and hyssop, both ${ }^{3}$ itself ${ }^{1}$ the ${ }^{2}$ book
 and all the people he sprinkled, saying, This [is] the
 blood of the oovenant which enenjoined to tyou ${ }^{1}$ God. And
 the tabernacle too and all the vessels of the ministration with
 blood in like manner he sprinkled; and almost ${ }^{3}$ with tblood
 ${ }^{2}$ all ${ }^{2}$ things are porified according to the law, and apart from blood-
 shedding there is no remission. [It was] necessary then [for] the
 representations of the things in the heavens with these to be purified,
 but ${ }^{2}$ themselves ${ }^{1}$ the "heavenlies with better sacrifices than these.

 gures of the true [ones], but into ${ }^{2}$ itself ${ }^{\text {heneaven, now to }}$
 appear before the face of God for us: nor that

often he should offer himself, even as the high priest enters into
 the holies year by year with ${ }^{2}$ blood ${ }^{\text {ranother's }}$; since it wasneces-
 sary for him often to hare suffered from [the] foundation of [the] world.
 But now once in [the] consummation of the ages, for [the] putting
 2way of sin by his sacrifice he has been manifested. And
 for as much as it is apportioned to men once to die, ${ }^{2}$ after
the new testament, that by means of death, for the redemption of the transgressions that were under the first testament, they which are called might receive the promise of eternal inheritance. 16 For where a testament is, there must also of necessity be the death of the testator. 17 For a testament is of force after men are dead: otherwise it is of no strength at all while the testator liveth. 18 Whereupon neither the first testament was dedicated without blood. 19 For when Moses had spoken every precept to all the people according to the law, he took the blood of calves and of goats, with water, and scarlet wool, and hyssop, and sprinkled both the book, and all the people, 20 saying, This is the blood of the testament which God hath enjoined anto you. 21 Moreover he sprinkled with blood both the tabernacle. and all the vessels of the ministry. 22 And almost all things are by the law purged with blood; and without shedding of blood is no remission. 23 It was therefore necessary that the patterns of things in the heavens should be purified with these; but the heavenly things themselves with better sacrifices than these. 24 For Christ is not entered into the holy places made witi hands, which are the figures of the true; but into heaven itself, now to appear in the presence of God for us : 25 nor jet that he should offer himsel? often, as the high priest entereth into the holy place every year with blood of others; 26 for then must he often have suffered since the foundation of the world: but now once in the end of the world hath he appeared to put away sin by the sacrifice of himself. 27 And as it is appointed unto


[^346]men once to die，but aiter this the judg－ ment： 28 so Christ was once offered to bear the sins of many； and unto them that look for him shall he appear the second time without $\sin$ unto eal－ vation．
x．For the law hav－ ing a shadow of good things to come，and not the very image of the things，can never with those sacrifices which they offered year by year continually make the comers there－ unto perfect． 2 For then would they not have ceased to be of－ fered？because that the worshippers once purged should have had nomore conscience of sins． 3 But in those saerifices there is a remembrance again made of sins every year． 4 For it is not possible that the blood of bulls and of goats should take away sins． 5 Wherefore when he cometh into the world， he saith，Sacrifice and offering thou wouldest not，but 8 body hast thou prepared me： 6 in burnt offerings and sacrifices for sin thou hast had no pleasure． 7 Then said I，Lo，I come（in the volume of the book it is writ－ ten of me，）to do thy will，O God． 8 Abave when he said，Sacrifice and offering and burnt offerings and offering for $\sin$ thou wouldest not，neither hadst plea－ sure therein；which are offered by the law； 9 then said he，Lo，I come to do thy will， O God．He taketh a－ way the first，that he may establish the se－ cond． 10 By the which will we are sanctified through the offering of the body of Jesus Christ once for all． 11 And every priest standeth daily mini－ stering and offering oftentimes the same sacrifices，which can never take away sins ：
 ${ }^{2}$ and this，judgment；thus the Christ，once having beenoffered
 for ${ }^{5}$ of ${ }^{9}$ many ${ }^{1}$ to ${ }^{\text {mbear }}$［3the］${ }^{3}$ sins，a second time apart＇ffrom
 $\sigma \omega \tau \eta \rho i ́ a \nu$. salvation．
 For ${ }^{4}{ }^{5}$ shadow ${ }^{3}$ having ${ }^{1}$ the ${ }^{2}$ law of the coming good things，not
 ${ }^{3}$ itself ${ }^{1}$ the ${ }^{2}$ image of the things，year by year with the same
 sacrifices which they offer in perpetuity never is able
 ${ }^{3}$ those ${ }^{*}$ wha ${ }^{s}$ approach ${ }^{1}$ to ${ }^{2}$ perfect．Since would they not have ceased
 to be offered，on account of ${ }^{7}{ }^{n}{ }^{\circ}{ }^{\circ}$ any ${ }^{6}$ having ${ }^{\circ}{ }^{1}$ longer ${ }^{10}$ conscience


 in these a remembrance of sins year by year［there is］．＇Impos－
 sible［ ${ }^{2} \mathrm{t} \mathrm{H}^{\mathrm{i}} \mathrm{is}^{\prime}$＇for［for the］blood of bulls and of goats to take away sins．
 Wherefore coming into the world hesays，Sacrifice and
 offering thou willedst not，but a body thou didist prepare me．Burnt
 offerings and［sacrifices］for sin thou delightedst not in．
 Then I said，Lo，I come，（in［the］roll of［the］book it is written
 of me ，）to do， O God，thy will．above
 saying，Sacrifice and offering and burnt offerings
 and［sacrifices］for sin thou willedst not，nor delightedst in，
 （which according to the law are offered）；then he said，
 Lo，I come，to do， 0 God，thy will．He takes away the
 first，that the second he may establish；by which will
 ${ }^{\text {s sanctified }}{ }^{1}$ we ${ }^{2}$ are through the offering of the body
 of Jesus Christ once for all．And every priest stands
 day by day ministering，and the same ${ }^{2}$ often ${ }^{3}$ offering
 ${ }^{\text {s sacrifices，}}$ which never are able to take away sins．
${ }^{*} \pi \rho \circ \sigma \phi$ о ${ }^{2} \nu$ каi $\theta v \sigma i a \nu$ w．
＊mрогфорàs offerings LTTraw． glttraw．e一 oi eglttraw．

b そúסóкク $\sigma a s$ LTTr．

 But he, ${ }^{3}$ one sfor sins having ${ }^{2}$ offered ${ }^{\text {sacrifice, in }}$
 perpetuity sat down at [the] right hand of God, henceforth
 awaiting until be placed his enemies [as] a footstool
 for ${ }^{\text {feeet }}{ }^{\text {his. For by one offoring }}$ he has perfected in perpe-
 tuity the sanctified. And bears witness to us also the Spirit
 the Holy; for after the having said before, This [is] the cove-
 nant whioh I will covenant towards them after those days,
 says [the] L'ord: giving my laws into their hearts, also into
 ${ }^{\text {m minds }}{ }^{\text {t}}$ their I will inscribe them; and ${ }^{2}$ sins
 ${ }^{2}$ their and their lawlessnesses in no wise will I remember any more.
 But where remission of these [is], no longer [is there] an offering for $\dot{a} \mu \alpha \rho \tau i ́ a s$.
sin.
 Having therefore, brethren, boldness for entranceinto
 the holies by the blood of Jesus, ${ }^{7}$ which ${ }^{8}$ he ${ }^{~}$ dedicated ${ }^{10}$ for ${ }^{11}$ us
 ${ }^{2}{ }^{2}{ }^{2}$ way ${ }^{3}$ neewly ${ }^{4}$ made ${ }^{6}$ and ${ }^{6}$ living through the veil, that
 is, his flesh; and a ${ }^{2}$ priest ${ }^{\text {'g great }}$ over the house
 of God [haring], we should approach with a true heart, in
 full assurance of faith, having been sprinkled [as to] the hearts from $\mathrm{a}^{2}$ con-


 ${ }^{\text {'p }}$ pure. We should hold fast the confession of the hope unwavering,
 for [is] faithful he who promised; and we should consider one
 another for provoking to love and to good works; not $\dot{\varepsilon} \gamma \kappa \alpha \tau \alpha \lambda \varepsilon i \pi \pi \nu \tau \varepsilon \varepsilon_{S} \tau \dot{\eta} \nu \quad \dot{\varepsilon} \pi \iota \sigma v \nu a \gamma \omega \gamma \dot{\eta} \nu \quad \dot{\varepsilon} a v \tau \tilde{\omega} \nu, \kappa \alpha \theta \dot{\omega} \varsigma$ forsaking the assembling together of ourselves, even as [the]
 custom [is] with some; but encouraging [one another], and by so much
 [the] more as ye see drawing near the day. [2Where] ${ }^{3}$ will-
 ingly for ${ }^{5}$ sin ${ }^{\text {sin }}$ we after receiving the knowledge



12 but this man, after he had offered onesacrifice for sins for ever, sat down on the right hand of God; 13 from henceforth expecting till his enemies be made his footstool 14 For by one offering he hath perfected for ever them that are sanotified. 15 Whereof the Holy Ghost also is a witness to us: for after that he had said before, 16 This is the covenant that I will make with them after those days, saith the Lord, I will put my laws into their hearts, and in their minds will I write them; 17 and their sins and iniquities will I remember no more. 18 Now where remission of these is, there is no more offering for $\sin$.

19 Having therefore, brethren, boldness to enter into the holiest by the blood of Jesus, 20 by a new and living way, which he hath consecrated for us, through the veil, that is to say, his flesh; 21 and having an high priest over the house of God; 22 let us draw near with a true heart in full assurance of faith, having our hearts sprinkled from auevil conscience, and our bodies washed with pure water. 23 Let us hold fast the profession of our faith without wavering ; (for he is faithful that promised; 24 and let us consider one another to proroke unto love and to good works: 25 not forsaking the assembling of ourselves together, as the manner of some is; but exhorting one another: and so much the more, as ye see the day approaching. 26 For if we sin wilfully after that we have received the knowledge of the truth, there remaineth no more sacrifice for sins, 27 but a certain fearful looking for of

[^347]judgment and fiery indignation, which shall devour the adversaries. 28 He that despised Moses' law died without mercy under two or three witnesses: 29 of how much sorer punishment, suppose ye, shall he be thought worthy, who hath trodden under foot the Son of God, and hath counted the blood of the covenant, wherewith be was sanctified, an unholy thing, and hath done despite unto the Spirit of grace? 30 For we know him that bath said, Vengeance belongeth unto me, I will recompense, saith the Lord. And again, The Lord shall judge his people. 31 It is a fearful thing to fall into the hands of the living God.

32 Bat call to remembrance the former days, in which, after ye were illuminated, ye endured a great fight of afflictions; 33 partly, whilst ye were made a gazingstock both by reproaches and afflictions ; and partly, whilst ye bec. me companions of them that were so used. 34 For ye had compassion of me in my bonds, and took joyfully the spoiling of your goods, knowing in yourselves that ye have in heaven $a$ better and an enduring substance. 35 Cast not away therefore your confidence, which hath great recompence of reward. 36 For ye have need of patience, that, after ye have done the will of God, ye might receive the promise. 37 For yet a little while, and he that shall come will come, and will not tarry. 38 Now the just shall live by faith: but if ony man draw back, my soul shall have no pleasure in him. 39 But we are not of them who draw back unto perdition; but of them that believe to the saving of the soul.
 but a ${ }^{2}$ fearful ${ }^{1}$ certain expectation of judgment, and ${ }^{2}$ of ${ }^{3}$ fire ${ }^{1}$ fervour ${ }^{5}$ to


 [the] law of Moses, ${ }^{2}$ without ${ }^{3}$ compassions ${ }^{\text {on }}$ [ ${ }^{5}$ the ${ }^{9}$ testimony ${ }^{7}$ of] ${ }^{\text {a }}$ two
 $\dot{a} \xi \iota \omega \theta \dot{\eta} \sigma \varepsilon \tau \alpha \iota \quad \tau \mu \omega \rho i ́ a s ~ o ̀ ~ \tau o ̀ \nu ~ v i o ̀ \nu ~ \tau о \tilde{v} \theta \varepsilon o \tilde{v}$

 trampled upon, and ${ }^{3}$ the ${ }^{4}$ blood ${ }^{5}$ of ${ }^{\text {a }}$ the ${ }^{7}$ covenant ${ }^{2}$ common ${ }^{1}$ esteem-
 ed wherewith he was sanctifled, and the Spirit of grace
 insulted! For we know' him who said, To me ${ }^{\text {2 }}$ rengeance
 ['belongs]; I will recompense, says [the] Lord: and again,[The]
 Lord will judge his people. [It is] a fearful thing to fall

into [the] hands of ${ }^{3}$ God [ ${ }^{1}$ the] ${ }^{2}$ living.
 But call to remembrance the former days in which, having
 been enlightened, ${ }^{3}$ much *confict ${ }^{2}$ 'y ${ }^{2}$ endured of snifterings; partly,
 both in reproaches and tribulations being made a spectacle; and partly,


 For both with my bouds ye sympathized, and the plunder $\tau \tilde{\omega} \nu . \dot{v} \pi \alpha \rho \chi o ́ \nu \tau \omega \nu . \dot{v} \mu \omega \tilde{\nu} \nu \mu \varepsilon \tau \dot{\alpha} \chi \alpha \rho \tilde{a}_{S} \pi \rho о \sigma \varepsilon \delta \dot{\varepsilon} \xi^{\xi} \alpha \sigma \theta \varepsilon, \gamma \iota \nu \dot{\rho} \sigma \kappa о \nu \tau \varepsilon_{S}$ of your possessions with joy ye received, knowing
 to have in yourselves a better ${ }^{3}$ possession 'in [ ${ }^{5}$ the] ${ }^{6}$ heavens ${ }^{2}$ and
 ${ }^{2}$ abiding. Cast not away therefore your boldness
 which has "recompense ${ }^{\text {great. For of endurance y have }}$
 $\chi_{\text {need, }}$ that the will of God having done ye may receive the
 promise. For yet a very little while, he who comes
 will come, and will not delay. But the just by faith shali
 live; and if hedraw back, ${ }^{3}$ delights ${ }^{4}$ not ${ }^{\text {my }}{ }^{2}$ soul in him.
 But we are not of [those] drawing back to destruction, but $\pi i \sigma \tau \varepsilon \omega \varsigma$ вiऽ $\pi \varepsilon \rho \iota \pi o i \eta \pi \iota v \quad \psi v \chi \tilde{\eta} \varsigma$. of faith to saving [the] soul.
miols (read with prisoners) olttraw.


 Now ${ }^{2}$ is ${ }^{1}$ faith of [things] hoped for [the] assurance, of things
 [3the] "conviction ${ }^{\text {n not }}{ }_{2}{ }_{\text {seen. }}$. For by this ${ }^{3}$ were ${ }^{3}$ borne
 ${ }^{6}$ witness ${ }^{\text {t }}$ to ${ }^{\text {the }}$ 2elders. By faith we apprehend to have been framed
 the worlds by [the] word of God, so that 'not 'from ["things] 'appearing


 ${ }^{1}$ Abel than Cain offered to God, by which he was borne wit-
 ness to as being righteous, "bearing ${ }^{3}$ witness 'to shis ${ }^{\text {g }}$ gifts
 ${ }^{1}$ God, and throngh it, having died, yet speaks. By frith Enoch
 was translated not to see death, and was not found, becanse
 ${ }^{\text {thranslated }}{ }^{3} \mathrm{him}{ }^{1}$ God; for before his translation hehas
 been borne witness to to have well pleased God. Bnt apart from faith


 ${ }^{s}$ approaches ${ }^{\text {ento }}$ 'God, that he is, and [that] for those who seek ${ }^{\text {ont }}$ ont
 ${ }^{1}$ him a rewarder he becores. By faith "having ${ }^{3}$ been *divinely sin$\theta \varepsilon i \varsigma \quad N \tilde{\omega} \varepsilon \quad \pi \varepsilon \rho i \quad \tau \tilde{\omega} \nu \quad \mu \eta \delta_{\varepsilon} \pi \omega \quad \beta \lambda \varepsilon \pi о \mu \varepsilon ́ \nu \omega \nu, \quad \varepsilon \dot{v} \lambda \alpha \beta \eta-$ structed ${ }^{1}$ Noah concerning the things not yet seen, haring been moved
 with fear, prepared an ark for [the] salvation of 2house
 ${ }^{\text {h his }}$; by which he condemned the world, and of the ${ }^{2}$ according ${ }^{3} t{ }^{4}{ }^{4}$ faith
 ${ }^{1}$ righteousness beeame heir. By faith being ealled A-
 braham obeyed togoont into the place which he was abont
 to receive for an inheritance, and went ont, not knowing where
 he is going. By faith he sojourned in the land of the promise,
 as [in] a strange [country], in tents having dwelt with Isaac and
 Jacob, the joint-heirs of the ${ }^{\text {p p promise }}{ }^{1}{ }^{\text {same }}$;
 for he was waiting for the ${ }^{3}$ foundations whaving ${ }^{\text {e }}$ eity, of which [the]
 artificer and constructor [is] God. By faith also "herself 'Sarah
 power for [the] conception of seed received, and beyond age
XI. Now faith is the substance of things hoped for, the evidence of things not seen. 2 For by it the elders obtained a good report. 3 Through faith we understand that the worlds were framed by the word of God, so that things which are seen were not made of things which do appear. 4 By faith Abel offered unto God a more excellent sacrifice than Cain, by which he obtained witness that he was righteons, God testifying of his gifts: and by it he being dead yet speaketh. is By faith Enoch was translated that he should not see death; and was not found, becanse God had translated him: for before his translation he had this testimony, that he pleased God. 6 Bnt without faith it is impossible to please him: for he that cometh to God must believe that he is, and that he is a rewarder of them that diligently seek him. 7 By faith Noah, being warned of God of things not seen as yet, moved with fear, prepared an ark to the saving of his house; by the which he condemned the world, and became heir of the righteousness which is by faith. 8 By faith Abraham, when he was called to go ont into a place which he should after receive for an inheritance, obeyed; and he went out, not knowing whither he went. 9 By faith he sojourned in the land of promise, as in a strange country, dwelling in tabernacles with Isaac and Jacob, the heirs with him of the same promise: 10 for he looked for a city which hath foundations, whose bnilder and maker is God. 11 Through faith also Sara herself received strength to conceive seed, and was delivered of a child when she
was past age, because she judged him faithful who had promised. 12 Therefore sprang there even of one, and him as good as dead, so many as the stars of the sky in mnltitude, and as the sand which is by the sea shore innumerable.

13 These all died in faith, not having received the promises, but having seen them afar off, and were persuaded of them, and embraced them, and confessed that they were strangers and pilgrims on the earth. 14 For they that say such things declare plainly that they seek a country. 15 And truly, if they had been mindful of that country from whence they came out, they might have had opportnnity to have returned. 16 But now they desire a better country, that is, an heavenly: wherefore God is not ashamed to be called their God: for he hath prepared for them a city.

17 By faith Abraham, when he was tried, offered up Isaac: and he that had received the promises offered up his only begotten son, 18 of whom it was said, That in Isaac shall thy seed be called: 19 accounting that God was able to raise him up, even from the dead; from whence alse he received him in a figure. 20 By faith Isaac blessed Jacob and Esau concerning things to come. 21 By faith Jacob, when he was a dying, blessed both the sons of Joseph ; and worshipped, leaning upon the top of his staff. 22 By faith Joseph, when he died, made mention of the departing of the children of Israel; and gave commandment concerning his bones.
23 By faith Moses, when he was bern, was
 ${ }^{1}$ seasonable gave birth; since faithful she esteemed him who promised.
 Wherefore also from one were born, and that too of [one] having
 become dead, even as the stars of the heaven in multitude, and as
 ${ }^{5}$ sand ${ }^{4}$ which $\left[{ }^{[6}\right.$ is] ${ }^{6}$ by ${ }^{7}$ the ${ }^{3}$ shore ${ }^{9}$ of ${ }^{10}$ the ${ }^{12}$ sea ${ }^{1}$ the ${ }^{2}$ countless.
 In faith ${ }^{3}$ died ${ }^{2}$ these ${ }^{1}$ all, ${ }^{2}$ not having received the
 promises, but from afar them having seen, and having been per-
 suaded, and having embraced [them], and having confessed that strangers and
 sojoarners they are on the earth. For they who such things
 say, make manifest that [their] own country they are seeking. And if
 Indeed "that ${ }^{1}$ they ${ }^{2}$ were ${ }^{3}$ remembering from whence they came out, they might
 have had opportunity to have returned ; but now a better they stretch
 forward to, that is, a heavenly; wherefore ${ }^{2}$ is ${ }^{3}$ not ${ }^{\text {a }}$ ashamed ${ }^{\text {s }}$ of
 ${ }^{5}$ them $\quad{ }^{2}$ God, ${ }^{1}$ God ${ }^{7}$ to ${ }^{8}$ be ${ }^{9}$ called ${ }^{10}$ their; for he prepared for thenn $\pi o ́ \lambda \iota \nu$.
a city.
 By faith 'has ${ }^{\text {s offered }}{ }^{\text {bup }}{ }^{\text {'Abbraham }}{ }^{7}$ Isaac ${ }^{2}$ being ${ }^{3}$ tried,
 and [ ${ }^{[ }$his ${ }^{10}{ }^{10}$ nly-begetten ${ }^{6}$ was ${ }^{3}$ offering ${ }^{\text {a }}$ up ${ }^{1}$ he ${ }^{2}$ who ${ }^{4}$ the ${ }^{5}$ promises ${ }^{3}$ ace-
 cepted, as to whom it was said, In Isaac shall be called
 thy seed; reckoning that even from among [the] dead
 ${ }^{\text {to }}{ }^{\text {5 raise }}{ }^{s^{2} \text { able }}$ [2 ${ }^{2}$ was] ${ }^{1}$ 'God, whence him also in a simile
 he received.

By faith ooncerning things coming ${ }^{2}$ blessed ${ }^{1}$ Isaac
 Jacob and Esau. By faith Jacob dying
 ${ }^{2}$ each ${ }^{3}$ of ${ }^{\text {t the }}{ }^{5}$ sons ${ }^{\text {sof }}$ ' Joseph ${ }^{1}$ blessed and worshipped
 on the top of his staff.

By faith Joseph, dying,
 ooncerning the going forth of the sons of Israel made mention, and
 concerning his bones gave command.
 By faith Moses, having been born, was hid three monthe by

[^348] his parents
 did not fear the injunction of the king. By frith
 Moses, great having become, refused to be called son of ${ }^{\text {dadaghter }}$
 ${ }^{\text {'Pharaoh's; }} \quad{ }^{\text {s rather }}{ }^{3}$ having ${ }^{\text {ctchosen }}$ to suffer affliction with the people
 of God, than [ ${ }^{3}$ the] ${ }^{\text {'temporary }}{ }^{1}$ to ${ }^{\text {"have }}{ }^{3}$ of ${ }^{7}$ sin ${ }^{\text {s }}$ enjoyment ;
 greater riches having esteemed ${ }^{6}$ than ${ }^{7}$ the ${ }^{\text { }}$ in ${ }^{10}$ Eggpt ${ }^{8}$ trea-
 sures 'the ${ }^{2}$ reproach ${ }^{3}$ of ${ }^{\text {the the }}$ 'Christ ; for he had respect to the
 recompense. By faith he left Egypt, not haring feared
 the indignation of the king; for ${ }^{3}$ the ${ }^{*}$ invisible [ ${ }^{5}$ one] ${ }^{\text {' }}$ as ${ }^{2}$ seeing
 he persevered. By faith be haskept the passover and the affu-
 sion of the blood, lest the destroyer of the firstborn [ones] might
 touch them. By faith they passed through the Red Sea
 as through dry [land]; of which ${ }^{3}$ having ${ }^{4}$ made ${ }^{5}$ trial ${ }^{1}$ the ${ }^{2}$ Egyptians
 were swallowed up.
 been encircled for seven days. By faith Rahab the harlot ${ }^{2}$ not
 ${ }^{1}$ did ${ }^{3}$ perish ${ }^{4}$ with those who disobeyed, having reccived the spies $\pi o v \varsigma ~ \mu \varepsilon \tau^{\prime}$ вi $\rho \eta \eta \nu \eta$. with peace.


 ${ }^{\text {stime }}$ of Gedeon, Barak also and Sampson and Jephthae,
 David also and Samuel and of the prophets: who by faith
 overcame kingdoms, wrought righteousness, obtained
 promises, stopped mouths of lions, quenched [the] power
 of fire, escaped [the] months of [the] sword, acquired strength out of
 weakness, became mighty in war, ${ }^{2}$ the] ${ }^{3}$ armies
 ${ }^{1}$ made ${ }^{\text {"to }}{ }^{7}$ give ${ }^{8}$ way ${ }^{4}$ of ${ }^{5}$ strangers. ${ }^{10}$ Received ${ }^{9}$ women ${ }^{1}$ by resur-
 rection their dead; and others were tortured, not
 $\mathrm{k}+\gamma \hat{\eta}$ s land LTTraw ${ }^{\mathrm{h}} \mathrm{A}$ ǐvímiov


 strengthened LTTr. w quvackas (read they received by resurrection women [that is] their dead L .
gain : and others were tortured, not accepting deliverance ; that they might obtain a better resurrection : 36 and others had trial of cruel mockings and scourgings, yea, moreover of bonds and imprisonment: 37 they were stoned, they were sawn asunder, were tempted, were slain with the sword: they wandered about in sheepskins and goatskins ; being destitute, afflicted, tormented ; 38 (of whom the world was not worthy:) they wandered in deserts, and in mountains, and in dens and caves of the earth. 39 And these all, having obtained a good report through faith, received not the pronise: 40 God having provided some better thing for us, that they without us should not be made perfect.
XII. Wherefore seeing we also are compassed about with so great a cloud of witnesses, let us lay aside every weight, and the sin which doth so easily beset $u s$, and let us run with patience the race that is set before us, 2 looking unto Jesus the author and finisher of our faith; who for the joy that was set before him endured the cross, despising the shame, and is set down at the right hand of the throne of God. 3 For consider hin that endured such contradiction of sinners against himself, lest ye be wearied and faint in your minds. 4 Ye have not yet resisted unto blood, striving against sin. 5 Andye have forgotten the exhortation which speaketh unto you as unto children, My sou, despise not thou the chastening of the Lord, nor faint when thou art rebuked of him: 6 for whom the Lord loveth he chasteneth, and Bcourgeth every son whom he receiveth. 7 If ye endure chastening, God dealeth
 having accepted redemption, that a better resurrection
 they might obtain; and others ${ }^{2}$ of ${ }^{3}$ mockings ${ }^{\circ}$ and ${ }^{\text {b }}$ of ${ }^{\text {b }}$ scourgings ${ }^{1}$ trial
 received, yea, moreover, of bonds and of imprisonment. They were stoned,
 were sawn asunder, were tempted, by slaughter of [the] sword they
 died ; they wandered in sheep-skins, in goats' skins, being des-
 titute, being oppressed, being evil treated, (of whom ${ }^{3}$ was ${ }^{4}$ not ${ }^{5}$ worthy ${ }^{1}$ the
 ${ }^{2}$ world,) in deserts wandering and in mountains and in caves
 and in the holes of the earth. And these all, having been borne

 witness to through faith, did not receive the promise, 40 тoṽ $\begin{gathered}\text { Gov } \\ \text { God } \\ \text { for }\end{gathered}$ $\chi \omega \rho i s \dot{\eta} \mu \tilde{\omega} \nu \quad \tau \varepsilon \lambda \varepsilon \iota \omega \theta \tilde{\omega} \sigma \iota \nu$.
apart from us they should be made perfect.



 the easily-surrounding sin, with endurance we should run the
 ${ }^{2}$ lying ${ }^{3}$ before us ${ }_{\text {race }}$ looking away to the ${ }_{6}{ }^{\text {of } 7 \text { faith }}$ $\dot{\alpha} \rho \chi \eta \gamma o ̀ \nu$ каi $\tau \varepsilon \lambda \varepsilon \epsilon \tau \tau \grave{\eta} \nu$ ’I $\eta \sigma о \tilde{\nu} \nu$, ös à $\nu \tau i \quad \tau \tilde{\eta} \varsigma ~ \pi \rho о \kappa \varepsilon \iota-$

 ing ${ }^{3}$ before ${ }^{\text {tim }}{ }_{\text {1joy }}$ endured [the] cross, [the] shame
 having despised, and at [the] right hand of the throne of God sat $\sigma \varepsilon \nu$." 3 à $\nu \alpha \lambda о \gamma і \sigma a \sigma \theta \varepsilon . \gamma \dot{\alpha} \rho$ тòv то九аи́т $\eta \nu \dot{v} \pi о \mu \varepsilon \mu \varepsilon \nu \eta \kappa o ́ \tau \alpha$ down. For consider well' him who 'so 'great 'has 'endured


 ${ }^{4}$ wearied, ${ }_{\text {sill }}$ ' your ${ }^{\text {b }}$ souls ${ }^{5}$ fainting. Not yet unto blood
 resisted ye ${ }^{2}$ against ${ }^{3}$ sin $\quad{ }^{2}$ wrestling, and
 ye have quite forgotten the exhortation, which to you, as to sous, he ad-
 dresses: My son, despise not [the] discipline of [the] Lord, nor
 faint, by him being reproved; for whom ${ }^{\text {loves }}$ ['the] "Lord
 hedisciplines, and scourges every son whom he receives. If



[^349]
${ }^{1}$ God; for who is [the] son whom ${ }^{3}$ disciplines ${ }^{*}$ not ['the] ${ }^{2}$ Father?

Bat if ${ }^{3}$ without ${ }^{2}$ ye ${ }^{2}$ are discipline, of which ${ }^{4}$ partakers ${ }^{2}$ bave ${ }^{3}$ become ${ }^{2}$ all,
 then bastards yeare and not sons. Moreover the *Hesh
 ${ }^{3}$ of ${ }^{3}$ our ${ }^{2}$ fathers we have had [as] those who discipline [us], and we respected
 [them]; ${ }^{2}$ not ${ }^{4}$ much ${ }^{5}$ rather ${ }^{\text {r }}$ shall ${ }^{3}$ we be in subjection to the Father
 of spirits, and shall live? For they indeed for a few
 days according to that which seemed good to them disciplined; but he for
 profit, for [us] to partake of hisholiness. ${ }^{2}$ Any
 ${ }^{2}$ but discipline for the present seems not $\left[{ }^{3}\right.$ mattcr] ${ }^{\text {of of }}$ 'joy ${ }^{3}{ }^{1}$ to "be,
 but of grief; butafterwards ${ }^{3}$ frnit ${ }^{2}$ peaceable ${ }^{6}$ to ${ }^{7}$ those ${ }^{11}$ by ${ }^{12}$ it


## ${ }^{8}$ baving ${ }^{3}$ been ${ }^{20}$ exercised ${ }^{1}$ renders ${ }^{\circ}$ of ${ }^{5}$ righteoushess.

 Wherefore the ${ }^{-2}$ hanging ${ }^{3}$ down hands and the enfeebled knees
 lift ap; and ${ }^{2}$ paths ${ }^{2}$ straight make for sour feet, " $\nu \alpha, \mu \grave{\eta} \tau \grave{o} \quad \chi \omega \lambda \grave{o} \nu \quad \dot{\varepsilon} \kappa \tau \rho a \pi \tilde{\eta}, \quad i \alpha \theta \hat{\eta} .0 \dot{\varepsilon}$
lest that which [is] lame be turned aside; but that ${ }^{2}$ it ${ }^{\text {s may }}{ }^{\text {a }}$ be ${ }^{\text {bhealed }}$
 ${ }^{1}{ }^{\text {rather }}$. Peace pursue with all, and sanctification,
 ${ }^{3}{ }^{\text {which }}{ }^{1}$ apart ${ }^{2}$ from no oue shall see the Lord; looking diligently lest
 any laek the grace of God; lest any root of bitterness
 ${ }^{2}$ up ${ }^{2}$ springing should trouble [you], and by this bedefiled
 ,

 for that also afterwards, wishing to inherit the blessing, he was
 rejected, for ${ }^{2}$ of ${ }^{3}$ repentance 'place he found not, although with

tears baving earnestly sought it.

 having been kindled with fire, and to obscurity, and to darkness, and totempest,
 oi and ${ }^{2}$ trumpet's ${ }^{2}$ to sound, and to roice of words; which [roice] they that aud sound of a trumpet,


 - - ópei (read [that] being touched) LTTra.
with you as with sons; for what son is he whom the father chasteucth not? 8 But if ye be without chastisement, whereof all are partakers, then are ye bastards, and not son3. 9 Furthermore we have had fathers of our flesh which corrected $u s$, and we gave then reverence: shall we not much rather be in subjection unto the Father of spirits, and live? 10 For thes verily for a few days chastened us after their own pleasuro; but he for our profit, that we might be partakers of his holiness. 11 Now no chastening for the present seemeth to be joyous, but grievous: nevertheless afterward it yieldeth the peaceable fruit of righteousuess unto them which are exercised thereby.

12 Wherefore lift up the hands which hang down, and the feeble knees; 13 and make straight paths for your feet, lest that which is lame be turned out of the way; but let it rather be healed. 14 Follow peace with all men, and holiness, without which no man shall see the Lord: 15 looking diligently lest any man fail of the grace of God; lest any root of bitterness springing up trouble you, and thereby many be defiled; 16 lest there be any fornicator, or profane person, as Esau, who for one morsel of nieat sold his birthright. 17 For ye know how that afterward, when he would have inherited the blessing, he was rejected: for he found no place of repentance, though be sought it carefully with tears.

18 For ye are not come unto the mount that might be touched, and that burned with fire, nor unto blaekness, and darkness, and tempest, 19 aud the sound of a trumpet,
and the voice of words;
which voice they that heard intreated that the word should not be spoken to them any more: 20 (for they could not endure that which was commanded, And if so much as a beast touch the mountain, it shall bestoned, or thrust through with a dart: 21 and so terrible was the sight, that Moses said, I excoedingly fear and quake:) 22 but ye are come unto monnt Sion, and unto the city of the living God, the heavenly Jerusalem, and to an innumerable company of angels, 23 to the general assembly and church of the firstborn, which are written in heaven, and to God the Judge of all, and to the spirits of just men made perfeet, 24 and to Jesus the mediator of the new covenant, and to the blood of sprinkling, that speaketh better things than that of A bel. 25 See that ye refuse not him that speaketh. For if they escaped not who refused him that spake on earth, much more shall not we escape, if we turn away from him that speuketh from heaven : 26 whose voice then shook the earth : but now he hath promised, saying, Yet once more I shake not the earth only, but also heaven. 27 And this word, Yet once more, signifieth the removing of those things that are shaken, as of things that are made, that those things which cannot be shaken may remain. 28 Wherefore we receiving a kingdom which cannot be moved, let us have grace, whereby we may serve God acceptably with reverence and godly fear : 29 for our God is a consuming fire.
XIII. Let brotherly love continue. 2 Be not forgetful to entertain strangers: for thereby some have entertained angels una-

а́кои́баขтєऽ тарŋтท́ŋбаขто $\mu \dot{\eta} \pi \rho о \sigma \tau \varepsilon \theta \tilde{\eta} \nu \alpha \iota \alpha \dot{v} \tau 0 \tilde{\iota} \varsigma$
heard excused themselves [asking] ${ }^{3}$ not ${ }^{4}$ to ${ }^{5}{ }^{5}$ be ${ }^{8}$ addressed ${ }^{7}$ to ${ }^{8}$ them [ ${ }^{1}$ the]
 ${ }^{2}$ word; (for they could not bear that [which] was commanded: And if a beast
 should tonch the mountain, it shall be stoned, or with a dart shot
 through; and, so fearful was the spectacle [that]
 Moses said, ${ }^{3}$ greatly ${ }^{4}$ afraid ${ }^{1} I{ }^{14}$ am and trembling:) but ye have
 come to ${ }^{2}$ Sion ${ }^{1}$ mount; and [the] city of ${ }^{3}$ God [ ${ }^{1}$ the] ${ }^{2}$ living, ${ }^{5}$ Jeru-
 salem ${ }^{4}$ heavenly ; and to myriads of angels, [the] universal gathering;
 and to [the] assembly of [the] firstborn [ones] in [the] heavens regis$\mu \varepsilon ́ \nu \omega \nu, " \kappa \alpha i \quad \kappa \rho \iota \tau \tilde{y} \quad \theta \varepsilon \tilde{\psi} \pi a ́ \nu \tau \omega \nu, \kappa \alpha i \quad \pi \nu \varepsilon v ́ \mu \alpha \sigma \iota \nu \delta_{\iota \kappa \alpha i} \omega \nu$ tered; and to [ ${ }^{2}$ the] ${ }^{3}$ judge ${ }^{1}$ God of all ; and to [the] spirits of [the] just
 [who] have been perfected; and "of ${ }^{5} a^{7}$ covenant ${ }^{4}$ fresh ${ }^{3}$ mediator ${ }^{1}$ to ${ }^{2}$ Jesus; and
 to [the] blood of sprinkling, ${ }^{2}$ better ${ }^{3}$ things ${ }^{1}$ speaking than Abel.
 Take heed yerefuse not him who speaks. For if they
 escaped not, ${ }^{3}$ him ${ }^{4}$ that ${ }^{5}$ on ${ }^{6}$ the ${ }^{7}$ earth [ ${ }^{2}$ who] ${ }^{2}$ refused divine-
 ly instructed [them], mach more we who "him ${ }^{5}$ from [ ${ }^{6}$ the] ${ }^{\circ}$ heavens
 ${ }^{1}$ turn ${ }^{2}$ away ${ }^{3}$ from ! whese voice ${ }^{2}$ the ${ }^{3}$ earth ${ }^{\text {s shook }}$ then;
 but now he has promised, saying, Yet once I shake not only
 the earth, but also the heaven. But the Yet once, signifies
 ${ }^{3}$ of ${ }^{4}$ the [ ${ }^{5}$ things] ${ }^{6}$ shaken ${ }^{1}$ the ${ }^{2}$ remoring, as having been made, ïva $\mu \varepsilon i \nu \eta$ т̀̀ $\mu \grave{\alpha}, \sigma \alpha \lambda \varepsilon v o ́ \mu \varepsilon \nu \alpha . ~ 28$ ঠ̀ò $\beta \alpha \sigma \iota \lambda \varepsilon i ́ a \nu$ that ${ }^{\text {smay }}{ }^{6}$ remain ${ }^{1}$ the $\left[{ }^{2}\right.$ thingss ${ }^{3}$ not ${ }^{\text {s shaken. }}$. Wherefore a kingdom
 not to be shaken receiving, may we have grace, by which
 we may serve ${ }^{2}$ well ${ }^{3}$ pleasingly ${ }^{1}$ God with reverence and fear. 29 каi. $\gamma \dot{\alpha} \rho$ ó. $\theta \varepsilon o ̀ s-\eta \dot{\eta} \mu \tilde{\omega} \nu \quad \pi \tilde{v} \rho \kappa \alpha \tau \alpha \nu \alpha \lambda i \sigma \kappa о \nu$. For also our God [is] a ${ }^{2}$ fire ${ }^{\text {'consuming. }}$

 getful; for by this unawares some entertained angels. $3 \mu \mu \nu \dot{\eta} \sigma \kappa \varepsilon \sigma \theta \varepsilon \tau \tilde{\omega} \nu \quad \delta \varepsilon \sigma \mu i \omega \nu, \dot{\omega} \varsigma \quad \sigma \nu \nu \delta \varepsilon \delta \varepsilon \mu \varepsilon \nu \nu \circ \quad \tau \tilde{\omega} \nu \kappa \alpha \kappa о \nu-$ Bemindful of prisoners, as bound with [them]; those being
 evil-treated, as also yourselves being in [the] body. Hononrable [let]


 $\mu e \nu \omega \nu$ lttra. í ev̀дaßcias кai $\delta$ éous fear and awe litra.
 marriage [be held] in every [wayj, and the bed [be] undefiled; ${ }^{\text {² }}$ for-
 nicators ${ }^{2}$ bat and adulterers ${ }^{2}$ will ${ }^{3}$ judge ${ }^{1}$ God. Without love of money [let
 your] manner of life [be], satisfied with present [circumstances]; ${ }^{2} \mathrm{he}$
 ${ }^{\text {'f for }}$ has said, In no wise thee will I leave, nor in any wise thee will I forsake.
 So that we may boldly say, [The] Lord [is] to me a helper,
 and I will not be afraid: what shall "do ${ }^{3}$ to ${ }^{4}$ me 'man?
 Remember your leaders, who spoke
 to you the word of God; of whom, considering the issue
 of [their] conduct, imitate [their] faith. Jesus Christ
 yesterday and to-day [is] the same, and to the ages. With
 ${ }^{4}$ teachings ${ }^{2}$ various ${ }^{2}$ and ${ }^{3}$ strange be not carried about; for [it is] good [for]
 ${ }^{6}$ with ${ }^{7}$ grace ${ }^{3}$ to ${ }^{4}$ be ${ }^{5}$ confirmed ${ }^{2}$ the ${ }^{2}$ heart, not meats; in which ${ }^{2}$ not $\dot{\omega} \phi \varepsilon \lambda \dot{\eta} \theta \eta \sigma \alpha \nu \quad$ oi $\quad{ }^{\mathrm{n}} \pi \varepsilon \rho \iota \pi a \tau \dot{\eta} \sigma \alpha \nu \tau \varepsilon \varsigma .{ }^{11} \quad 10$ Е $\chi о \mu \varepsilon \nu \theta v \sigma \iota \iota-$ ${ }^{1}$ were ${ }^{3}$ profited those who walked [therein]. We have an al-
 tar of which to eat they have not authority who the tabcrnacle

serve; for of those ${ }^{3}$ whose ${ }^{4}$ is ${ }^{5}$ brought ${ }^{1}$ animals ${ }^{3}$ blood [as sacri-
 fices] for sin into the holics by the high priest, of these
 the bodies are burned outside the camp. Wherefore also
 Jesus, that he might sanctify by his own blood the people,
 outside the gate suffered: therefore we should go forth to him
 outside the camp, his reproach bearing; "not
 ${ }^{\text {i }}$ for ${ }^{2}$ we ${ }^{3}$ have here an abiding city, but the coming one we are
 secking for. By him therefore we should offer [the] sacrifice of praise
 continually to God, that is, fruit of [the] lips confess-
 ing to his name. But of doing good and of communicating
 be not forgetful, for with such sacrifices is ${ }^{2}$ well ${ }^{3}$ pleased ${ }^{2}$ God.

wares. 3 Remember them that are in bonds, as bound with them; and them which suffer adversity, as being yourselves also in the body. 4 Marringe is honourable in all, and the bed undefiled: but whoremongers and adulterers God will judge. 5 Let your conversation be without covetousness ; and be content with such things as se have : for he hath said, I will never leave thee, nor forsake thee. 6 So that we may boldly say, The Lord is my helper, aud I will not fear what man shall do unto me.
7. Remember them which have the rule over you, who have spoken unto you the word of God: whuse faith follow, considering the end of their conversation. 8 Jesus Christ the same yesterday, and to day, anò for ever. 9 Be not carried about with divers and strange doctrines. For it is a good thing that the heart be established with grace; not with meats, which have not profited them that bave bees occupied thercin. 10We have an altar, whereof they have no right to eat which serve the tabernacle. 11 For the bodies of those beasts, whose blood is brought into the sanctuary by the high priest for sin, are burned without the camp. 12 Wherefore Jesus also, that he might sanctify the people with his own blood, suffered without the gate. 13 Let us go forth therefore unto him without the camp, bearing his reproach. 14 For here havewe no continuing city, but we seek one to come. ${ }^{5} 5$ By him therefore let us offer the sacrifice of praise to God continually, that is, the fruit of our lips giving thanks to his name. 16 But to do good and to communicate forget not: for with such sacrifices

[^350]God is well pleased. 17 Obey them that have the rule over you, and snbmit yourselves : for they watch for your souls, as they that must give account, that they may do it with joy, aud not with grief: for that is unprofitable for yon. 18 Pray for ns: for we trust we have a good conscience, in all things willing to live honestly. 19 Bnt I beseech you the rather to do thic, that I may be restored to you the sooner. 20 Now the God of peace, that brought again from the dead our Lord Jesus, that great Shepherd of the sheep, through the blood of the everlasting covenant, 21 make you perfect in every good work to do his will, working in you that which is wellpleasing in his sight, through Jesus Christ; to whom be glory for ever and evcr. Amen. 22 And I beseech you, brethren, suffer the word of exhortation : for I have written a letter unto you in few words.

23 Know ye that our brother Timothy is set at liberty; with whom, if he come shortly, I will see you. 24 Salute all them that have the rule over you, and all the saints. They of Italy salate you. 25 Grace be with you all. Amen.
 watch for your souls, as "account ${ }^{1}$ about ${ }^{2}$ to ${ }^{3}$ ren-
 der; that with joy this they may do, and not groaning,
 for unprofitable for yon [would be] this. Pray for
 us: for weare persuaded, that a gosd conscience we have, in
 all things ${ }^{5}$ well ${ }^{3}$ wishing ${ }^{2}$ to ${ }^{3}$ conduct tourselves. Bnt more abundantly
 I exhort [you] this to do, that more quickly I may be restored

to you. And the God of peace, who brought again from among [the

dend the Shepherd of the sheep the great [one] in [the power of
 the] blood of [the] 'covenant 'eternal, our Lord Jesus,
 perfect yon in every $x_{\text {work }}$ tgood, for to do
 his will, doing in you that which [is] well pleasing be-
 fore him, through Jesus Christ; to whom [be] glory to the
 ages of the ages. Ameu. Bat I exhort you, breth-
 ren, bear the word of exhortation, for also in

few words I wrote to you.
 Know ye the brother Timothens has been released; with
 whom, if sooner he should come, I will see you. Salute
 all your lenders, and all the saints.

 $\pi \dot{\alpha} \nu \tau \omega \nu \dot{u} \mu \tilde{\mu} \nu,{ }^{\mathrm{a}} \dot{\alpha} \mu \dot{\mu} \dot{\mu} \nu$. " ${ }^{2}$ all you. Amen.
 To [the] Hebrews written from Italy, by Timotheas.

#  <br>  

JAMES, a servant of God and of the Lord Jesus Christ, to the twelve tribes which are scattered abroad, greeting.
 James ${ }^{2}$ of ${ }^{3}$ God ${ }^{4}$ and ${ }^{5}$ of ${ }^{8}$ the] ${ }^{7}$ Lord ${ }^{8}$ Jesus ${ }^{8}$ Christ ${ }^{1}$ bondman, to the
 twelve tribes which [are] in the dispersion, greeting.

[^351] All joy esteem [it], my brethreu, when 'temptations
 ${ }^{4}$ ye ${ }^{3}$ may ${ }^{3}$ fall ${ }^{\text {tinto }}{ }^{6}$ varions, knowing that the proving of your
 faith works out endurance. But ${ }^{2}$ endurance [ ${ }^{4}$ its $]^{]}$work
 ${ }^{5}$ perfect ${ }^{1}$ let ${ }^{3}$ have, that ye may be perfect and complete, in nothing lack-
 ing. But if anyone of you lack wisdom, let him ask from "who

${ }^{3}$ gives ${ }^{1}$ God to all freely, and reproaches not, ${ }^{-}$and it shall be
 given to him : but let him ask in faith, nothing doubting. For he that
 doubts is like a wave of [the] sea being driven by the wind and


 shall receive anything from the Lord; [he is] $a^{2}$ man ${ }^{2}$ double-minded,
 unstable in all his ways. But let ${ }^{\text {b boast }}$
 ${ }^{1}$ the ${ }^{2}$ brother ${ }^{3}$ of ${ }^{\text {d low }}$ 'degree in his eleation, and the rich
 in his humiliatiou, because as ${ }^{3}$ flower [1the] "grass's he will pass
 ${ }^{\text {awayy. }}$ For ${ }^{3}$ rose ${ }^{1}$ the ${ }^{2}$ sun with [its] burning heat, and dried
 up the grass, and the flower of it fell, and the
 comeliness of its appearance perished: thus also the rich
 in his goings shall wither. Blessed [is the] man
 who endures temptation; because "proved iharing "been he shall receive
 the crown of life, whiel ${ }^{3}$ promised ${ }^{1}$ the "Lord to those that ả $\gamma a \pi \tilde{\omega} \sigma \iota \nu$ aủтóv. love him.
 ${ }^{2}$ No ${ }^{3}$ one ${ }^{\text {b being }}{ }^{5}$ tempted ${ }^{1}$ let say, From God in am
 tempted. For God ${ }^{3}$ not ${ }^{3}$ to ${ }^{4}$ be ${ }^{\text {tempted }}{ }^{1}$ is by evils, and ${ }^{2}$ tempts 'himself
 no one. But each one is tempted, by his own last
 being drawn away and being allured; then lust having conceived
 gives birth to sin ; but sin having been completed brings forch
 death. Be not misled, ${ }^{3}$ brethren ${ }^{2}$ my "beloved. Every



2 My brethren, count it all joy when ye fali into divers temptations; 3 knowing this, that the trying of your faith worketh patience. 4 But let patience have her perfect work, that ye may be perfect and entire, wanting nothing. 5 It any of you lack nisdom, let him ask of God, that giveth to all men liberally, aud upbraideth not; and it shall be given him. 6 But let him ask in faith, nothing wavering. For he that wavereth is like a wave of the seadriven with the wind and cossed. 7 For let not that mau think that he shall roceive any thing of the Lord. 8 A double minded man is unstable in all his ways. 9 Let the brother of low degree rejoice in that he is exalted: 10 but the rieh, in that he is made low: because as the flower of the grass he shall pass away. 11 For the sun is no sooner risen with a burning heat, but it withereth the grass, and the flower thereof falleth, and the grace of the fashion of it perisheth: so also shall the rieh man fade away in his ways. 12 Blessed is the man that endureth temptation: for when he is tried, he shall receive the crown of life, which the Lord hath promised to them that love him.

13 Let no man say when he is tempted, I am tempted of God: for God cannot be tempted with evil, neither tempteth he any man: 14 but every man is tempted, when he is drawn away of his own lust, and enticed. 15 Then when lust hath conceived, it bringeth forth sin : and sin, when it is finished, briugeth forth death. 16 Do not err, my beloved brethren. 17 Every good gift and every perfect gift is from above, and cometh down from the Father of lights, with

[^352][^353]Whom is no variableness, neither shadow of tarning. 18 Of his own will begat he us with the word of truth, that we should be a kind of firstfruits of his creatures.

19 Wherefore, my beloved brethren, let every man be swift to hear, slow to speak, slow to wrath : 20 for the wrath of man worketh not the righteousness of God. 21 Wherefore lay apart all filthiness and superfluity of naughtiness, and reccive with meekness the engrafted word, which is able to save your souls. 22 But be je doers of the word, and not hearers only, deceiving your own selves. 23 For if any be a hearer of the word, and not a doer, he is like unto a man beholding his natural face in a glass: 24 for he beholdeth himself, and goeth his way, and straightway forgetteth what manner of man he was. 25 But whose looketh into the perfect law of liberty, and continueth therein, he being not a forgetful hearer, but a doer of the work, this man shall be blessed in his deed. 26 If any man among you seem to be religious, and bridleth not his tongue, but deceiveth his own heart, this man's religion is vain. 27 Pure religion and undefiled before God and the Father is this, To visit the fatherless and widows in their affliction, and to keep himself unspotted from the world.
II. My brethren, have not the faith of our Lord Jesus Christ, the Lord of glory, with respect of persons. 2 For if there come un-
 ${ }^{4}$ coming ${ }^{5}$ down from the Father of lights, with whom there is not $\pi a \rho a \lambda \lambda a \gamma \dot{\eta}, \hat{\eta} \quad \tau \rho о \pi \tilde{\eta} \varsigma \quad \dot{\alpha} \pi о \sigma к i \alpha \sigma \mu \alpha .18$ ßov $\eta \theta \varepsilon i \varsigma \quad \dot{\alpha} \pi \varepsilon-$ variation, or ${ }^{\text {of }}$ ' ${ }^{3}$ turning ${ }^{1}$ shadow. Having willed [it] be be-
 gat us by [the] word of truth, for ${ }^{\text {to }}{ }^{3}{ }^{3}$ be ${ }^{1}{ }^{\text {us }}{ }^{7}{ }^{7}$ first-fruits $\tau \iota \nu a \quad \tau \tilde{\omega} \nu . a v ่ \tau o \tilde{v} \_\kappa \tau \iota \sigma \mu a ́ \tau \omega \nu$. ${ }_{a}{ }^{5}{ }^{5}$ sort ${ }^{\text {of }}$ of of his creatures.
 So that, ${ }^{3}$ brethren ${ }^{1}$ my ${ }^{2}$ beloved, let ${ }^{3}$ be ${ }^{\text {d every }}{ }^{2}$ man
 swift to hear, slow to speak, slow to wrath;
 for ${ }^{2}$ wrath ${ }^{1}$ man's ${ }^{7}$ righteonsness ${ }^{6}$ God's ${ }^{3}$ works ${ }^{\text {not }}{ }^{5}$ out.
 Wherefore, having laid aside all filthiness and abounding of wick-
 eduess, in meekness accept the implanted word, which [is]
 able to save your souls. But be ye doers of [the] word,
 and not only hearers, beguiling yourselves. Because
 if any man a hearer of [the] word is and not a doer, this one
 is like to a man considering ${ }^{3}$ face ${ }^{\text {"natural }}{ }^{\text {'his }}$
 in a mirror: for he considered himself and has goneaway, and
 immediately forgot what slike 'he ${ }^{2}$ was. But he that looked into
 [the] ${ }^{1}$ law ${ }^{\text {p }}$ perfect, that of freedom, and continned in [it],
 this one not $a^{2}$ hearer 'forgetful having been, but a doer
 of [the] work, this one blessed in his doing shall be. If
 anyone ${ }^{3}$ seems ${ }^{\text {rereligions }}{ }^{4}$ to ${ }^{\text {b }}$ be ${ }^{1}{ }^{\text {amang }}$ "yon, not briding
 his tongue, but deceiving hisheart, of this one
 vain [is] the religiou. Religion pure and undefiled
 before Goil and [the] Father ${ }^{2}$ this ${ }^{1}$ is: to visit or-
 phans and widows in iheir tribulation, unspotted ${ }^{3}$ oneself ${ }^{1}$ to ${ }^{2}$ keep $\dot{a} \pi \grave{o}$ тoṽ $\kappa о ́ \sigma \mu о v$.
from the world.




[^354] may bave come into your synagogue a man with gold rings
 in ${ }^{2}$ apparel ${ }^{2}$ splendid, and may have come in also a poor [man] in vile
 apparel, and ye may have looked upon him who wears the "apparel
 ${ }^{2}$ splendid, and mayhave said to him, Thou sit thou here well, and
 to the poor may have said, Thou stand thou there, or sit thou here under
 my footstool: ${ }^{\text {also }}{ }^{3}$ not ${ }^{1}$ did ${ }^{2}$ ye make a difference among yourselves,
 and became judges [having] ${ }^{2}$ reasonings ${ }^{\text {en evil? }}$ Hear,
 ${ }^{3}$ brethren ${ }^{\text {my }}$ "beloved: ${ }^{5}$ not ${ }^{6}$ God ${ }^{\text {did choose the poor }}$
 ${ }^{3}$ world ${ }^{1}$ of ${ }^{2}$ this, rich in faith, and heirs
 of the kingdom which he promised to those that love him?
 Butje dishonoared the poor [man]. "Not ${ }^{3}$ the ${ }^{4}$ rich
 ${ }^{1}$ do oppress you, and [2not ${ }^{3}$ they ${ }^{1}$ do drag you عis крıт́ŋрıа; 7 ои̉к айтоi $\beta \lambda \alpha \sigma \phi \eta \mu о \tilde{v} \sigma \iota \nu$ тò ка入òv before [the] tribunals? "not ${ }^{3}$ they ${ }^{2}$ do blaspheme the good
 namo which was called upon you? If indeed [the] ${ }^{2}$ law ${ }^{3}$ ye "keep
 ${ }^{1}$ royal according to the scripture, Thou shalt love thy neighbour
 as thyself, ${ }^{3}$ well ${ }^{1}$ ye ${ }^{2}$ do. But if ye have respect of persons, ${ }_{3}{ }^{3}$ in
 'ye ${ }^{2}$ work, being convicted by the law as transgressors.
 For whosoever ${ }^{2}$ whole ${ }^{\text {th }}$ the law shall keep, "shall ${ }^{3}$ stumble ${ }^{1}$ but in one
 [point], he has become ${ }^{2}$ of ${ }^{3}$ all ${ }^{1}$ guilty. For he who said, ${ }^{3}$ not ${ }^{\text {r Thou }}$
 ${ }_{2}$ mayest commit adultery, said also, Thou mayest not commit murder. Now if

thou shalt not commit adultery, ${ }^{{ }^{3}}$ shalt ${ }^{3}$ commit ${ }^{4}$ murder ${ }^{1}$ bnt, thou hast become $\pi \alpha \rho \alpha \beta a ́ \tau \eta S$ vó $\mu о v .12$ Оӥт 1 a transgressor of [the] law. So speakye and so do, as
 by [the] law of freedom being about to be judged; for judgroent ${ }^{i} \dot{\alpha} \nu \dot{\nu} \lambda \varepsilon \omega \varsigma^{\prime \prime} \quad \tau \tilde{\psi} \quad \mu \dot{\eta} . \pi о \iota \eta \sigma \alpha \nu \tau \iota$ ह́ $\lambda \varepsilon о \varsigma^{*}{ }^{\text {k }} \kappa \alpha i^{\prime \prime} \kappa \alpha \tau \alpha-$ [will be] without mercy to him that wrought not mercy. And "boasts $\kappa \alpha v \chi \tilde{a} \tau \alpha \iota \varepsilon$ है $\varepsilon \circ \varsigma \kappa \rho i \sigma \varepsilon \omega S$.
${ }^{3}$ over
 What [is] the profit, my brethren, if ${ }^{5}$ faith ${ }_{2}$ sey ${ }^{2}$ anyone profit, my brethren,





thongh a man say he bath faith, and have not works? ean faith sare him? 15 If a brother or sister be naked, and destitute of daily food, 16 and one of you say unto them, Depart iu peace, be $y e$ warmed aud filled; notwithstanding yegive them not those things which are needful to the body: what doth it profit? 17 Even so faith, if it hath not works, is dead, being alone. 18 Yea, a man may say, Thou hast faith, and I have works: shew me thy faith without thy works, and I will shew thee my faith by my works. 19 Thou believest that there is one God; thou doest well: the devils also believe, and tremble. 20 But wilt thon know, $O$ vain man, that faith without works is dead? 21 Was not Abraham our father justified by works, when he had offered Isaac his son upon the altar? 22 Seest thou how faith wronght with his works, and by works was faith made perfeet? 23 And the scripture was fulfilled which saith, Abraham believed God, and it was imputed unto him for righteousness: and he was ealled the Friend of God. 24 Ye see then how that by works a man is justified, and not by faith only. 25 Likewise also was not Rahab the harlot justified by works, when she had received the messengers, and had sent them out another way? 26 For as the body without the spirit is dead, so faith without works is dead also.
III. My brethren, be not many masters, knowing that we shall receive the greater condemnation. 2 For in many things we offend all. If any man
 [ ${ }^{3}$ he] ${ }^{4}$ has, but works have not? is ${ }^{2}$ able ${ }^{1}$ faith to save him?

 tute may be of daily food, and say 'anyone ${ }^{6}$ to ${ }^{7}$ them
 ${ }^{2}$ from ${ }^{3}$ amongst ${ }^{4} y o u$, Go in peace; bewarmed and be fill-
 ed; but give not to them the needful things for the body, what [is]
 the profit? So also faith, if ${ }^{3}$ not ${ }^{4}$ works ${ }^{\text {it }}{ }^{2}$ have, ${ }^{6}$ dead
 ${ }^{5}$ is by itself. But ${ }^{3}$ will 1 say ' some ${ }^{2}$ one, Thou efaith thast


 'thy, and I will shew thee from myworks ${ }^{2}$ faith ${ }^{1} \mathrm{my}$.
 Thou believest that God ${ }^{2}$ one ${ }^{1}$ is. ${ }^{5}$ Well ${ }^{3}$ thou ${ }^{4}$ doest; even the
 demons believe, and shudder. But wilt thor know,
 $0{ }^{2}$ man ${ }^{\text {'empty, that faith apart'from works dead is? }}$
 ${ }^{3}$ Abrahaw ${ }^{4}$ our ${ }^{3}$ father ${ }^{2}$ not ${ }^{7}$ by ${ }^{8}$ works ${ }^{1}$ was ${ }^{6}$ justified, having
 offered Isaane his son npon the altar? Thon
 seest that faith was working with his works, and by
 works faith was perfected. And was fulfilled the scripture which
 says, Now ${ }^{2}$ believed 'Abraham God, and it was reckoned
 to him for righteonsness, and friend of God he was called. Ye see
 then that by works is justified a man, and not by faith
 only. But in like manner also ${ }^{\text {RRahab }}$ 'the sharlot ${ }^{2}$ not ' ${ }^{2}$ by ${ }^{\text {b works }}$
 'was ${ }^{\text {sjustified, }}$ haring received the messengers, aud by another way
 having put [thenu] forth? For as the body apart from spirit
 ${ }^{2}$ dead ${ }^{1}{ }_{i}{ }^{5}$, so ${ }_{\text {also }}{ }_{\text {faith }}$ apart from works ${ }^{2}$ dead غ $\sigma \tau \square$.
${ }^{1}$ is.
 ${ }^{2}$ Xot ${ }^{3}$ many ${ }^{\text {teaehers }}$ ibe, my brethren, knowing that
 greater judgment we shall receive. For ${ }^{3}$ often 'we stumble ${ }^{2}$ all

[^355] If anyone in word stumble not, this one [is] a perfect man, able $\chi \alpha \lambda \iota \nu a \gamma \omega \gamma \tilde{\eta} \sigma \alpha \iota$ каi ö $\lambda o \nu$ тò $\sigma \tilde{\omega} \mu \alpha$. $3{ }^{\mathrm{d}} \mathrm{I} \delta o v^{i l} \tau \tilde{\omega} \nu \quad$ í $\pi \pi \omega \nu$ to bridle also ${ }^{2}$ whole ${ }^{1}$ the body. Lo, ${ }^{8}$ of ${ }^{7}$ the ${ }^{8}$ horses
 ${ }^{1}$ the ${ }^{2}$ bits ${ }^{3}$ in the ${ }^{8}$ months we put, for ${ }^{2}$ to ${ }^{3}$ obey
 ${ }^{1}$ them us, and ${ }^{2}$ whole ${ }^{1}$ their body we turn about. Lo,
 also the ships, ${ }^{2}$ so ${ }^{3}$ great ${ }^{1}$ being, and by violent winds
 being driven, areturned about by a very small rudder, wherever
 the impulse of him who steers may will. Thus also
 the tongue a little member is, and boasts great things. Lo,
 a little fire bow large a wood it kindles; and the tongue [is]
 fire, the world of unrighteonsness. Thus the tongue is set
 in our members, the defiler[of] ${ }^{2}$ whole 'the body, and setting
 on fire the course of nature, and being set on fire by
 gebenna. For every species both of beasts and of birds, ${ }^{2}$ of ${ }^{3}$ creeping
 *things ${ }^{2}$ both and things of the sea, is subdued and has been subdued by
 ${ }^{3}$ species ${ }^{1}$ the ${ }^{2}$ human; but the tongne no one ${ }^{{ }^{3} \text { is }{ }^{4} \text { able }}$ $\alpha \dot{\alpha} \nu \theta \rho \dot{\omega} \pi \omega \nu \delta \alpha \mu \alpha ́ \sigma \alpha \iota^{\bullet \|}{ }^{q} \dot{\alpha} \kappa \alpha \tau \alpha ́ \sigma \chi \varepsilon \tau о \nu$ " какóv, $\mu \varepsilon \sigma \tau \grave{\eta}$ io
${ }^{1}$ of ${ }^{2}$ men to subdue; [it is] an unrostrainable evil, fall of ${ }^{2}$ poison
 'death-bringing. Therewith we bless God and [the] Father,
 and therewith we curse meu who according to [the]
 likeness of God are made. Out of the same month goes
 forth blessing and cursing. ${ }^{6}$ Not ${ }^{\text {sought, }}{ }^{1} \mathrm{my}$ "brethren, ${ }^{3}$ these ${ }^{4}$ things
 thas to be. $\quad{ }^{3}$ The ${ }^{4}$ fountain ${ }^{5}$ out ${ }^{5}$ of ${ }^{7}$ the ${ }^{\text {s same }}{ }^{9}$ opening
 ${ }^{1}$ pours ${ }^{2}$ forth sweet and bitter? Is able, "brethren
 $\pi \eta \gamma \dot{\eta} \quad \dot{\alpha} \lambda v \kappa \grave{\nu} \nu \kappa \alpha i^{\prime \prime} \gamma \lambda \nu \kappa \dot{v} \pi о \iota \tilde{\eta} \sigma \alpha \iota \quad \ddot{\delta} \delta \omega \rho$. fountain [is able] salt and sweet ${ }^{2}$ to ${ }^{3}$ produce ${ }^{1}$ water.
 Who [is] wise and understanding among yon; let himshew ont of
offend not in word, the same is a perfect man, and able also to bridie the whole body. 3 Be hold, we put bits in the horses' mouths, that they may obey us; and we turn about their whole body. 4 Rehold also the ships, which though they be so great, and are driven of fierce winds, yet are they turned about with a very small belm, whithersoever the governor listeth. 5 Even so the tongue is a little member, and boasteth great things. Behold, how great a matter a little fire kindleth! 6 And the tongue is a fire, a world of iniquity : so is the tongue among our members, that it defileth the whole body, and setteth on fire the course of nature; and it is set on fire of hell. 7 For evary kind of beasts, and of birds, and of serpentz, and of things in the sea, is tamed, and hath been tamed of mankind: 8 but the tongue can no man tame ; it is an nnrnly evil, full of deadly pcison. 9 Therewith blers we God, even the Father; and therewith carse we men, which are made after the similitude of God. 100 ut of the same mouth proceedeth blessing and cursing. My brethren, these things ought not so to be. 11 Doth a fountain send forth at the same place sweet vater and bitter? 12 Can the fig tree, my brethren, bear olive berries? either a vine, figs? so can no fountain both sield salt water and fresh.

[^356]let him shew out of a good conversation his works with meekness of wisdom. 14 But if ye have bitter envying and strife in your hearts, glory not, and lie not against the truth. 15 This wisdom descendeth not from above, but is earthly, sensual, devilish. 16 For where envying and strife is, there is confusion and every evil work. 17 But the wisdom that is from above is first pure, then peaceable, gentle, and easy to be intreated, full of mercy and good fruits, without partiality, and without hypocrisy. 18 And the fruit of righteousness.is sown in peace of them that make peace. IV. From whence come wars and fightings among you? come they not hence, even of your lusts that war in your members? 2 Ye lust, and have not : ye kill, and desire to have, and cannot obtain: ye fight and war, yet ye have not, because ye ask not. 3 Ye ask, and receive not, because ye ask amiss, that ye may consume it upon your lusts. 4 Ye adultorers and adulteresses, know ye not that the friendship of the world is enmity with God? Whosoever therefore will be a friend of the world is the enemy of God. 5 Do ye think that the scripture saith in vain, The spirit that dwelleth in us lusteth to envy? 6 But he giveth more grace. Wherefore he saith, God resisteth the proud, but giveth grace unto the humble. 7 Submit yourselves therefore to God. Resist the devil, and he will flee from you. 8 Draw nigh to God, and he will draw nigh to you. Cleanse your hands, ye sinners; and purify your hearts, ye double minded. 9 Be afflicted, and mourn, and weep: let your
 good conduct his works in meekness of wisdom; but if
 ${ }^{2}$ emulation 'bitter ye have and contention in your heart, not 'do
 boast against and lie against the truth. ${ }^{3}$ Not $\mathrm{z}_{1 \mathrm{l}}$
 ${ }^{\text {'this }}$ the wisdom from above coming down, but earthly, na-
 tural, devilish. For where emulation and contention [are], there
 [is] commotion and cevery evil thing. But the ${ }^{2}$ from ${ }^{3}$ above
 ${ }^{{ }^{2} \text { wisdom }}{ }^{\text {sfirst }}$ spure is, then peaceful, gentle,
 yielding, full of mercy and of "fruits igood, impartial and
 unfoigned. But [the] fruit of righteousness in peace is
 sown for those that make peace. Whence [come] wars and
 fightings among you? [ 18 it] not thence, from your pleasures,
 which war in your members? Yedesire, and
 have not ; ye kill and are emulous, and are not able to obtain;
 ye fight and war, ${ }^{2}$ ye ${ }^{3}$ havo ${ }^{4}$ not ${ }^{\text {b }}$ but because ${ }^{3}$ not ${ }^{2}$ ask
 you. Ye ask, and receive not, because evilly ye ask, that
 in your pleasures ye may spend [it]. Adnlterers and adulte-
 resses, know ye not that the friendship of the world enmity [with]
 God is? Whosoever therefore be minded a friend to be of the world,
 an enemy of God is constituted. Or think ye that in vain the scrip-
 ture speaks? with envy does ${ }^{3}$ long ${ }^{\text {² }}$ the ${ }^{2}$ Spirit which tookup[his] abode
 in us? But ${ }^{3}$ greater 'he ${ }^{\text {g gives grace. Wherefore he says, God }}$
 [ ${ }^{4}$ the] ${ }^{5}$ proud ${ }^{1}$ sets ${ }^{2}$ himself ${ }^{3}$ against, but to [the] lowly he gives ${ }_{\text {grace }}$
 Subject yourselves therefore to God. Resist the devil, and
 he will flee from you. Draw near to God, and he will draw near to you.
 Have cleansed [your] hands, sinners, and have purified [your] hearts,
 ye double minded. Be wretched, and mourn, and weep.

 ${ }^{2}$ Your ${ }^{3}$ laughter ${ }^{\text {to }}{ }^{8}$ mourning ${ }^{1}$ let beturned, and [your] joy to
 heaviness.

Hnmble yourselves before the Lord, and he will

## $\sigma \varepsilon \iota \dot{v} \mu \tilde{a} \varsigma$.

exalt yon.
 Speak not against one another, brethren. He that speaks against $\dot{\alpha} \delta \varepsilon \lambda \phi 0 \tilde{v},{ }^{1} \kappa \alpha i^{I \prime} \kappa \rho i \nu \omega \nu$ тòv.ád$\delta \varepsilon \lambda \phi o ̀ \nu . a v ̉ \tau о \tilde{v}, \kappa a \tau \alpha \lambda \alpha \lambda \varepsilon \tilde{\varepsilon}$
[his] brother, and judges his brother, speaks against [the]

law, and jndges [thc] law. But if [the] law thou judgest, ${ }^{3}$ not
 'thon a art a doer of [the] law, but a judge. one is the law-
 giver, who is able to save and to destroy: ' thou ${ }^{1}$ who ${ }^{2}$ art that
 judgest the other?
 Gote now, ye who say, To-day and to-morrow we may
 go into such a city and may spend there "year
 'one and may traffic, and may make gain, ye who ${ }^{\text {not }}$ not

${ }^{1}$ know what on the morrow [will be], (for what [is] your life?
 A vapour eren it is, which for a little [while] appears, ${ }^{\text {then }}$ then
 'and disappears,) instead of yoursaying, If the Lord
 should will and we shoold live, also we may do this or that.
 Bnt now ye boast in your vauntings: all ${ }^{2}$ boasting
 ${ }^{{ }^{\text {ssuch }} \text { evil is. To [him] knowing therefore good to do, }}$
laughter be turned to mourning, and your joy to heaviness. 10 Humble yourselves in the sight of , the Lord, and he shall lift you up.

11 Speak not evil one of another, brethren. He that speaketh evil of his brother, and judgeth his brother, speaketh evil of the law, and judgeth the law: but if thou judge the law, thou art not a doer of the law, but a judge. 12 There is one lawgiver, who is able to save and to destroy: who art thou that judgest another?

13 Go to now, ye that say, To day or to morrow we will go into such a city, and continne therea year, and buy and sell, and get gain: 14 whereas ye know not what shall be ou the morrow. For what $2 s$ your life? It is even a vapour, that appeareth for a little time, and then vanisheth away. 15 For that ye ought to say, If the Lord will, we shall live, and do this, or that. 16 But now ye rejoice in your boastings : all such rejoicing is evil. 17 Therefore to him that knoweth to do good, and doeth it not, to him it is $\sin$.

and not doing [it], sin to him it is.
 Go to now, [ye] rich, weep, howling over

 ${ }^{1}$ your have rotted, and your garments moth-eaten have become.

 for a testimony against you shall be, and shall eat your fesh
 fire. Ye treasured up in [the] last days. Lo, the hire
V. Go to now, ye rich men, weep and howl for your miseries that shall come upon $y$ yu. 2 Your riches are corrupted, and your garments are motheaten. 3 Yoar gold and silver is cankered; and the rust of them shall be a witness against you, and shall eat your flesh as it were fire. Ye have heaped treasure together for the last days. 4 Behold, the

[^357]hire of the labourers who have reaped down your fields, which is of you kept back by fraud, crieth : and the cries of them which have reaped are entered into the ears of the Lord of sabaoth. 5 Ye have lived in pleasure ou the earth, and been wanton; ye have nourished your hearts, as in a day of slaughter. 6 Ye have condemned and killed the just; and hedoth not resist you.

7 Be patient therefore. brethren, unto the comning of the Lord. Behold, the husbandman waiteth for the precious fruit of the earth, and hath long patience for it, until he reeeive the early and latter rain. 8 Be ye also patient; stablish your hearts : for the coming of the Lord draweth nigh. 9 Grudge not one against another, brethren, lest ye be condemned: behold, the judge standetin before the door. 10 Take, my brethren, the prophets, who have spoken in the name of the Lord, for an example of suffering affliction, and of patience. 11 Be hold, we count them happy which endure. Ye have heard of the patience of Job, and have seeu the end of the Lord; that the Lord is very pitiful, and of tender merey. 12Butabove all things, my brethren, swear not, neither by heaven, neither by the earth, neither by any other oath: but let your yea be yea; and your nay, nay; lest je fall into condemuation. 13 Is any among you afflieted? let him pray. Is any merry? let him sing psalms. 14 Is any sick among you? let him call for the elders of the church; and let them pray over him, anointing him with oil in the name of the
$\tau \tilde{\omega} \nu \dot{\varepsilon} \rho \gamma а \tau \tilde{\omega} \nu \tau \tilde{\omega} \nu \dot{\alpha} \mu \eta \sigma \dot{\alpha} \nu \tau \omega \nu \tau \dot{\alpha} \varsigma-\chi \omega \dot{\omega} \rho \alpha \varsigma . \dot{v} \mu \tilde{\omega} \nu, \quad \dot{o} \quad{ }^{f} \dot{a} \pi \varepsilon \sigma \tau \varepsilon \rho \eta-$ of the workmen who harvested your fields, which has been
 kept back by you, ories out, and the cries of those who reaped, into
 the ears of [the] Lord of Hosts have entered. Ye lived in indulgence
 upon the earth, and lived in self-gratification; ye nourished your hearts
 as in a day of slaughter; ye condemned, ye killed, the

just ; he does not resist you.
 Be patient therefore, brethren, till the coming of the

Lord. Lo, the husbandman awaits the precious fruit of the
 earth, being patient for it until it receive [the] ${ }^{\text {train }}$ ear-
 ly ${ }^{2}$ and ${ }^{3}$ latter. Be patient also ye: establish
 yourhearts, because the coming of the Lord hasdrawn near.
 Groan not against one another, brethren, that ${ }^{3}$ not ${ }^{2}$ ye ${ }^{2}$ be con-
 demned. Lo, [the] judge before the door stands. [As] an ex-


 ${ }^{5}$ of ${ }^{\text {f }}$ patience, the prophets who spoke in the name of [the]
 Lord. Lo, we call blessed those who endure. The en-
 durance of Job ye have heard of, and the end of [the] Lord ye saw ; thas
 full of tender pity is the Lord and compassionate. "Before
 ${ }^{3}$ all ${ }^{\text {tthings }}{ }^{2}$ but my brethren, swear not, neither [by] heaven,
 nor the earth, nor any other oath; but let be of you the yea,
 yea, and the nay, nay, that not into hypocrisy ye may fall. Does ssuf-
 fer ${ }^{5}$ hardships ${ }^{1}$ anyone ${ }^{2}$ among ${ }^{3}$ yon? let him pray: is ${ }^{2}$ cheerful ${ }^{1}$ anyone?
 let him praise; is sisk 'anyone among yon? let him call to [him]
 the elders of the assembly, and let them pray over
 him, having anointed him with oil in the name of the Lord;

[^358]


 it shall be forgiven him. Confess to one another [your]
 offences, and pray for one another, that ye may be


 Elias $a_{a}{ }^{3}$ man ${ }^{1}$ was of like feelings to us, and with prayer
 he prayed [for it] not to rain; and it did not rain apon the earth
 ${ }^{2}$ years ${ }^{1}$ three and ${ }^{2}$ months ${ }^{1}$ six; and again he prayed, and
 the heaven ${ }^{2}$ rain 'gave, and the earth caused ${ }^{\text {to }}$ " sprout
$\kappa \alpha \rho \pi \grave{v} \nu \alpha u ̉ \tau \tilde{\eta} s$.
${ }^{2 f r r u i t}{ }^{1}$ its.

 and ${ }^{2}$ bring ${ }^{3}$ back ${ }^{\text {a anyone }}$ him, let him know that he who
 brings back a sinner from [the] error of his way, shall save $\psi v \chi \grave{\eta} \nu{ }^{\mathrm{d}}$ देк $\theta a v a ́ r o v, ~ \kappa a i ~ \kappa \alpha \lambda u ́ \psi \varepsilon \iota ~ \pi \lambda \tilde{\eta} \theta$ os $\dot{\alpha} \mu a \rho \tau \iota \omega ̃ \nu$. a soul from death, and shall cover a multitude of sins.
\[

$$
\begin{aligned}
& { }^{2} \text { Of }{ }^{3} \text { James 'epistle. }
\end{aligned}
$$
\]

Lord: 15 and the prayer of faith shall save the sick, and the Lord shall raise him np ; and if he have committed sins, they shall be forgiven him. 16 Confess your faults one to another, and pray one for another, that ye may be healed. The effectual fervent prayer of a righteous man availeth much. 17 Elias was a man subject to like passions as we are, and he prayed earnestly that it might not rain: and it rained not on the earth by the space of three years and six months. 18 and he prayed again, and the heaven gave rain, and the earth brought forth her fruit.

19 Brethren, if any of you do err from the truth, and one convert him ; 20 let him know, that he which converteth the sinner from the error of his way shall save a soul from death, and shall hide multitude of sins.

#  <br> -0f speter <br> ${ }^{2}$ GENERAL <br> ${ }^{3}$ EPISTLE <br> ${ }^{1}$ FIBST. 

 Peter, apostle of Jesus Christ, to [the] elect sojourners
 of [the] dispersion of Pontus, of Galatia, of Cappadocia, of Asia, and
 Bithynia, according to [the] foreknowledge of God [the] Father, by sanctifi$\mu \tilde{\varphi} \pi \nu \varepsilon \dot{v} \mu a \tau о \varsigma, \varepsilon i \varsigma \quad \dot{v} \pi \alpha \kappa о \grave{\eta} \nu \kappa \alpha i \grave{\rho} a \nu \tau \iota \sigma \mu \dot{\nu} \nu$ аї $\mu \alpha \tau о \varsigma$ cation of [the] Spirit, unto [the] obedience and sprinkling of [the] blood 'І $\eta \sigma \sigma \tilde{v} \chi \rho \iota \sigma \tau o \tilde{v} \cdot \chi \alpha ́ \rho \iota \varsigma \dot{v} \mu \tilde{i} \nu$ каi $\varepsilon i \rho \dot{\rho} \nu \eta \pi \lambda \eta \theta \nu \nu \theta \varepsilon i \eta$. of Jesus Christ: Grace to you and peace be multiplied.
 Blessed [be] the God and Father of our Lord Jesus
 Christ, who according to his great mercy begat ${ }^{2}$ again

PETER, an apostle of Jesus Christ, to the strangers scattered thronghout Pontus, Galatia, Cappadocia, Asia, and Bithynia, 2 elect according to the foreknowledge of God the Father, through sanctification of the Spirit, unto obedience and sprinkling of the blood of Jesus Christ: Grace unto you, and peace, be maltiplied.
3 Blessed be the God and Father of our Lord Jesus Christ, which according to

[^359]his abundant mercy hath begotten us again unto a lively hope by the resurrection of Jesus Christ from the dead, 4 to an inheritance incorruptible, and undefiled, and that fadeth not away, reserved in heaveu for you, 5 who are kept by the power of God through faith unto salvation ready to be revealed in the last time. 6 Wherein ye greatly rejoice, though now for a season, if need be, ye are in heaviness through manifold temptations: 7 that the trial of your faith, being much more precious than of gold that perisheth, though it be tried with fire, might be found nuto praise and honour and glory at the appearing of Jesns Christ: 8 whom havIng not seen, ye love; in whom, though now ye see him not, yet believing, ye rejoice with joy unspeakable and full of glory: 9 receiving the end of your faith, even the salvation of your souls. 10 Of which salvation the prophets have inquired and searched diligently, who prophesied of the grace that should come unto you: 11 searching what, or what manner of time the Spirit of Christ which was in them did signify, when it testified beforehand the sufferings of Christ, and the glory that should follow. 12 Unto whom it was revealed, that not unto themselves, but unto us they did minister the things, which are now reported unto you by them that have preached the gospel nnto you with the Holy Ghost sent down from heaven; which things the angels desire to look into.

13 Wherefore gird up the loins of your mind, be sober, and hope to the end for the grace that is to be brought unto yon at the revelation of Jesus Christ; 14 as obedient children, not fashioning yoursel ves
 to a ${ }^{\text {a hope }}{ }^{1}$ living through [the] resurrection of Jesus Christ fromamone
 [the] dead, to an inheritance incorruptible and andefiled and
 unfading, reserved in [the] heavens for us, who by
 [the] power of God [are] being guarded through faith, for salvation
 ready to be revealed in [the] ${ }^{\text {atime }}$ ilast. Wherein ye ex-

ult, for a little while at present, if necessary it is, having been put to grief
 in various trials, that the proving of your faith,
 (much more precious than gold that perishes,) ${ }^{2}$ by ${ }^{3}$ fire ${ }^{1}$ thougr
 being proved, be found to praise and honour and glory, in
 [the] revelation of Jesus Christ, whom not having seen ye love;
 on whom now [though] not looking, but believing, ye exult
 with joy unspeakable and glorified, receiving the end $\tau \tilde{\eta} \varsigma-\pi i \sigma \tau \varepsilon \omega \varsigma . \dot{v} \mu \tilde{\omega} \nu, \quad \sigma \omega \tau \eta \rho i ́ \alpha \nu \quad \psi v \chi \tilde{\omega} \nu^{*} \quad 10 \quad \pi \varepsilon \rho i \quad \tilde{\eta} S$ of your faith, [the] salvation of [your] souls; concerning which
 salvation ${ }^{9}$ sought ${ }^{10}$ out ${ }^{11}$ and ${ }^{12}$ searched ${ }^{13}$ ont ${ }^{1}$ prophets, ${ }^{2}$ who ${ }^{*}$ of
 ${ }^{5}$ the ${ }^{7}$ towards ${ }^{8}$ yon ${ }^{8}$ grace ${ }^{3}$ prophesied; searching to
 what or what manner of time ${ }^{7}$ was ${ }^{3}$ signifying ${ }^{1}$ the ${ }^{6}$ in ${ }^{6}$ them ${ }^{2}$ Spirit
 ${ }^{3}$ of ${ }^{4}$ Christ, testifying beforehand of the ["belonging] ${ }^{3}$ to ${ }^{4}$ Christ ${ }^{2}$ sufferings, and
 the ${ }^{2}$ after ${ }^{3}$ these ${ }^{1}$ glories; to whom it was revealed, that not to themselves
 ${ }^{2}$ to ${ }^{3}$ us ${ }^{1}$ but were serving those things, which now were announced to you by
 those who announced the glad tidings to you in [the] ${ }^{2}$ Spirit ${ }^{1}$ Holy
 sent from heaven, into which ${ }^{2}$ desire $i_{\text {angels }}$ to look.
 Wherefore having girded up the loins of your mind, be-
 ing sober, perfectly hope in the "being "brought ${ }^{4}$ to ${ }^{5}$ you ${ }^{1}$ grace at
 [the] revelation of Jesus Christ; as children of obedience, not
 fashioning yourselves to the former ${ }^{2}$ in ${ }^{3} y$ our ${ }^{\text {ignnorance }}{ }^{1}$ de-
 sires; but according as he who called yon [is] holy, also
 ${ }^{3}$ yourselves "holy ${ }^{5}$ in ${ }^{6}$ all [7your] ${ }^{6}$ conduct ${ }^{1}{ }^{1}{ }^{\text {be }}{ }^{2}$ ye; becanse

[^360] it has been written, ${ }^{3}$ Holy ${ }^{1}$ be ${ }^{2}$ ye, because I "holy ${ }^{1}$ am.
 if [as] Father ye call on him who without regard of persons judges
 according to the "of ${ }^{3}$ each work, in fear the ${ }^{2}$ of ${ }^{3}$ your ${ }^{\text {tsojourn }}$
 -time pass ye, knowing that not by corruptible things, by
 silver or by gold, ye were redeemed from your vain manner of life
 handed down from [your] fathers,
$\dot{a} \mu \dot{\mu} \mu о v$ каi $\grave{a} \sigma \pi i \lambda o v$ without blemish and without spot [the blood] of Christ : having been fore-
 known indeed before [the] foundation of [the] world, but manifested at
 [the] last times for the sake of yon, who by him
 believe in God, who raised up him fromamong[the] dead,
 and glory to him gave, so as for your faith and hope to be
 in God. Your souls having parified by obedience to the
 truth throagh [the] spirit to brotherly love unfeigned, out of

"pure 'a heart one another love ye fervently. Having been
 begotten again, not of "seed ${ }^{\text {corruptible, }}$ but of incorruptible, by
 [the] word ${ }^{3}$ living ${ }^{\text {of " }}$ "God and abiding for ever. Because
 all flesh [is] as grass, and all [the] glory of man as [the]
 flower of grass. ${ }^{3}$ Withered ${ }^{\text {i }}$ the ${ }^{2}$ grass, and the flower of it
 fell away; bat the word of [the] Lord abides for ever. But this

is the word which was announced to you.
 Having laidaside therefore all malice and all guile and
 hypocrisies and envyings and all evilspeakings, as new-
 born babes, the ${ }^{2}$ mental igenuine milk longyeafter, that by
 it ye may grow, if indeed ye did taste that [ ${ }^{3}$ is] ${ }^{3}$ good ${ }^{1}$ the ${ }^{2}$ Lord.
 To whom coming, a ${ }^{\text {storie }}{ }^{\text {¹ living, by men indeed }}$
 rejected, but with God chosen, precions, alsoyour-
according to the former lusts in your ignorance: 15 but as he which hath called you is holy, so be ye holy in all manner of conversation; 16 because it is written, Be ye holy ; for I am holy. 17 Aud if ye call on the Facher, who without respect of persons judgeth according to every man's work, pass the time of your sojeurning here in fear: 18 formmuch as ye know that ye were not redeemed with corruptible things, as silver and gold, from your vain conversation received by tradition from your tathers; 19 but with the precious blood of Christ, as of a lamb without blemish and without spot: 20 who verily was foreordained before the foundation of the world, but was manifest in these last times for you, 21 who by him do believe in God, that raised him up from the dead, and gave him glory; that your faith and hope might be in God. 22 Seoing ye have purified your souls in obeying the truth through the Spirit unto unfeigned love of the brethren, see that ye love one another with a pure heart fervently: 23 being born again, not of corruptible seed, but of incorruptible, by the word of God, which liveth and abideth for ever. 24 For all flesh is as grass, and all the glory of mau as the flower of grass. The grass withereth, and the flower thereof falleth away : 25 but the word of the Lord endureth for ever. And this is the word which by the gospel is preachedunto you.
II. Wherefore laying aside all malice, and all guile, and hypocrisies, and envies, and all evil speakings, 2 as new born babes, desire the sincere milk of the word, that ye may grow thereby :

[^361]3 if so be ye have tasted that the Lord is gracious. 4 To whom coming, as unto a living stone, disallowed indeed of men, but chosen of God, and precious, 5 ye also, as lively stones, are built up a spiritual honse, an holy priesthood, to offer up spiritual sacrifices, acceptable to God by Jesus Christ. 6 Wherefore also it is contained in the scripture, Behold, I lay in Sion a chief corner stone, elect, precious : and he that believeth on him shall not be confounded. 7 Unto you therefore which believe he is precious: but unto them which be disobedient, the stone which the builders disallowed, the same is made the head of the corner, 8 and a stone of stumbling, and a rock of offence, even to them which stumble at the word, being disobedient : whereunto also they were appointed. 9 But ye are a chosen generation, a royal priesthood, an holy nation, a peculiar people; that ye should shew forth the praises of him who hath called you ont of darkness into his marvellous light: 10 which in time past were not a people, but are now the people of God: which had not obtained mercy, but now have obtained mercy.

11 Dearly beloved, I beseech you as strangers and pilgrims, abstain from fleshly lusts, which war against the soul; I2 having your conversation honest among the Gentiles : that, whereas they speak against you as evildoers, they may by your good works, which they shall behold, glorify God in the day of visitation.
13 Submit yourselves to every ordinance of man for the Lord's sake: whether it be to the king, as supreme; 14 or unto governors, as unto them that are
 selves, as ${ }^{2}$ stones ${ }^{1}$ living, are being built up, a ${ }^{2}$ house ${ }^{1}$ spiritual,
 ${ }^{2}$ 2priesthood ${ }^{2}$ holy to offer spiritual sacrifices acceptable
 to God by Jesns Christ. Wherefore also it is contained in the
 scripture: Behold, I place in Sion a ${ }^{2}$ stone ${ }^{1}$ corner, chosen,
 precious: and hethat believes on him in no wise should be put to shame.
 To you therefore [ ${ }^{3}$ is] ${ }^{4}$ the ${ }^{5}$ preciousness ${ }^{1}$ who ${ }^{2}$ believe; ${ }^{7}$ to [ ${ }^{5}$ those $]^{3}$ dis-
 obeying ${ }^{6}$ but, [the] stone which ${ }^{3}$ rejected ${ }^{1}$ those ${ }^{2}$ building,
 this became head of [the] corner, and a stone of stum-
 bling and a rock of offence; who stumble at the word,
 being disobedient, to which also they were appointed. But ye [are] a "rtace
 ${ }^{1}$ chosen, a kingly priesthood, a ${ }^{2}$ nation ${ }^{1}$ holy, a people for a pos-
 session, that the virtues ye might set forth of him who ont of darkness
 'you 'ealled to his wonderful light; who once
 [were] not a people, but now [are] ${ }^{2}$ people ${ }^{2}$ God's; who had not received mercy, $\nu \tilde{v} \nu_{-} \delta \dot{\varepsilon} \quad$ ' $\lambda \varepsilon \eta \theta^{\prime} \varepsilon \nu \tau \varepsilon \varsigma$.
but now received mercy.
 Beloved, I'exhort [you] as straugers and sojourners,
 to abstain from fleshly desires, which war
 against the soul; ${ }^{2}$ your ${ }^{3}$ manner ${ }^{\text {of }}{ }^{5}$ life ${ }^{7}$ among ${ }^{5}$ the
 ${ }^{\text {n mations }}$ having ${ }^{{ }^{\text {right }} \text { that wherein they speak against you as }}$
 evil doers, through [your] good works having witnessed they
 may glorify God in [the] day of visitation.
 Be in subjection therefore to every human institution for the sake of
 the Lord; whether to [the] king as supreme, or to governors
 as by him sent, for rengeance [on] evil doers,
 and praise [to] well doers; (because so is the will
 of God, [by] well doing to put to silence the ${ }^{2}$ of senseless
 ${ }^{\mathrm{n}}-\tau \hat{\eta} \operatorname{TrTA} ; \dot{\eta} \gamma \rho a \phi \dot{\eta}$ (read the scripture contains) L. ${ }^{\circ} \dot{a} \pi \iota \sigma \tau 0 \hat{v} \sigma \iota \nu$ (read but to [those] unbelieving) TTr. p $\lambda i \theta$ os LTrA. $q+\dot{v} \mu a ̂ s$ (read that ye abstain) L. rèmortev́*


II, III.

 ${ }^{5}$ cloak 'having of 'malice ${ }^{2}$ freedom, but as bondmen

 $\theta \varepsilon \grave{\nu} \nu \phi \beta \varepsilon \tilde{\sigma} \sigma \theta \varepsilon$, тò $\nu \beta \alpha \sigma \iota \lambda \varepsilon ́ \alpha$ тє $\mu \tilde{a} \tau \varepsilon$. ${ }^{9}$ God ${ }^{3}$ fear, ${ }^{11}$ the ${ }^{12}$ king ${ }^{10}$ houour.
 Servants, being subject with all fear to [your]
 masters, not only to the good aud gentle, but also
 to the crooked. For this [is] acceptable if for sake of conscience
 towards $G$ od "endures ${ }^{1}$ anyone griefs, suffering unjustly. For what
 glory [is it], if sinning and being buffeted ye endure it?

but if doing good and suttering ye endure [it], this [is]
 acceptable with God. For to this ye were called; because also
 Christ suffered for us, us ${ }^{\text {le leaving a model }}$
 that ye should follow after in his steps; who ${ }^{3}$ sin
 ${ }^{1}$ did ${ }^{2} \mu \mathrm{o}$, neither was ${ }^{2}$ found 'guile in hismouth; who,
 being railed at, railed not in return; [when] suffering threatened not;
 but gave [himself] over to him who judges righteonsly; who
 our sins bimself bore in his body on the گú tree, that, tosins [we] being dead, to righteousness we
 may live; by whose brnise ye were healed. For ye were as
 sheep going astray, but are returned now to the shepherd $\kappa \alpha i \dot{\varepsilon} \pi i \sigma \kappa о \pi о \nu \tau \tilde{\omega} \nu . \psi v \chi \tilde{\omega} \nu . \dot{v} \mu \tilde{\omega} \nu$.
and overseer of your souls.
 Likewise, wives, being subject to your own hus-
 bands, that, even if any are disobedient to the word, by the ${ }^{2}$ of ${ }^{3}$ the

*wives ${ }^{\text {chenduct }}$ without [the] word they may be gained, hav$\pi \tau \varepsilon v \sigma \alpha \nu \tau \varepsilon \varsigma$
 ing witnessed [ ${ }^{4}$ carried ${ }^{\text {soout] }}{ }^{6}$ in ${ }^{7}$ fear ${ }^{2}$ chaste ${ }^{3}$ conduct ${ }^{\text {' your }}$;
 whose ${ }^{2}$ let ${ }^{3}$ it ${ }^{4}$ not ${ }^{\text {b be }}{ }^{8}$ the ${ }^{7}$ outward [ ${ }^{8}$ one] ${ }^{8}$ of ${ }^{10}$ braiding ${ }^{12}$ of ${ }^{414}$ hair, ${ }^{13}$ and
 ${ }^{14}$ putting ${ }^{18}$ around ${ }^{28}$ of ${ }^{17}$ gold, ${ }^{18}$ or ${ }^{18}$ putting ${ }^{20}{ }^{\circ}$ on ${ }^{21}$ of ${ }^{29}$ garments ${ }^{1}$ adorning;
sent by him for the punishment of evildoers, and for the praise of them that do well. 15 For so is the will of God, that with well doing ye may put to silence the ignorance of foolish men : 16 as free, and not using your liberty for a cloke of malicious. ness, but as the serrants of God. 17 Honour all men. Love the brotherhood. Fear God. Honour the king.

18 Servants, be subject to your masters with all fear ; not only to the good and gentle, but also to the froward. 19 For this is thankworthy, if a man for conscience toward God endure grief, suffering wrongfully. 20 For what glory is it, if, when ye be buffeted for your faults, ye shall take it patiently? but if, when ye do well, and suffer for it, ye take it patiently, this is acceptable with God. 21 For even hereunto were ye called: because Christ also suffered for us, leaving us an example, that ye should followhis steps: 22 who did no sin, neither was guile found in his mouth: 23 who, when he was reviled, reviled not again; when he suffered, he threatened not; but committed himself to him that judgeth righteously : 24 who his uwn self bare our sins in his own body on the tree, that we, being dead to sins, should live unto righteousness: by whose stripes ye were healed. 25 For ye were as sheep going astray: but are now returned unto the Shepherd and Bishop of your souls.
III. Likewise, ye wives, be in subjection to your own husbands; that, if any obey not the word, they also may without the word be won by the conversation of the wives ; 2 while they behold your chaste conversation coupled with fear. 3 Whose adorning let it not be that outward adorning of plaiting the hair, and of wear-

[^362]ing of gold, or of patting on of apparel ; 4 but let it be the hidden man of the heart, in that which is not corruptible, even the ornament of a meek and quiet spirit, which is in the sight of God of great price. 5 For after this manner in the old time the holy womenalso, who trusted in God, adorned themselves, being in subjection unto their own husbands: 6 even as Sara obeyed Abraham, calling him lord: whose daughters ye are, as long as ye do well, and are not afraid with any amazement. 7 Likewise, ye husbands, dwell with them according to knowledge, giving honour unto the wife, as anto the weaker vessel, and as being heirs together of the grace of life; that your prayers be not hindered.

8 Finally, be ye all of one mind, having compassion ors of another, love as brethren, be pitiful, be courteous : 9 not rendering evil for evil, or railing for railing : but contrariwise blessing ; knowing that ye are thereunto called, that ye should inherit a blessing. 10 For he that will love life, and see good days, let him refrain his tongue from evil, and his lips that they speak no guile: 11 let him eschew evil, and do good; let him seek peace, and ensue it. 12 For the eyes of the Lord are over the rightcous, and his ears are open unto their prayers: but the face of the Lord is against them that do evil. 13 And who is he that will harm you, if $y e$ be followers of that which is good? 14 But and if ye suffer for righteousness' sake, happy are ye: and be not afraid of their terror, neither be troubled; 15 but sanctify the Lord God in your liearts: and be
 but the hidden ${ }^{2}$ of ${ }^{3}$ the ${ }^{4}$ heart ${ }^{2}$ man, in the incorruptible
 [ornament] of the meek and quiet spirit, which is before
 God of great price. For thus formerly also the holy women
 those hoping in God adorned themselves, being sab-
 ject to their own husbands; as Sarah obeyed
 Abraham, ${ }^{3}$ lord ${ }^{\text {him }}$ himalling; of whom ye became children, do$\theta$ өтоьоṽбає каi $\mu \grave{\eta}-\phi о \beta о и ́ \mu \varepsilon \nu a \iota ~ \mu \eta \delta \varepsilon \mu i a \nu ~ \pi т o ́ \eta \sigma \iota \nu . ~ 70 i$ ing good and not fearing [with] any consternation.
 Husbands likewise, dwelling with [them] according to knowledge, as with a
 weaker [even] 'ressel ${ }^{1}$ with ${ }^{2}$ the ${ }^{3}$ female, rendering [them] honour, as
 also [being] joint-heirs of [the] grace of life, so as ${ }^{3}$ not to ${ }^{\text {s }}$ be ${ }^{\text {a cut }}$ $\theta a \ell^{\prime \prime} \tau \dot{\alpha} \varsigma . \pi \rho о \sigma \varepsilon v^{2} \chi \dot{\omega} \varsigma . v \mu \tilde{\omega} \nu$.
${ }^{7}$ off your pprayers.

 evil for evil, or railing for railing; bat on the conirary,
 blessing, knowing that to this ye were called, that blessing
 ye should inherit. For he that wills ${ }^{3}$ life ${ }^{2}$ to "love, and to see
 "days good, let him cause to cease his tongue from
 evil, and ${ }_{\text {lips }}$ this not to speak guile. Let him tarn
 aside from evil, and let him do good. Let him seek peace
 and let him pursue it because the eyes of [the] Lord [are] on
 [the] righteous, and his ears towards their supplication. But [the] face
 of [the] Lord [is] against those doing evil. And who [is] he that shall in-


 But if also ye should suffer on account of righteousness, blessed [are ye]; $\tau \grave{\partial} \nu . \delta \varepsilon$.. $\phi o ́ \beta o \nu . \alpha \dot{u} \tau \tilde{\omega} \nu \quad \mu \grave{\eta} . \phi o \beta \eta \theta \tilde{\eta} \tau \varepsilon, \quad \mu \eta \delta \dot{\varepsilon} \quad \tau \alpha \rho a \chi \theta \pi \tilde{\eta} \tau \varepsilon$. but their fear ye should not be afraid of, neither should ye be troubled;
 but ${ }^{3}$ Lord ${ }^{2}$ the ${ }^{\text {GGod }}$ sannctify in your hearts,

 gltraw ; èv- т. because) LTTrA. n- à̀


ह̈тот $\mu 0 \iota .{ }^{8} \delta \grave{\varepsilon}^{\prime \prime}$
and ready

 an account concerning the ${ }^{2}$ in ${ }^{3}$ you ${ }^{1}$ hope, with meekness and
 fear; $\quad{ }^{2}{ }^{4}$ conscience ${ }^{2}$ having ${ }^{3}$ good, that whereas they may speak
 against you as evil doers, they may be ashamed who calumniate
 your good in 'Christ 'manner' ${ }^{\text {of }}{ }^{3}$ life.

For [it is] bettér,


 than doing evil; because ${ }^{\text {indeed }}$, ${ }_{\text {Christ }}$ once for sins
 suffered, [the] just for [the] unjust, that ns he might bring
 to God; having been pat to death in flesh, but made alive by the
 Spirit, in which also to the ${ }^{2}$ in ${ }^{3}$ prison ${ }^{\text {spirits }}$ having gone
 he preached, [who] disobeyed sometime, when once was waiting the
 ${ }^{2}$ of ${ }^{3}$ God ${ }^{1}$ longsuffering in [the] days of Noe, [while was] being pre-
 pared [the] ark, into which few, that is eight souls,

were saved through water, which "also sus ${ }^{1}$ figure ${ }^{3}$ now
 *saves [even] baptism, not of flosh a putting away of [the] filth, but
 ${ }^{6}$ of ${ }^{4}{ }^{3}{ }^{8}$ conscience ${ }^{7}$ good ${ }^{1}$ the] ${ }^{3}$ demand ${ }^{3}$ towards ${ }^{4}$ God, by [the] re-
 surrection of Jesus Christ, who is at [the] righthand of God,


 ${ }^{3}$ anthorities ${ }^{\text {and }}{ }^{5}$ powers.
 Christ then having suffered for as in [the]flesh, also ye sthe


 has done with sin; no longer ${ }^{10}$ men's ${ }^{\text {s }}$ to ${ }^{11}$ lusts,


 For [is] sumficient for us the past time of life the
 will of the nations to have worked out, having walked in
ready always to give an answer to every man that asketh you a reason of the hope that is in you with meekness and fear: 16 having a good conscience; that, whereas they speak evil of you, as of evildoers, they may be ashamed that falsely accuse your good conversation in Christ. 17 For it is better, if the will of God be so, that ye suffer for well doing, than for evil doing. 18 For Christ also hath once suffered for sins, the just for the unjust, that he might bring us to God, being put to death in the flesh, butquickened by the Spirit: 19 by which also he went and preached unto the spirits in prison; 20 which sometime were disobedient, when once the longsuffering of God waited in the days of Noah, while the ark was a preparing, wherein few, that is, eight souls were savca by water. 21 The like figure whereunto even baptism doth also now save us (not the putting away of the filth of the flesh, but the answer of a good conscience toward God,) by the resurrection of Jesus Christ: 22 who is gone into heaven, and is on the right hand of God; angels and anthorities and powers being madesubject unto him.
IV. Forasmuch then as Christ hath suffered for us in the flesh, arm yourselves likewise with the same mind: for he that hath suffered in the flesh hath ceased from sin ; 2 that he no longer should live the rest of his time in the flesh to the Insts of men, but to the will of God. 3 For the time past of our life may suffice us to have wrought the will of the Gentiles, when we

[^363]n кaтeıpyáбөą LTTrAW.
walked in lasciviousness, lusts, excess of wine, revellings, banquetings, and abominable idolatries : 4 wherein they think it strange that yerun not with them to the same excess of riot, speaking evil of you: 5 who shall give account to him that is ready to judge the quick and the dead. 6 For for this canse was the gospel preached also to them that are dead, that they might be judged according to men in the flesh, but live according to God in the spirit.

7 But the end of all things is at hand: be ye therefore sober, and watch unto prayer. 8 And above all things have ferrent charity among yourselves : for charity shall cover the multitude of sins. 9 Use hospitality one to another without grudging. 10 As every man hath received the gift, even so minister the same one to another, as good stewards of the manifold grace of God. 11 If any man speak, let him speak as the oracles of God; if any man minister, let him do it as of the ability which God giveth : that God in all things may beglorified through Jesus Christ, to whom be praise and dominion for ever and ever. Amen.

12 Beloved, think it not strange concerning the fiery trial which is to try you, as though some strange thing happened unto you: 13 but rejoice, inasmuch as ye are partakers of Christ's sufferings; that, when his gloryshall berevealed, ye may be glad also with exceeding joy. 14 If ye be reproached for the name of Christ, happy are ye; for the spirit of glory and of God resteth upon yon: on their part he is evil spoken of, but on your part he is glorified. 15 But let none of you suffer as a murderer, or as a thief, or as an evildoer, or as a busybody in other men's matters. 16 Yet if any
 licentiousness, lusts, wine-drinking, revels, drinkings, and
 unhallowed idolatries. Wheroin they think it strange ${ }^{\text {not }}{ }^{3}$ run-
 ning ${ }^{4}$ with [ ${ }^{\text {b }}$ them] ${ }^{\text {ry your }}$ to the same ${ }^{2}$ of ${ }^{3}$ dissoluteness ${ }^{\text {a }}$ 'verflow,
 speaking evil [of yon]; who shall render account to him ${ }^{3}$ ready
 ' who ${ }^{\text {a }}$ is to ' judge [the] living and [the] dead. For to this [end] also
 to [the] dead were the glad tidings announced, that they might be judged indeed
 as regards men in[the]flesh; but might live as regards God in [the]Spirit.
 But of all things the ond has drawn near: be sober-minded therefore,
 and be watchful unto prayers; ${ }^{2}$ before ${ }^{3}$ all things ${ }^{2}$ but
 among yourselves ${ }^{3}$ love ${ }^{2}$ fervent 'having, because love will cover
 a multitude of sins; hospitable to one another, without murmur-
 ings ; each according as he received a gift, to each other
 ${ }^{\text {nit }}{ }^{1}$ serving, as good stewards of [the] various grace
 of God. If anyone speaks- as oracles of God; if anyone serves- as
 of strength which ${ }^{2}$ sapplics ${ }^{2}$ God ; that in all things may be glorifed
 God through Jesus Christ, to whom is the glory and the might

to the ages of the ages. Amen.

Beloved, take not as strange the tamongst 'yon 'fire [ ${ }^{[ }{ }^{3}{ }^{3}$ persecution]
 for trial to you [which is] taking place, as if a strange thing to you
 [is] happening; but according as re have share in the ${ }^{2}$ of
 ${ }^{3}$ Christ ${ }^{2}$ sufferings, $\chi_{\text {rejoice, thatalso in the revelation of }{ }^{2} \text { glory }}$
 ${ }^{\text {h }}$ his se may rejoice exulting. If ye are reproached in [the]
 name of Christ, blessed [are ye]; because the [spirit] of glory and
 the ${ }^{2}$ of ${ }^{3}$ God ${ }^{1}$ Spirit upon you rests; on their part
 he is blasphemed, but on your part he is glorified. Assuredly ${ }^{\text {n }}$ not ${ }^{3}$ anyone
 of syou ${ }^{\text {' }}$ let suffer as a murderer, or thicf, or evil doer, or as
 overlooker of other people's matters; but if as a christian, s ${ }^{\text {not }}$ 'let ${ }^{\text {him }}$
 be ashamed, bnt let him glorify God in ${ }^{2}$ respect ${ }^{3}$ this. Because
 the time [for] ${ }^{3}$ to ${ }^{4}$ have ${ }^{5}$ begun ${ }^{1}$ the ${ }^{2}$ judgment from the house
of God
 [is come]; bnt if first from us, what the end of those disobeying
 the ${ }^{3}$ of ${ }^{\text {at }}$ od 'glad ${ }^{\text {tidingss? }}$ And if the righteons with diffeulty is saved,
 ${ }^{\text {the the ungodly }}{ }^{\text {band }}{ }_{5}$ sinner ${ }^{\text {twhere }}{ }^{2}$ shall appear? Wherefore also
oi $\pi a ́ \sigma \chi o \nu \tau \varepsilon \varsigma$ катà тò $\theta_{\varepsilon}^{\prime} \lambda \eta \mu \alpha$ тоṽ $\theta \varepsilon о \tilde{v},{ }^{a} \dot{\omega} \varsigma^{\prime \prime} \pi \iota \sigma \tau \tilde{\omega}$ they who suffer according to the will of God ns to a faithful
 Creator let them commit their souls in well doing.
 Elders who [are] among you i exhort who [am] a
 fellow elder and witness of the ${ }^{2}$ of ${ }^{3}$ the ${ }^{*}$ Christ ${ }^{1}$ safferings, who
 also of the ${ }^{2}$ abont ${ }^{3}$ to ${ }^{\text {a be }}$ 'revealed ${ }^{\text {'glory }}[\mathrm{am}]$ partaker: shep-
 herd the among ${ }^{5}$ son ${ }^{\text {flock }}{ }^{2}$ of ${ }^{3}$ God, exercising oversight not
 by constraint, but willingly; not for base gain, but readi-
 ly; not as exercising lordship over [your] possessions, but
 patterns being of the flock. And "haring bbeen ${ }^{6}$ manifested
 ${ }^{1}$ the ${ }^{2}$ chief ${ }^{3}$ shepherd, ye shall receive the unfading
${ }^{2}$ of ${ }^{\text {s glory }}$ $\sigma \tau \varepsilon \phi \alpha \nu 0 \nu$.
${ }^{\text {cherown. }}$
 Likewise, [ye] younger [ones], be subject to [the] elder [ones], $z_{\text {all }}$
 ${ }^{1}$ and one toanother being snbject ${ }^{3}$ humility ${ }^{1}$ bind
 ${ }^{2}$ on; because God [the] proud sets himself against, ${ }^{\text {to }}$ [ ${ }^{3}$ the] ${ }^{\text {thu bumble }}$
 ${ }^{\text {hat gives grace. Behumbled therefore under the mighty }}$
 hand of God, that you he may exalt in [due] time;
 your care having cast upon him, because with him
 there is care about yon. Be sober, watch, because ${ }^{2}$ adversary


 he may swallow ap. Whom resist, firm in faith, knowing the
 same sufferings ${ }^{7}$ which $\left[{ }^{[818]}\right]^{3}$ in [ ${ }^{10}$ the] ${ }^{14}$ world ${ }^{\text {in }}$ in ${ }^{5}$ your ${ }^{6}$ brotherhood
man suffer as a Chris. tian, let him not be ashamed; but let him glorify God on this behalf. 17 For the time is come that judgment must begin at the house of God: and if it first begin at us, what shall the end be of them that obey not the gospel of God? 18 And if the righteousscarcely be saved, where shall the ungodly and the sinner appear? 19 Wherefore let them that suffer according to the will of God commit the keeping of their souls to him in well doing, as unto a faithful Creator.
V. The elders which are among you I exhort, who am also an elder, and a witness of the sufferings of Christ, and also a partaker of the glory thas shall be reveaked: 2 Feed the flock of God which is among you, taking the oversight thereof, not by constraint, but willingly ; not for filthy lucre, but of a ready mind; 3 neither as being lords over God's heritage, but being ensamples to the flock. 4 And when the chief Shepherd shall appear, ye shall receive a crown of glory that fadeth not away.
5 Likewise, ye younger, submit yourselves unto the elder. Yea, all of you be snbject one to another, and be clothed with humility: for God resisteth the proud, and giveth grace to the humble. © Humble yourselves therefore under the mighty hand of God, that he may exalt you in due time: 7 casting all your care upon him; for he careth for you. 8 Be sober, be vigilant; because your adversary the devil, as a roaring lion, walketh about, seeking whom hemay devour: 9 whom resist stedfast in the faith, knowing that the same afflictions are

[^364]accomplished in your brethren that are in the world. 10 But the God of all grace, who hath called us unto his eternal glory by Christ Jesus, after that ye have suffered a while, make you perfect, stablish, strengthen, settle you. 11 To him be glory and dominion for ever and ever. A. men.
12 By Silvanus, a faithful brother unto you, as I suppose, I have written briefly, exhorting, and testifying that this is the true grace of God wherein ye stand. 13 The church that is at Babylon, elected together with $y o u$, saluteth you ; and so doth Marcus my son. 14 Greet ye one another with a kiss of charity. Peace be with you all that are in Christ Jesus. Amen.
 ${ }^{1}$ are ${ }^{2}$ being ${ }^{3}$ accomplished. But the God of all grace, who called

ns to ${ }^{2}$ eternal ${ }^{1}$ his glory in Christ Jesus, alittlewhile
 [ye] having suffered, ${ }^{2}$ himself ${ }^{1}$ may perfect you, mayheestablish, may he
 strengthen, may he found [you]: to him [be] the glory and the might, to тò̀s aíūvas $\tau \tilde{\omega} \nu$ aíóv $\omega \nu$. ả $\mu \dot{\eta} \nu$.
the ages of the ages. Amen.
$12 \Delta t \dot{\alpha} \Sigma_{l} \lambda o v a \nu o \tilde{v} \dot{v} \mu \tilde{\imath} \nu{ }^{\mathrm{z}} \tau 0 \tilde{v}^{\prime \prime} \pi \iota \sigma \tau o \tilde{v} \alpha \dot{\delta} \varepsilon \lambda \phi o \tilde{v}, \dot{\omega}{ }_{\mathrm{S}} \lambda_{1} \gamma^{\prime} \zeta_{0}{ }_{0}$ By Silvanus, ${ }^{4}$ to ${ }^{5}$ you ${ }^{1}$ the ${ }^{2}$ faithful ${ }^{3}$ brother, as 1 reckon,
 briefly lwrote, exhorting and testifying this
 to be [the] true grace of God, in which ye stand. "Sa-
 lutes ${ }^{8} y o u{ }^{1}$ she ${ }^{5}$ in ${ }^{6}$ Babylon ${ }^{2}$ elected ${ }^{3}$ with [ ${ }^{4}$ you], and Mark
 my son. Salnte one another with a kiss of love.
 Peace [be] with you all who [are] in Christ Jesus. Amen.


#  <br> ${ }^{3}$ EPISTLE <br> *OF ${ }^{5}$ PETER 

${ }^{2}$ GENERAL
${ }^{1}$ SECOND.

SIMON Peter, a servant and an apostle of Jesus Christ, to them that have obtained like precious faith with us through the righteousness of God and our Saviour Jesus Christ : 2 Grace and peace be multiplied unto you through the knowledge of God, and of Jesus our Lord,

3 According as his divine power hath given unto us all things that pertain unto life and godliness, through the knowledge of him that hath called ns to glory and virtue: 4 whereby are given unto us exceeding great and precions promises: that by these ye might be partakers of the divine nature, having escaped the
 Simeon Peter, bondman and apostle of Jesus Christ,
 to those who ${ }^{2}$ like ${ }^{3}$ precions ${ }^{5}$ with ${ }^{8}$ us ${ }^{2}$ obtained "faith through [the] right-
 eousness of our God and Saviour Jesus Christ: Grace
 to you and peace be multiplied in [the] knowledge of God, and 'I $\eta \sigma 0 \tilde{v}$ то $\tilde{.} \kappa v \rho i o v_{-} \dot{\eta} \mu \tilde{\omega} \nu$. of Jesus our Lord.
 As ${ }^{8}$ all ${ }^{3}$ things ${ }^{6}$ to ${ }^{7}{ }^{2}{ }^{2}{ }^{2}$ divine ${ }^{3}$ power ${ }^{1}$ his ${ }^{10}$ which [ ${ }^{11}$ pertain] $\pi \rho o ̀ s ~ \zeta \omega \eta ̀ \nu \quad \kappa \alpha i ̀ \varepsilon \dot{v} \sigma \dot{\varepsilon} \beta \varepsilon \iota \alpha \nu \quad \delta \varepsilon \delta \omega \rho \eta \mu \varepsilon ́ \nu \eta S$, $\delta \iota \dot{\alpha} \quad \tau \tilde{\eta} S$ غ่ $\pi \iota \gamma \nu \omega ́ \omega \varepsilon \omega S$ ${ }^{12}$ to ${ }^{13}$ life ${ }^{14}$ and ${ }^{15}$ piety ${ }^{\text {has }}$ 名iven, through the knowledge
 of him who called us by glory and virtue, throngh which
 ${ }^{6}$ the ${ }^{7}$ greatest ${ }^{4}$ to ${ }^{5} n$ e ${ }^{\text {and }}$ "precious ${ }^{10}$ promises ${ }^{1}$ he ${ }^{2}$ has ${ }^{3}$ given, that
 through these ye may become ${ }^{2}$ of $\left[{ }^{3}\right.$ the $]$ "divine ${ }^{1}$ partakers nature, hav-

[^365]

 ${ }^{5}$ for ${ }^{9}$ this ${ }^{10}$ very ${ }^{14}$ reason ${ }^{7}$ bat, ${ }^{18}$ diligence ${ }^{17}$ all ${ }^{13}$ having ${ }^{14}$ brought ${ }^{15}$ in ${ }^{16}$ be-
 sides, supply ye in yourfaith virtue, and in virtue
 knowledge, and in knowledge self-control, and in self-con-
 trol endurance, and in endarance piety, and in
 piety brotherly love, and in brotherly love love:
 for these things ${ }^{2}$ in ${ }^{3}$ you ${ }^{3}$ being and abounding ${ }^{3}$ to ${ }^{4}$ be] ${ }^{5}$ neither
 ${ }^{\text {eidide }}{ }^{7}$ nor ${ }^{3}$ unfruitful ${ }^{1}$ make [ ${ }^{2}$ you] as to the ${ }^{2}$ of ${ }^{3}$ our ${ }^{4}$ Lord
 ${ }^{\text {B Jesas }}$ © Christ ${ }^{1}$ knowledge; for with whom are not present these things $\tau \nu \phi \lambda o ́ s ~ \varepsilon ̇ \sigma \tau \iota \nu, \mu v \omega \pi \alpha ́ \zeta \omega \nu, \lambda \dot{\eta} \theta \eta \eta \frac{1}{\prime} \lambda a \beta \dot{\omega} \nu \tau o \tilde{v} \kappa \alpha \theta \alpha \rho \iota \sigma \mu о \tilde{v} \tau \tilde{\omega} \nu$ blind he is, short sighted, having forgotten the purification $\pi a ́ \lambda a \iota ~ a \dot{v} \tau o \tilde{v}{ }^{\circ} \dot{a} \mu \alpha \rho \tau \iota \tilde{\omega} \nu . " 10 \Delta i o ̀ ~ \mu \tilde{a} \lambda \lambda o v$, ád $\delta \lambda \phi o i ́, \sigma \pi o v-$ ${ }^{*}$ of ${ }^{5}$ old 'of ${ }^{2}$ his ${ }^{3}$ sins. Wherefore rather, brethren, be dili-
 gent ${ }^{1}$ sure ${ }^{3}$ your ${ }^{4}$ calling $s_{\text {and }}{ }^{2}$ election ${ }^{1}$ to ${ }^{2}$ make,
 for these things doing in no wise shall ye stamble at any time. ${ }^{2}$ Thas
 ${ }^{\text {for }}{ }^{5}$ richly ${ }^{3}$ shall the supplied to you the entrance into the eter-
 nal kingdom of our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ.

Wherefore I will not neglect ${ }^{3}$ you ${ }^{\text {allways }}{ }^{1}$ to ${ }^{2}$ put in remembrance
 concerning these things, although kuowing [them] and haring been established in
 the present trath. But right $I$ esteem it, as long as $I$ am in

this tabernacle, to stir up you by putting[you]in remembrance,
 knowing that speedily is the patting off of my tabernacle
 [to be], as also our Lord Jesus Christ signified tome;
 but I will be diligent also at every time for yoa to have [it in your power] after
 my departure ${ }^{5}$ these ${ }^{\text {a }}$ things ${ }^{1}$ to ${ }^{2}{ }^{\text {have }}{ }^{3}$ in ${ }^{4}$ remembrance.

For not


 ${ }^{4}$ of ${ }^{5}$ our ${ }^{6}$ Lord ${ }^{\text {J Jesus }}{ }^{3}$ Christ ${ }^{\text {bpower }}{ }^{\text {a }}$ and ${ }^{3}$ coming, but
 eye-witnesses having been of his majesty. ${ }^{2} \mathrm{H}_{\text {aring }}{ }^{\text {receceived }}$


corruption that is in the world through lust. 5 And beside this, giving all diligence, add to your faith virtue ; and to virtue knowledge ; 6 and to knowledge temperance; and to temperance patience; and to patience godliness; 7 and to godliness brotherly kindness; and to brotherly kindness charity. 8 For if these things be in you, and abound, they make you that ye shall nei. ther be barren nor unfruitful in the knowledge of our Lord Jesus Christ. 9 But he that lacketh these things is blind, and cannot see afar off, and hath forgotten that he was purged from his old sins. 10 Wherefore the rather, brethren, give diligence to make your calling and election sure: for if ye do these things, ye shall never fall: 11 for 80 an entrance shall be ministered unto you abundantly into the everlasting kingdom of our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ.

12 Wherefore I will not be negligent to put you always in remembrance of these things, though ye know them, and be established in the present truth. 13 Yea, I think it meet, as long as I am in this tabernacle, to stir you up byputting youiu remembrance; 14 knowing that shortly I must put off this my tabernacle, even as our Lord Jesus Christ hath shewed me. 15 Moreover I will endeavour that ye may be able after my decease to have these things always in remembrance. 16 For we have not followed cunningly deviscd fables, when we made known anto you the power and coming of our Lord Jesus Christ, but were cyewitnesses of his majesty. 17 For he received from God the Father bonour and glory, whon there came such a voice to him from the excellent glory, This is my bee

[^366]loved Son, in whom I am well pleased. 18And this voice which came from heaven we heard, when we were with him in the holy mount. 19 We have also a more sure word of prophecy; whereunto ye do well that ye take heed, as unto a light that shineth in a dark place, until the day dawn, and the day star arise in your hearts: 20 knowing this first, that no prophecy of the scripture is of any privateinterpretation. 21 For the prophecy came not in old time by the will of man: but holy men of God spake as they were moved by the Holy Ghost.
II. But there were false prophets also among the people, even as there shall be false teachers among you, who privily shall bring in damnable heresies, even denying the Lord that bought them, and bring upon themselves swift destruction. 2 Aud many shall follow thcir pernicious ways; by reason of whom the way of truth shall be evil spoken of. 3 And through covetousness shall they with feigned words make merchandise of you: whose judgmeut now of a long time lingereth not, and their damnation slumbereth not. 4 For if God spared not the angels that sinned, but cast them down to hell, and delivered them into chains of darkness, to be reserved unto judgment; 5 and spared not the old world, but saved Noah the eighth person, a preacher of righteousness, bringing in the flood upon the world of the ungodly; 6 and turuing the cities of Sodom and Gomorrha into ashes condemned them with an overthrow, making them an ensample unto these that after should live ungodly; 7 and delivered just Lot, vexed with the filthy couversation of the

 is my Son the beloved, in whom I have found delight. And
 this voice we heard ${ }^{2}$ from ${ }^{3}$ heaven ${ }^{\text {b brought, }}$
 ${ }^{5}$ with ${ }^{\text {bhim }}$ "being on the ${ }^{2}$ mount ${ }^{\text {h holy. and we have more }}$
 sure the prophetic word, to which ${ }^{3}$ well ${ }^{\text {y }}$ ye "do taking heed,
 as to a lamp shining in an obseure place, until day should dawa,
 and [the] morning star should arise in your hearts; this
 first knowing, that ${ }^{2}$ any ${ }^{\text {prophecy }}$ of scripture ${ }^{7}$ of its ${ }^{\text {own }}$ (lit. every)
 ${ }^{1}{ }^{\text {in }}$ interpretation ${ }^{\text {e }}{ }^{2}{ }^{2}$ not, for not by [the] will of man was ${ }^{2}$ brought
 ${ }^{3}$ at ${ }^{*}$ any ${ }^{6}$ time ${ }^{2}$ prophecy, but, ${ }^{3}$ by [ ${ }^{4}$ the] ${ }^{6}$ Spirit ${ }^{5}$ Holy ${ }^{\text {b }}$ being
 ${ }^{2}$ borne, ${ }^{12}$ spoke ${ }^{7}$ the ${ }^{5}$ holy ${ }^{10}$ of ${ }^{11} \mathrm{G}$ od ${ }^{{ }^{9} \text { men. }}$
 But there were also false prophets among the people, as also
 among you will be false teachers, who will bring in stealthily
 ${ }^{2}$ seets ${ }^{1}$ destructive, and ${ }^{2}$ the ${ }_{\text {who }}{ }^{5}$ bought ${ }^{6}$ them ${ }^{3}$ Master ${ }^{\text {d }}$ de-
 nying, bringing upon themselves swift destruction; and many
 will follow out their destructive ways, through whom the way
 of the truth will be evil spoken of. And through covetousness with
 well-turned words you they will make gain of : for whom judgment of old
 is not idle, and their destruction slumbers not. For if God
 [the] angels who sinned spared not, but ${ }^{8}$ to ${ }^{9}$ chains

${ }^{10}$ of ${ }^{11}$ darkness 'having ${ }^{2}$ cast [ ${ }^{3}$ them] ${ }^{4}$ to ${ }^{5}$ the ${ }^{6}$ deepest ${ }^{7}$ abyss delivered [them]
 for judgment having been kept; and [the] ancient world anot


 served, [the] flood apon [the] world of [the] ungody having brought in; and
 [the] cities of Sodom and Gomorrha having reduced to ashes with an $\sigma \tau \rho о ф \hat{\eta} \kappa \alpha \tau \varepsilon ́ \kappa о \iota \nu \varepsilon \nu, \quad \dot{v} \pi o ́ \delta \varepsilon \iota \gamma \mu a \quad \mu \varepsilon \lambda \lambda o ́ \nu \tau \omega \nu \quad \dot{a} \sigma \varepsilon-$ overthrow coudemned [them], san ${ }^{\text {a }}$ example $\left[{ }^{5} t{ }^{6}\right.$ those] ${ }^{7}$ being ${ }^{\circ}$ about ${ }^{\circ}$ to ${ }^{10}{ }^{10}$ ive

[^367] 'angodly ${ }^{1}$ having ${ }^{\text {' }}$ set; and righteous Lot, oppressed by the
 of ${ }^{\text {b }}$ the ${ }^{\text {l }}$ lawless ${ }^{2}$ in ${ }^{3}$ licentionsness ${ }^{2}$ conduct he delivered, ( through
 sseeing 'for and hearing, the righteous [man], dwelling among them,



 to deliver, and [the] unrighteous to a day of judgment ${ }^{3}$ to ${ }^{*}$ be ${ }^{\text {p }}$ punished
 ${ }^{1}$ to ' Fee ; and specially those who after [the] flesh in [the] last
 of pollution walk, and lordship despise. [They



 bring against them, before [the] Lord, arailing charge.
 But these, as inrrational sanimals natural born for cap-

 $\tau \tilde{\eta}-\phi \theta \rho \rho \tilde{q}-a \dot{v} \tau \tilde{\nu} \nu{ }^{\mathrm{m}} \kappa \alpha \tau \alpha \phi \theta \alpha \rho \dot{\eta} \sigma о \nu \tau \alpha \iota,{ }^{\|} 13$ коцьоv́ $\mu \varepsilon \nu о \iota$ their corruption shallutterly perish, being about to receive [the]
 reward of unrighteousness; pleasure 'esteeming "ephemeral sindulgence;
 spots and blemishes, luxuriating in ${ }^{\text {ddeceits }}{ }^{1}$ their, feast-
 ing with you; eyes having full of an adulteress,
 and that cease not from sin, alluring souls unestablish-
 ed; ${ }^{2}$ a ${ }^{3}$ heart exercised ${ }^{5}$ in ${ }^{6}$ craving ${ }^{1}$ having, ${ }^{\text {bof }}{ }^{9}$ curse
 ${ }^{7}$ children; having left the straight way, they went astray,
 having followed in the way of Balaam, [son] of Bosor, who [the]
 reward of unrighteousness loved; but reproof had of his own
 wickedness, [the] beast ${ }^{\text {onf thurden }}$ dumb, in man's voice
 speaking, forbade the ${ }^{2}$ of ${ }^{3}$ the prophet ${ }^{1}$ madness.
 These are fountains withoutwater, clouds by storm being
 driven, to whom the gloom of darkness for ever is kept.
wicked : 8 (for that righteous man dwelling among them, in seeing and hearing, vered his righteous soul from day to day with their unlawful deeds;) 9 the Lord knoweth how to deliver the godly out of temptations, and to reserve the unjust unto the day of judgment to be punished: 10 but chiefly them that walk after the flesh in the lust of uncleanness, and derpise government. Presumptuous are they, selfwilled, they are not afraid to speakevil of dignities. 11 Whereas angels, which are greater in power and might bring not railing accusation against them before the Lord. 12 But these, as natural brute beasts, made to be taken and destroyed. speak evil of the things that they understand not ; and shall utterly perish in their own corruption; 13 and shall receive the reward of unrighteousness, as they that count it pleasure to riot in the daytime. Spots they are and blemishes, sporting themselves with their own deceivings while they feast with you; 14 haring eyes full of adultery, and that cannot cease from sin ; beguiling unstable souls: an heart they have exercised with covetous practices; cursed children : 15 which have forsaken the right way, and are gone astray, following the way of Balaam tise son of Bosor, who lov. ed the wages of unrighteousness; 16 but was rebuked for his iniquity: the dumb ass speaking with mau's voice forbad the madness of the prophet. 17 These are wells without water, clouds that are carried with a tempest; to whom the mist of darkness is reserved for ever. 18 For when they speak great swelling words of vanity, they



 oltTraw. t-cis aiĉva ltTra.
allure through the lusts of the flesh, ihrough much wantonness, those that were clean escaped from them who live in error. 19 While they promise them liberty, they themselves are the servants of corruption : for of whom a man is overcome, of the same is he brought in bondage. 20 For if after they have escaped the pollutions of the world through the knowledge of the Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ, they are again entangled therein, aud overcome, the latter end is worse with them than the beginning. 21 For it had been better for them not to have known the way of righteousness, than, arter they have known it, to turn from the holy commandment delivered unto them. 22 But it is happened unto them according to the true proverb, The dog is turned to his own vomit again ; and the sow that was washed to her wallowing in the mire.
III. This second epistle, beloved, I now write unto you; in both which I stir up your pure minds by way of remembrance: 2 that ve may be mindful of the words which were spoken hefore by the holy prophets, and of the commandment of us the apostles of the Lord and Saviour: 3 knowing this first, that there shall come in the last days scoffers, walking after their own lusts, 4 and saying, Where is the promise of his coming? for since the fathers fell asleep, all things continne as they were from the beginning of the creation. 5 For this they willingly are ignorant of, that by the word of God the heavens were of old, and the earth standing ont of the water and in the water : 6 whereby the worl that then was, being overflowed with water, perished:

 For great swelling [words] of vanity speaking, they allure
 with [the] desires of [the] flesh, by licentionsnesses, those who indeed
 escaped from those who ${ }^{\text {in }}{ }^{3}{ }^{3}$ error ${ }^{\text {walk, }}$ free-
 dom ${ }^{5}$ them ${ }^{\text {promising, }}$ themselves ${ }^{2}$ bondmen ${ }^{1}$ being
 of corruption ; for by whom anyone has been snbdued, by him also he is
 held in bondage. For if having escaped the pollutions of the world
 through [the] knowledge of the Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ,


 to them the last [state] worse than the first. ${ }^{2}$ Better
 ${ }^{i}$ for it were for them not to have known the way of righteousness,
 than having known [it] to have turned from the sdelivered to
 ${ }^{5}$ them ${ }^{1}$ holy ${ }^{2}$ commandment.

But has happened to them the [word] of the
 true proverb: [The] dog having returned to his own vomit;

and, [The] ${ }^{3}$ sow ${ }^{1}$ washed, to [her] rolling place in [the] mire.
 This now, beloved, a second ${ }^{2}$ to ${ }^{3}$ you ${ }^{4} I^{5}$ write ${ }^{2}$ epistle,
 in [both] which I stir up your ${ }^{\text {s }}$ in ${ }^{4}$ puttina ${ }^{5}{ }^{5}$ you ${ }^{6}$ in ${ }^{7}$ remembrance ${ }^{\text {1 }}$ pure $\nu \tilde{\eta} \delta_{\iota} \alpha ́ \nu o \iota a \nu, 2 \mu \nu \eta \sigma \theta \tilde{\eta} \nu a \iota \tau \tilde{\omega} \nu \pi \rho о \varepsilon \varrho \emptyset \eta \mu \varepsilon \nu \omega \nu \dot{\rho} \eta \mu a ́ \tau \omega \nu \dot{v} \pi \grave{̀} \tau \tilde{\omega} \nu$ ${ }^{2}$ mind, to be mindful of the ${ }^{2}$ spoken ${ }^{3}$ before ${ }^{1}$ words by the


 "of ${ }^{3}$ the ${ }^{\text {chord }}{ }^{5}$ and ${ }^{6}$ Saviour; this first knowing, that
 will come at the close of the days mockers, according to
 their own lusts walking, and saying, Where
 is the promise of his coming? for since the fa-
 thers fell asleep, all things thns continue from [the] beginning of [the?
 creation. For ${ }^{2}$ is ${ }^{3}$ hidden ${ }^{\text {ffom }}{ }^{5}$ them ${ }^{1}$ this, [they] willing [it], that
 heavens were of old, and an earth out of water and in water
 snbsisting, by the ${ }^{3}$ of ${ }^{3}$ God ${ }^{2}$ word, through which [waters] the then

[^368] world with water having been deluged perished. But the now heavens
 and the earth by his word ${ }^{\text {th }}$ treasured ${ }^{3}$ up ${ }^{\text {a are, for fire being }}$
 kept to a day of judgment and destruction of ungodly men.
 But this one thing let not be hidden from yon, beloved, that one day
 with [the] Lord [is] as a thousand years, and a thousand years as day
 tone. ${ }^{\text {DDoes }}{ }^{\text {inot }}$ 'delay ${ }^{\text {a the }}$ "Lord the promise, as some ${ }^{2}$ de
 lay ${ }_{\text {iesteem, }}$ but is longsuffering towards us, not will-
 ing [for] any to perish, but all to repentance to
 come. But shall come the day of [the] Lord as a thief in [the] night,
 in which the heavens with rushing noise shall pass away, and [the] elements
 burning with heat shall be dissolved, and [the] earth and the ${ }^{\text {in }}$ 别 ${ }^{3}$ it ${ }_{2}$ Works
 shall be barnt ap.

## 

These things then all beiag to be dissolved, what kind of [persons]
 ought to be ise in holy condact and piety,

 ${ }^{2}$ of ${ }^{3}$ God ${ }^{1}$ day by reason of which [the] heavens, being on fire, shall be dis-
 solved, and [the] elements burning with heat shall melt? ${ }^{\text {² }}$ New
 ${ }^{2}$ but heavens and ${ }^{3}$ earth ${ }^{1}{ }^{2}{ }^{2}$ new according to ${ }^{2}$ promise ${ }^{1}$ his,

we expect, in which righteousness dwells. Wherefore, belovтоí, таи̃та $\pi \rho о \sigma \delta о к \tilde{\omega} \nu \tau \varepsilon \varsigma$, $\sigma \pi о v \delta \alpha ́ \sigma a \tau \varepsilon ~ a ̈ \sigma \pi \iota \lambda о \iota ~ к а i ~ a ́ \mu \omega ́-~$ ed, these things expecting be diligent withont spot and unblam-
 able by him to be found in peace ; and the ${ }^{2}$ of ${ }^{3}$ our ${ }^{4}$ Lord

 ${ }^{1}$ our brother Paul according to the ${ }^{3}$ to "him ${ }^{2}$ given ${ }^{1}$ wisdom

wrote to you, as also in all [his] epistles, speaking

in them concerning these things, among which are ${ }^{3}$ hard ${ }^{\text {a }}$ to ${ }^{5}$ be ${ }^{6}$ anderstood

7 but the heavens and the earth, which are now, by the same word are kept in store, reserved unto fire against the day of jndgment and perdition of ungodly men. 8 But, beloved, be not ignorant of this one thing, that one day is with the Lord as a thousand years, and a thousand years as one day. 9 The Lord is not slack concerning his promise, as some men count slackness; but is longsuffering to us-ward, not willing that any should perish, but that all should come to repentance. 10 But the day of the Lord will come as a thicf in the night; in the which the heavens shall pass away with a great noise, and the elements shall melt with fervent heat, the earth also and the works that are therein shall be burned up.

11 Seeing then thal all these things shall be dissolved, what manuer of persons onght ye to be in all holy conversation and godliness, 12 looking for and hasting anto the coming of the day of God, wherein ths heavens being on fire shall be dissolved, and the elements shall melt with fervent heat? 13 Nevertheless we, according to his promise, look for new heavens and a new earth, wherein dwelleth righ. teousness. 14 Wherefore, beloved, seeing that ye look for such things, be diligent that ye may be found of him in peace, without spot. and blameless. 15 And account that the lougsuffering of our Lord is salvation; even as our beloved brother Paul also according to the wisdom given unto him hath written unto you; 16 as also in all his epistles, speaking in them of these things; in which are some things hard to be

[^369]understood, which they that are unlearned and unstable wrest, as they do also the other scriptures, unto their own destruction.
17 Ye therefore, beloved, seeing ye know these things before, beware lest ye also, being led away with the error of the wicked, fall from your own stedfastness. 18 But grow in grace, and in the knowledge of our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ. To him be glory both now and for ever. Amen.
 ${ }^{2}$ some ${ }^{2}$ things, which the untanght and unestablished wrest, as
 also the other scriptures, to their own destruetion.

 lest with the ${ }^{2}$ of ${ }^{3}$ the ${ }^{4}$ lawless [80nes] 'error having been led away, ye should
 fall from your own steadfastness: but grow in grace, and
 in [the] knowledge of our Lord and Saviour Jesns Christ.
 To him [be] glory both now and to [the] day of eternity. Amen.

#  <br> ${ }^{3}$ EPISTLLE <br> ${ }^{4}$ OF ${ }^{5} \mathrm{JOHN}$ <br> ${ }^{2}$ GENERAL <br> ${ }^{1}$ FIRST. 

THAT which was from the beginning, which we have heard, which we have seen with our eyes, which we have looked upon, and our hands have handled, of the Word of life; 2 (for the life was manifested, and we have seen it, and bear witness, and shew unto you that eternal life, which was with the Father, and was manifested unto us;) 3 that which we have seen and heard declare we unto you, that ye also may have fellowship with us: and truly our fellowship is with the Father, and with his Son Jesus Christ. 4 And these things write we unto you, that your joy may be full.
 That which was from [the] beginning, that which we have heard, that which we
 have seen with our eyes, that which we gazed upon and whands
 ,ur
 was manifested, and we have seen, and bear witness, and re-
 port to you the ${ }^{2}$ life ${ }^{3}$ eternal, which was with the Father,
 and was manifested to us:) that which we have seen and haveheard
 we report to you, that also ye fellowship may have with
 us; and ${ }^{\text {nfellowship }}{ }^{\text {sindeed }}{ }^{\text {'our }}$ [is] with the Father, and
 with his Son Jesus Christ. And these things we

 And this is the message which we have heard from
 him, and announce to you, that God ${ }^{2}$ light ${ }^{1}$ is, and
 darkness in him is not any at all. If we should say that
 fellowship we have with him, and in darkness should walk, $\psi \varepsilon v \delta o ́ \mu \varepsilon \theta \alpha$,
we lie. $\quad \begin{gathered}\text { кaid } \\ \text { and } \\ \text { do not practise }\end{gathered}$
 light we should walk, as he is in the light, fellowship

5 This then is the message which we have heard of him, and declare unto you, that God is light, and in him is no darkness at all. 6 If we say that we have fellowship with him, and walk in darkness, we lie, and do not the truth : 7 but if we walk in the lignt, as he is in the light, we have fellowship one
 we have with one another, and the blood of Jesus Christ ${ }^{2}$ Son
 ${ }^{1}$ his cleanses us from every sin. If we should say
 that sin we have not, ourselves we deceive, and the truth
 is not in us. If we shonld confess our sins,
 faithful he is and righteous, that he may forgive us the sins,
 and may cleanse us from all unrighteousness. If we should say
 that we have not sinned, a liar we make him, and ${ }^{2}$ word

${ }^{\text {hbis }}$ is not in us.

 and if anyone should sin, a Paraclete we have with the Father,
 Jesus Christ [the] righteons; and he [the] propitiation is
 for oursins; ${ }^{2}$ not ${ }^{3}$ for ${ }^{\prime}$ ours ${ }^{3}$ but only, à $\lambda \lambda \grave{\alpha} \kappa \alpha i ̀ ~ \pi \varepsilon \rho ̨ i ~ o ̈ \lambda o v ~ \tau о \tilde{v} ~ \kappa o ́ \sigma \mu о v . ~$
but also for ${ }^{2}$ whole ${ }^{\text {'the }}$ world.
 And by this we know that we have known him, if
 his commandments we keep. He that says, I have known him,
 and his commandments is not keeping, a liar is, and in him
 the truth is not; but whoever may keep his word,
 truly in him the love of God has been perfected. By this

we know that in him weare. He that says in him Thej
 abides, ought, even as he walked, also himself so
 to walk. Brethren, not a ${ }^{2}$ commandment ${ }^{1}$ new I write to you,
 but ${ }^{3}$ commandment ${ }^{1}$ an ${ }^{2}$ old, which ye had from [the] beginning: the
 "commandment iold is the word which ye heard from [the]
 beginning. Again a ${ }^{2}$ commandment ${ }^{\text {n }}$ new I write to yon, which is

true in him and in you, because the darkness is passing away,
 and the "light 'true already shines. He that says in the
 light [he] is, and ${ }^{\text {h his }}{ }^{3}$ brother ${ }^{\text {thates, }}$ in the darkness is

3 And hereby we do know that we know him, if we keep his commandments. 4 He that saith, I know him, and keepeth not his commandments, is a liar, and the truth is not in him. 5 Butwhoso keepeth his word, in him verily is the love of God perfected : hereby know we that we are in him. 6 He that saith he abideth in him ought himself also so to walk, even as he walked. 7 Brethren, I write no new commandment unto you, but an old commandment which ye had from the beginning. The old commandment is the word which ye have heard from the beginning. 8 Again, a new commandment I write unto you, which thing is true in himand in you: because the darkness is past, and the true light now shineth. 9 He that saith he is in the light, and hateth his brother, is


s - oü $\tau \omega \varsigma$ LTr[A].
now. 10 He that loveth his brother abideth in the light, and there is nove oceasion of stumbling in him. 11 But he that hateth his brother is in darkness, and walketh in darkness, and knoweth not whither he goeth, because that darkness hath blinded his eyes.

12 I write unto you, little children, because your sins are forgiven you for his name's sake.

13 I write unto you, fathers, becanse ye have known him that is from the beginning. I write unto you, young men, because ye have overcome the wicked one. I write unto you, little chilaren, because ye have known the Father.

14 I have written unto you, fathers, because ye have known him that is from the begiuning. I have writteu unto you, young men, because ye are strong, and the word of God abideth in you, and ye have overcome the wicked one. 15 Love not the world, neither the things that are in the world. If any man love the world, the love of the Father is not in him. 16 For all that is in the world, the lust of the flesh, and the lust of the eyes, and the pride of life, is not of the Father, but is of the world. 17 And the world passeth away, and the lust thereof: but he that doeth the will of God abideth for ever. 18 Little children, it is the last time : and as ye have heard that antichrist shall come, even now are there many antichrists; whereby we know that it is the last time. 19 Theywent out from us, but they were not of us ; for if they had been of us, they would no doubt have continued with us: bnt they went out, that they might be made manifest that they were not all of
 until now. He that loves his brother, in the light
 abides, and "cause ${ }^{5}$ of ${ }^{6}$ offence ${ }^{7}$ in ${ }^{\text {b }}$ him ${ }^{\text {there }}{ }^{2}$ is ${ }^{3}$ not. But he that
 hates his brother, in the darkness is, and in the darkness

walks, and knows not where he goes, because the darkness blind$\lambda \omega \sigma \varepsilon \nu$ тov̀s.ỏ $\phi \theta a \lambda \mu o \grave{c}$. $\alpha$ v̇тov.
ed his eyes.
 I write to yon, little children, because have been forgiven you [your] ai ápaptíat $\delta \grave{a}$ т̀̀.ővo $\mu a$ aủтoṽ. sins for the sake of his name.
 Iwrite to you, fathers, because ye have known him who [is] from
 [the] beginning. I write to yon, young men, becanse ye have overcome the
 wicked [one]. I write to you, little children, because ye nave known the $\pi a \tau \varepsilon \rho a$.
Father.
 I wrote to you, fathers, because ye have known him who [is]
 from [the] beginning. I wrote to you, young men, because strong ye are
 and the word of God in you abides, and ye have overcome the
 wicked [one]. Lovenot the world, nor the things in the
 world. If anyone should love the world, ${ }^{7}$ not $\mathrm{f}_{\text {is }}{ }^{1}$ the ${ }^{1}$ love
 ${ }^{3}$ of ${ }^{\text {the }}{ }^{\text {s }}$ Father in him; because all that which [is] in the world,
 the lust of the flesh, and the lust of the eyes, and
 the vaunting of life, is not of the Father, but of
 the world is; and the world is passing away, and the
 lust of it , buthe that does the will of God abides for
 ever. Little children, [the] last hour it is, and according as
 ye heard that the antichrist is coming, even now "antichrists
 'many have arisen, whence we know that [the] last hour it is.
 From among us they went out, but they were not of us; for if
 they were of us, theywouldhaveremained with us, but that they
 might be made manifest that "are ${ }^{3}$ not ${ }^{\text {all }}$ af of and ye

[^370] [the] anointing have from the holy [one], and ye know all things.


I wrote not to you because ye know not the truth, but because
 ye know it, and that ${ }^{2}$ any ${ }^{3}$ lie ${ }^{3}$ of ${ }^{6}$ the ${ }^{7}$ trath ${ }^{1}$ not ${ }^{\text {is. }}$
(lit. every)
 Who is the liar but he that denies that Jesus

 the Father and the Son. Everyone that denies the Son,
 neither ${ }^{3}$ the "Father ${ }^{\text {' has }}{ }^{\text {ch he. Ye therefore what ye heard from }}$
 [the] beginning, in you let it abide: if in you should abide what from
 [the] beginning ye heard, also ye in the Son and in the Father
 shall abide. And this is the promise which he pro-
 mised us, life eternal. These things I'wrote to you
 concerning those who lead ${ }^{2}$ astray yon: and you the anointing
 which ye received from him, in you abides, and not need ye have
 that anyone should teach you; but as the same anointing teaches
 you concerning all things, and true is, and is not a
 lie; and even as it tanght you, ye shall abide in him.
 And now, little children, abide in him, that when he be mani-
 fested we may have boldness, and not be put to shame from before him

at his coming.
 If ye know that righteons he is, ye know that everyone who
 practises righteousness of him has been begotten. See
 what love "has ${ }^{\text {tgiven }}{ }^{\text {sto }}{ }^{\text {ans }}{ }^{1}$ the ${ }^{2}$ Father, that children of God
 we should be called. On account of this the world knows not ns,
 becanse it knew not him. Beloved, now children of God are we,
 and not yet was it manifested what we shall be; but we know that if
 he be manifested, like him we shall be, for we shall see him as
us. 20 But ye havean unction from the Holy One, and ye know all things. 21 I have not written anto you becanse ye know not the truth, but becanse ye know it, and that nolie is of the trath. 22 Who is a liar bnt he that denieth that Jesns is the Christ? He is antichrist, that denieth the Father and the Son. 23 Whosocver denieth the Son, the same hath not the Father: [but] he that acknowoledgeth the Son hath the Father also. 24 Let that therefore abide in you, which ye have heard from the beginning. If that which ye have heard from the beginning shall remain in you, ye also shall continue in the Son, and in the Father. 25 And this is the promise that he hath promised us, even eternal life. 26 These things have I written anto yon concerning them that seduce you. 27 But the anointing which ye have received of him abideth in you, and ye need not that any man teach youl : but as the same anointing teacheth you of all things, and is truth, and is no lie, and even as it hath taught you, ye shall abide in him.
28 And now, little children, abide in him; that, when he shall appear, we may have confidence, and not be ashamed before him at his coming.
29 If ye know that he is righteous, ye know that every one that doeth righteousness is born of him. III. Behold, what manner of love the Father hath bestowed upon us, that we should be called the sons of God: therefore the world knoweth us not, because it knew him not. 2 Beloved, now are we the sons of God, and it doth not yet appear what we shall be: but we know that, when he shall appear, we shall be like him; for we shall sce him
as he is. 3 And every man that hath this hope in him purifieth himself, even as he is pare.

4 Whosoever committeth sin transgresseth also the law : for $\sin$ is the transgression of the law. 5 And ye know that he was manifested to take away our sins; and in him is no sin. 6 Whosoever abideth in him sinneth not: whosoever sinneth hath not seen him, neither known him.

7 Little children, let no man decoive you: he that doeth righteeusness is righteons, even as he is righteous. 3 He that committeth $\sin$ is of the devil; for the devilsinneth from the beginning. For this purpose the Son of God was manifested, that he might destroy the works of the devil. 9 Whosoever is born of God doth not commit sin; for his seed remaineth in him: and he cannot sin, because he is born of God. 10 In this the children of God are manifest, and the children of the devil: whosocver doeth not righteousness is not of God, neither he that loveth not his brother. 11 For this is the message that ye heard from the beginning, that we should love one another. 12 Not as Cain, who was of that wicked one, and slew his brother. And wherefore slew he him? Becanse his own works were evil, and his brother's righteous.

13 Marvel not, my brethren, if the world hate you. 14 We know that we have passed from death unto life, becanse we love the brethren. He that loveth not his brother abideth in death.
15 Whosoever hateth
 he is. And evergone that has this hope in him,
 purifies himself, even as he ${ }^{2}$ pure ${ }^{1}$ is.
 Everyone that practises sin, also lawlessness practises;
 and sin is lawlessness. And yeknow that he
 was manifested, that ${ }^{\text {sinins }}$ 'our he might take away; and
 $\sin$ in him is not. $\begin{gathered}{ }^{2} \text { Annone }{ }^{3} \text { that }{ }^{\text {sin }} \text { in }{ }^{\text {b him }} \text { abides }{ }^{\text {a }} \text { not }\end{gathered}$
 sins: ${ }^{2}{ }^{2}$ anyone ${ }^{3}$ that ${ }^{\text {sins }}{ }^{1}$ not has seen him, nor (lit. everyone)

has known him.
 Little children, "no ${ }^{3}$ one ${ }^{1}$ let ${ }^{4}$ lead ${ }^{\text {asastray }}{ }^{\text {byout }}$; he that practises
 righteousness, righteous is, even as he righteous is. He that
 practises sin, of the devil is ; because from [the]
 beginning the deril sins. For this was manifested the Son
 of God, that he might undo the works of the devil. ${ }^{2}$ Anyone ${ }^{3}$ that
 ${ }^{4}$ has ${ }^{\text {been }}{ }^{\text {bbegotten }}{ }^{7}$ of ${ }^{\text {GGod, }}{ }^{10}$ sin ${ }^{1}$ not ${ }^{\text {ppractises, because }}{ }_{2}{ }^{\text {seced }}$
 ${ }^{1}$ his in him abides, and he is not able to sin, because of
 God he has been begotten. In this manifest are the children
 of God and the ohildren of the devil. (2Anyone sthat ${ }^{2}$ not ${ }^{2}$ practises
 ${ }^{6}$ righteousness ${ }^{1}$ not is of God, and he that loves not
 ${ }^{2}$ brother ${ }^{1}$ his. Because this is the message which ye heard
 from [the] beginning; that we should love one another: not as
 Cain [who] of the wicked [one] was, and slew ${ }^{\text {ab brother }}$
 ${ }^{2}$ his; and on account of what slew he him? because his works
 ${ }^{2}$ wioked 'were, and those of his brother righteous.
 Wonder not, ${ }^{\mathrm{a}}$ brethren ${ }^{{ }^{1} \mathrm{my}}$, if ${ }^{3}$ hates ${ }^{\text {y }}$ you ${ }^{1}$ the ${ }^{2}$ world.

 life, becanse welove the brethren. He that loves not [his]
 brother, abides in death. Everyone that hates
 ${ }^{\text {zbrother }}{ }^{\text {bhis }}$ a murderer is, and ye know that ${ }^{\text {any }}$
 ${ }^{3}$ murderer ${ }^{\text {n not }}$ has life eternal in ${ }^{3}$ him ${ }_{1}$ abiding.
 By this we have known love, because he for
 us his life laid down; and we ought for the
 brethren [our] lives to lay down. But whoever may have



${ }^{3}$ love "of ${ }^{5}$ God ${ }^{\text {a abides in him? }}$
 ${ }^{2}$ Little ${ }^{3}$ children ${ }^{1}$ my, we should not love in word, $n$ nor with tongue,
 but in work and in truth. And by this we know
 that of the truth we are, and before him shall persnade

 that greater is God than our heart and knows all things.
 Belored, if if heart our should not condemn us,
 boldness we have towards God, and whatsoever we may ask,
 we receive from him, because his commandments we keep,
 and the things pleasing before him we practise. and this
 is his commandment, that we should believe on the name
 of his Son Jesus Christ, and should love one another, even as
 he gave commandment to us. And he that keeps his commandments,
 in him abides, and he in him: and by this we know
 that he abides in us, by the Spirit which to us he gave.

 the spirits, if of God they are; because many false
 prophets have gone out into the world. By this ye know
 the Spirit of God: every spirit which confesses Jesus Christ
his brother is a murderer : and ye know that no murderer hath eternal life abiding in him.

16 Hereby perceive we the love of God, because be laid down his life for us: and we ought to lay down our lives for the brethren. 17 But whoso hath this world's good, and seeth his brother have need, and shutteth up his bowels of compassion from him, how dwelleth the love of God in him?

18 My little children, let us not love in word, neither in tongue; but in deed and in truth. 19 And hereby we know that we are of the truth, and shall assure our hearts before him. 20 For if our heart condemn us, God is greater than our heart, and knoweth all things. 21 Beloved, if our heart condemn us not, then have we confidence toward God. 22 And whatsoever we ask, wereceive of him, because we keep his commandments, and do those things hat are pleasing in his sight. 23 And this is his commandment, That we should believe on the name of his Son Jesus Christ, and love one another, as he gave us commandment. 24 And he that keepeth his commandments dwelleth in him, and he in him. And hereby we know that he abideth in us, by the Spirit which he hath given us.
IV. Beloved, believe not every spirit, but try the spirits whether they are of God: because many false prophets are gone out into the world. 2 Hereby know ye the Spirit of God : Every spirit that confesseth that Jesus Christ is come
 tongue) GLTTraw. b $\dot{\alpha} \lambda \lambda \grave{\alpha}$ TTr. c $+\dot{\epsilon} \nu$ in (work) GLTTraw. d- кaì i [Tra]. e $\gamma \nu \omega \sigma o ́-$ $\mu \in \theta a$ we shall know LTTraw; $\quad \mathrm{f} \circ \mathrm{o}^{2} \tau \iota$ (read whatever our heart) L. $\mathrm{g}-\dot{\eta} \mu \hat{\omega} \nu$ (read

in the flesh is of God: 3 and every spirit that confesseth not that Jesus Christ is come in the flesh is not of God: and this is that spirit of antichrist, whercof ye have heard that it should come; and even now already is it in the world. 4 Ye are of God, little children, and have overcome them: because greater is he that is in you, than he that is in the world. 5 They are of the world: therefore speak they of the world, and the world heareth them. 6 We are of God: he that knoweth God heareth ks ; he that is not of God heareth not us. Hereby know we the spirit of truth, and the spirit of error.

7 Beloved, let us love one another: for love is of God; and every one that loveth is born of God, and knoweth Gou. 8 He that loveth not knoweth not God; for God is love. 9 In this was manifested the love of God toward us, because that God sent his only begotten Son into the world, that we might live through hiw. 10 H crein is love, not that weloved God, but that he loved us, and sent his Son to be the propitiation for our sins. 11 Beloved, if God so loved us, we ought also to love oue another. 12 No man hath seen God at any time. If we love one another, God dwelleth in us, and his love is perfected in us. 13 Hereby know we that we dwell in him, and he in us, because he hath given us of his Spirit. 14 And we have seen and do testify that the Father sent the Son to be the Saviour of the world.
 ${ }^{2}$ in ${ }^{3}$ flesh ${ }^{1}$ come, of God is; and ${ }^{2}$ any ${ }^{3}$ spirit


 ${ }^{1 *}$ God 'not ${ }^{12}$ is: and this is that [power] of the antichrist,
 [of] which ye heard that it comes, and now in the world is it aiready.
 Ye of God are, little children, and have overcome them,
 because greater is he who [is] in you than he who [is] in the world.


They of the world are; because of this of the world they
 talk, and the world ${ }^{\text {² them }}{ }^{\text {'hears. We of God }}$
 are ; he that knows God, hears us; he that is not
 of God, hears not us. By this we know the spirit

of truth and the spirit of error.
 Beloved, we shonld love one another; because love sof
 ${ }^{3}$ God ${ }^{2}$ is, and everyone that loves, of God has been begoten,
 and knows God. He that loves not, knew not God;
 because God ${ }^{2}$ love ${ }^{1}$ is. In this was manifested the love
 of God as to us, that his Son the only-hegotten ${ }^{\text {has }}$
 ${ }^{3}$ sent ${ }^{1}$ God into the world, that we might live through him.

 God, but that he loved ns, and sent ${ }^{2}$ Son
 ${ }^{1}$ his a propitiation for our sins. Beloved, if

 to love. ${ }^{8}$ God ${ }^{1}$ no ${ }^{2}$ one ${ }^{6}{ }^{\text {at }}{ }^{7}$ any ${ }^{\text {t }}$ time ${ }^{3}$ has ${ }^{\text {s seen }}$; if we should love
 one another, God in us abides, and his love "perfect-
 ed ${ }^{\text {is }}$ is in as. By this we know that in him
 we abide, and he in us, because of his Spirit
 he has given to us. And we have seen and bear witness that $\dot{o} \pi \alpha \tau \grave{\jmath} \rho \dot{\alpha} \pi \varepsilon \sigma \tau \alpha \lambda \kappa \varepsilon \nu \tau o ̀ \nu v i o ̀ \nu \quad \sigma \omega \tau \tilde{\eta} \rho a \tau о \tilde{v} \kappa o ́ \sigma \mu о v$. the Father has sent the Son [as] Saviour of the world.
 Whosoever may confess that Jesus is the Son of God,
 God in him abides, and he in God. And we have
 known and have believed the love which has ${ }^{1}$ God as to us.

 abides, and God in him. In this has been perfected love
 with us, that boldness we may have in the day of judgment,
 that even has is, also we are in this world.


${ }^{\text {'casists }}$ fear ; because fear ${ }^{2}$ torment 'has, and he that fears

 him because he first loved us.
 If anyone should say, I love God, and tbro-
 ther ${ }^{3}$ his ${ }^{1}$ should ${ }^{2}$ hate, a liar he is. For he that lores not

his brother whom he has seen, ${ }^{2}$ God ${ }^{6}$ whom ${ }^{9}$ he ${ }^{10}$ has ${ }^{1{ }^{1}}$ not ${ }^{12}$ seen,
 ${ }^{\text {'how }}{ }^{2}{ }^{3}{ }^{3}{ }^{3}$ a ${ }^{4}$ able ${ }^{5}$ to ${ }^{\text {a }}$ love? And this commandment tre
 have from him, that he that loves God should love also
 ${ }^{2}$ brother ${ }^{1}$ his. Everyone that believes that Jesus is the
 Christ, of God has been begotten; and everyone that loves him that
 begat, loves also him that has been begotten of him. By
 this we know that we love the children of God, when
 God we love and his commandments keep. For this

is the love of God, that his commandments we should keep;
 and his commandments burdensome are not. Becanse all that has
 been begetten of God overcomes the world; and this is
 the victory which overcame the world, our faith. Who
 is he that overcomes the world, but he that believes that Jesus

is the Son of God?
${ }^{m}+\mu \dot{\epsilon} \nu \epsilon \mathrm{L}$ abides $[\mathrm{L}]$ Ta.

20 If a man say, I love God, and hateth his brother, he is a liar: for he that loveth not his brother whom he hath seen, how can he love God whom he hath not seen? 21 And this commandment have we from him, That he who loveth God love his brother also. V. Whosoever believeth thatJesus is the Christ is born of God: and evers one that loveth him that begat loveth him also that is begotten of him. 2 By this we know that we love the children of God, when we love God, and keep his commandments. 3 For this is the love of God, that we keep his commandments: and his commandments aro not grievous. 4 For whatsoever is born of God overcometh the world : and this is the victory that overcometh the world, even our faith. 5 Who is he that overcometh the world, but he that helieveth that Jesus is the Son of God?

[^371]6 This is he that came by water and blood, even Jesus Christ; not by water only, but by water and blood. And it is the Spirit that beareth witness, because the Spirit is truth. 7 For there are three that bear record in heaven, the Father, the Word, and the Holy Ghost : and these three are one. 8 And there are three that bear witness in earth, the Spirit, and the water, and the blood: and these three agree in one. 9 If we receive the witness of men, the witness of God is greater: for this is the witness of God which he hath testified of his Son. 10 He that believeth on the Sou of God hath the witness in himself: he that believeth not God hath made him a liar; because he belicveth not the record that God gave of his Son. 11 And this is the record, that God hath given to us eternal life, and this life is in his Son. 12 He that hath the Son hath life; and he that hath not the Son of God hath not life.

13 These things have I written nnto you that believe on the name of the Son of God; that ye may know that ye have eternal life, and that ye may believe on the name of the Son of God. 14 And this is the confidence that we have in him, that, if we ask any thing according to his will, he heareth us: 25 and if we know ;hat he hear as, whatsoever we ask, we know that we have the petitions that we desired of him.

16 If any man see his brother $\sin$ a sin which is not unto death, he shall ask, and he shall give
 This is he who came by water and blood, Jesus
 the Christ; not by water only, but by water and
 blood. And the Spirit it is that bears witness, because the Spirit
 is the truth. Because three there are who bear witness in
 leaven, the Father, the Word, and the Holy Ghost; and these
 three one are. And three there are who bear witness on
 earth, the Spirit, and the water, and the blood; and the three to the
 one [point] are. If the witness of men we re-
 ceive, the witness of God "greater ${ }^{1}$ is. Because this is
 the witness of God which he has witnessed concerning his Son.
 He that believes on the Son of God has the witness in
 himself; he that believes not God ${ }^{4}$ a ${ }^{5}$ liar ${ }^{1}$ has ${ }^{2}$ made ${ }^{3} \mathrm{him}$, öть oú. $\pi \varepsilon \pi i \sigma \tau \varepsilon v \kappa \varepsilon \nu$ घí̧ $\tau \grave{\eta} \nu \quad \mu а \rho \tau v \rho i a \nu, ~ \ddot{\eta} \nu \mu \varepsilon \mu a \rho \tau \dot{\rho} \rho \eta \kappa \varepsilon \nu \dot{o}$ because he has not believed in the witness which ${ }^{\text {has }}{ }^{3}$ witnessed
 ${ }^{1}$ God concerning his Son. And this is the witness,
 that life eternal ${ }^{2}$ gave ${ }^{3}$ to ${ }^{4}$ us ${ }^{4}$ God; and this life ${ }^{2}$ in
 ${ }^{4}$ Son ${ }^{3}$ his is hethat has the Son, has life: he that
 has not the Son of God, life has not.
 These things I wrote to you who believe on the name
 of the Son of God, that yemay know that "life ${ }^{2}$ ye ${ }^{2}$ have ${ }^{3}$ eternal, and
 that ye may believe on the name of the Su:1 of God. And this
 is the boldness which we have towards him, that if anything
 we may ask according to his will, he hears us. And
 if we know that he hears us, whatsouver we may ask, we know that
 we have the requests which we have asked from him.
If anyone should see his brother sinning
 a'sin not to death, he shall ask, and he shall give him life

## *- ò tTrAw.

verse 8 glttraw.
${ }^{\mathrm{s}} \dot{\alpha} \lambda \lambda \grave{\alpha} \mathrm{Tr} \quad y+\dot{\epsilon} \nu$ by lttraw.




 for those that $\sin$ not to death. There is a sin
 to death; not concerning that do I say that he should beseech.

 death.
 (lit. everyone)
 ${ }^{1}$ not sins, but hethat was begotten of God keeps him-
 self, and the wicked [one] does not touch him. We know that
 of God we are, and the ${ }^{2}$ world ${ }^{1}$ whole in the wicked [one] lies.
 And we know that the Son of God is come, and has given us
 an understanding that we might know him that [iv] true; and we are


is the true God, and life eternal.

sin not unto death. There is a sin unto death: I do not say that he shall pray for it. 17 All unrighteousness is sin: and there is a sin not unto death. 18 We know that whosoever is born of God sinneth not ; but hethat is begotten of God keepeth himself, and that wicked one toucheth him not. 19 And we know that we are of God, and the whole world licth in wickedness. 20 And we know that the Son of God is come, and hath given us an understanding, that we may knowhim that is true, and we are in him that is true, even in his Son Jesus Christ. This is the true God, and eternal life.

21 Little children, keep yourselves from idols. Amen.

# aEIIITOAH IQANNOY $\triangle E Y T E P A . "$ ${ }^{2}$ EPISTLE ${ }^{3}$ OF ${ }^{4}$ JOHN ${ }^{\text {SSECOND. }}$ 

 The elder to [the] elect lady and her children,
 whom I love in trath, and uot I only, but also

all those who have known the truth, for sake of the
 truth which abides in us, and with ns shall be for ever.
 ${ }^{2}$ Shall ${ }^{3}$ be ${ }^{\text {with }}$ sus ${ }_{\text {grace, mercy, }}$ peace, from God [the] Father,
 and from [the] Lord Jesus Christ, the Son of the Father, in and love.

truth ${ }^{\circ}$ and love.

I rejoiced exceedingly that I have found of thy children walk-
 ing in truth, as commandment we received from the ment from the Father,

[^372]5 And now I beseech thee, lady, not as thongh I wrote a new commandment unto thee, but that which we had from the beginning, that we love one another. 6 And this is love, that we walk after his commandments. This is the commandment, That, as ye have heard from the beginning, ye should walk in it. 7 For many deceivers are entered into the world, who confess not that Jesus Christ is come in the flesh. This is a deceiver and an antichrist. 8 Look to yourselves, that we lose not those things which we have wrought, but that we receive a full reward. 9 Whosoever transgresseth, and abideth not in the doctrine of Christ, hath not God. He that abideth in the doctrine of Christ, he bath both the Father and the Son. 10 If there come any unto yon, and bring not this doctrine, receive him not into your honse, neither bid him God speed: 11 for he that biddeth him God speed is partaker of his evil deeds.

12 Having many things to write nnto yon, I would not write with paper and ink: but I trast to come unto you, and speak face to face, that our joymay be full. 13 The children of thy elect sister greet thee. Amen.
 Father. And now I beseech thee, lady, not as a ${ }^{2}$ commandment
 ${ }^{3}{ }^{3}{ }^{3}$ write ${ }^{5}$ to ${ }^{6}$ thee ${ }^{1}$ new, but that which we were having from [the] begin-
 ning, that we should love one another. And this is love,
 that we should walk according to his commandments. This is the
 commandment, even as $y$ e heard from [the] beginning, that in it
 yemightwalk. Because many deceivers entered into the
 world, those who do not confess Jesns Christ coming in
 fesh- this is the deceiver and the antichrist. See to
 yourselves, that ${ }^{2}$ not ${ }^{1}$ we ${ }^{2}$ may lose what things we wrought, but
 $a^{2}$ reward ${ }^{1}$ full we may receive. ${ }^{2}$ Anyone ${ }^{3}$ who ${ }^{\text {transgresses, }}{ }^{5}$ and (lit. everyone)
 ${ }^{6}$ abides ${ }^{7}$ not ${ }^{5}$ in ${ }^{9}$ the ${ }^{20}$ tenching ${ }^{11}$ of ${ }^{12}$ the ${ }^{15}{ }^{5}$ Christ, ${ }^{16}$ God ${ }^{1}$ not ${ }^{24}$ has. He that
 abides in the teaching of the 'Christ, this [one] both the Father
 and the Son has. If anyone comes to yon, and this
 teaching does not bring, do not receive him into [the] house,
 and ${ }^{3}$ Hail! 'to ${ }^{\text {b him }}{ }^{\text {t }}$ say ${ }^{\text {n not }}$; for he who says to him Hail!
 partakes in ${ }^{3}$ works ${ }^{1}$ his ${ }^{2}$ evil.
 Many things having ${ }^{3}$ to ${ }^{\text {y y }}$ ou ${ }^{\text {to }}{ }^{2}$ write, $\quad \mathrm{I}$ would not with ${ }^{\text {pa- }}$
 per and ink; bnt hope tocome to yon, and month
 to mouth to speak, that ${ }_{\text {jijoy our may be full. }}$
 ${ }^{7}$ Salute ${ }^{8}$ thee ${ }^{1}$ the ${ }^{2}$ children ${ }^{\text {sister }}{ }^{3}$ of ${ }^{\text {t thine }}{ }^{\text {s }}$ elect. $\boldsymbol{\tau} \tilde{\varphi}$." ${ }^{2} \dot{\alpha} \mu \dot{\eta} \nu .{ }^{\prime \prime}$ Amen.

 ${ }^{3}$ Of ${ }^{4}$ John ${ }^{2}$ epistle ${ }^{1}$ second.

${ }^{\text {f }}$ Kvpia Cyria (see verse 1) Glt. $\sigma 0 \iota$ LTTr. ${ }^{\text {b }}$ eí $\chi a \mu \epsilon \nu$ tTr. $\theta a \nu(-\theta \circ \nu$ TAW) went forth LTr.



 'I $\omega$ ávov $\beta^{\prime} \mathrm{Tr}$; 'I $\omega$ áv $\nu$ ov $\beta^{\prime} \mathrm{A}$.
 $\dot{\alpha} \lambda \eta \theta \varepsilon i ́ c ̨$.
truth.
 Beloved, concerning all things $I$ wish thee to prosper and
 be in health, even as prospers thy soul. For I rejoiced
 exceedingly, ${ }^{3}$ coming $\quad\left[{ }^{1}\right.$ the] ${ }^{2}$ brethren and bearing witness of thy

truth, evenas thou in truth walkest. ${ }^{5}$ Greater ${ }^{6}$ than
 ${ }^{7}$ these ${ }^{8}$ things ${ }^{1} I^{2}$ have ${ }^{3}$ not ${ }^{4}$ joy, that $I$ should hear of my children in
 truth walking.
 thou mayest have wrought towards the brethren and towards
 strangers, (who witnessed of thy love before [the] as-
 sembly) whom ${ }^{\text {w }}$ well ${ }^{6}$ thou ${ }^{7}$ wilt ${ }^{8}$ do ${ }^{\text {'settiny }}$ "forward ${ }^{3}$ worthily ${ }^{\text {of }}{ }^{5} G$ God;
 for, for the name they went forth, "nothing ${ }^{1}$ taking
 from the nations. We therefore ought
to receive
 such, that fellow-workers we may be with the truth. I



${ }^{1}$ Dictrephes, receives not us. On account of this, if I come,
 I will bring to remembrance of him the works which he does, with ${ }^{2}$ words
 'evil prating against us; and not satisfied with thcse,
 neither himself receives the brethren, and those who would
 he forbids, and from the assembly casts [them] out.
 lored, do not imitate that which [is] eril, but what [is] good. He that
 does good, of God is; buthe that doeseril "not thas
 seen God. To Demetrius witness is borne by all, and

THE elcer unto the
wellbeloved Gaius, whom I love in the truth.

2 Belored, I wish above all things that thou mayest prosper and be in health, even as thy soul prospereth. 3 For I rejoiced greatly, when the brethren came and testified of the truth that is in thee, even as thou walkest in the truth. 4 I have no greater joy than to hear that my children walk in trath. 5 Beloved, thou doest faithfully whatsoever thon doest to the brethren, and to strangers; 6 which have borne witness of thy charity before the church: whom if thou bring forward on their journey after a godly sort, thou shalt do well: 7 because that for his name's sake they went forth, taking nothing of the Gentiles. 8 We therefore ought to receive such, that we might be fellowhelpers to the truth. 9 I wrote unto the church: but Diotrephes, who loreth to have the preeminence among them, receiveth us not. 10 Wherefore, if I come, I rill remember his deeds which he doeth, prating against us with malicious words : and not content therewith, neither doth he himself receive the brethren, and forbiddeth them that would, and casteth them out of the church. 11 Beloved, follow not that whioh is evil, but that which is good. He that doeth good is of God: but he that doeth evil hath not seen God. 12 De metrins hath good report of all men,

[^373]and of the truth itself: yea, and we also bear record; and ye know that our record is true.

13 I had many things to write, but I will not with ink and pen write unto thee: 14 but I trast I shall shortly see thee, and we shall speak face to face. Peace be to thee. Our friends salute thee. Greet the friends by name.

##  by ${ }^{3}$ itself the ${ }^{2}$ truth; and we also bear witness, and  ye know that our witness ${ }^{2}$ true ${ }^{1_{i s}}$ is.

$\mu \alpha \rho \tau v \rho o v ̃ \mu \varepsilon \nu$,
$\kappa \alpha i$
 Many things I had towrite, but I will not with ink and
 pen ${ }^{3}$ to ${ }^{\text {the }}$ 號 ${ }^{\text {to }}{ }^{2}$ write; but I hope immediately to see thee,
 and mouth to mouth we shall speak. Peace to thee. ${ }^{3}$ Sa-
 late "thee ${ }^{\text {the }}$ " friends. Salute the friends by name.


# ${ }^{2}$ EIIİTOAH TOY IOY $\Delta$ A KAӨOAIKH." <br> ${ }^{2}$ EPistle 

JUDE, the servant of Jesus Christ, and brother of James, to them that are sanctified by God the Father, and preserved in Jesus Christ, and called: 2 Mercy unto you, and peace, and love, be multiplied.

3 Beloved, when I gave all diligence to write unto you of the common salvation, it was needful for me to write unto you, and exhort you that ye should earuestly contend for the faith which was once delivered unto the saints. 4 For there are acertain men crept in unawares, who were before of old ordained to this condemnation, ungodly men, turning the grace of our God into lasciviousness, antl denying the only Lord God, and our Lord Jesus Christ.

5 I will therefore put you in remembrance, though ye once knew this, how that the Lord, having saved the people out of the land of Egypt, afterward destroyed them that believed
 Jude, of Jesus Christ bondman, and brother of James, to the

 ${ }^{1}$ called [2ones]. Mercy to you and peace, and love $\pi \lambda \eta \theta v \nu \theta$ عí $\eta$.
be multiplied.
 Beloved, ${ }^{{ }^{2}}$ all ${ }^{3}$ diligence ${ }^{\text {ansing }}$ to write to you
 concerning the common salvation, necessity I had to write to you,
 exhorting [you] to contendearnestly for the ${ }^{2}$ once ${ }^{\text {s }}$ delivered ${ }^{\text {s }}$ to ${ }^{\text {st the }}$
 ${ }^{\text {s saints }}$ 'faith. For came in stealthily certain men, they who
 of old have been before marked out to this sentence, ungody [persons]
 ${ }^{2}$ the ${ }^{4}$ of ${ }^{5}$ sur ${ }^{6}$ God ${ }^{\text {tgrace }}{ }^{\text {chenanging }}$ into licentiousness and "the
 áovov́ $\mu \varepsilon \nu$ оь.
${ }^{1}$ denying.
 But ${ }^{3}$ put ${ }^{\text {in }}$ 的remembrance ${ }^{\text {'you }}{ }^{1}{ }^{1}{ }^{2}$ would, ${ }^{8}$ knowing ${ }^{1}$ you once
 this, that the Lord a people out of [the] land of Egypt having
 saved, in the second place those who believed not he destroyed.
p vinò T.
9 oifas thou knowest litra.

'I $\omega$ ávov $\gamma^{\prime} \mathrm{Tr}$; 'I I áv $v \mathrm{vov} \gamma^{\prime}$ A.



 Angels 'and who kept not their own first-state, but
 left their own dwelling, unto [the] judgment of [the] great
 day in ${ }^{2}$ bonds ${ }^{1}$ eternal under darkness he keeps; as Sodom
 and Gomorrha, and the zaround ${ }^{3}$ them ${ }^{1}$ cities, in like ${ }^{2}$ with тоו̧ $\tau \rho \dot{\sigma} \pi о \nu^{\prime \prime} \quad \dot{\varepsilon} \kappa \pi о \rho \nu \varepsilon v ́ \sigma \alpha \sigma \alpha \iota, ~ \kappa \alpha i ~ a ̉ \pi \varepsilon \lambda \theta о \tilde{v} \sigma \alpha \iota$ ${ }^{3}$ them ${ }^{1}$ manner having given themselves to fornication and having gone
 after ${ }^{2}$ flesh ${ }^{\text {o }}$ other, are set forth as an example, ${ }^{4}$ of ${ }^{6}$ fire ${ }^{5}$ eternal
 [ ${ }^{2}$ the] ${ }^{3}$ penalty ${ }^{\text {a undergoing. Yet in like manner also these dream- }}$
 ers [ ${ }^{2}$ the] ${ }^{3}$ flesh ${ }^{3}$ defile, and ${ }^{3}$ lordship ${ }^{1}$ set ${ }^{2}$ aside,
 and 'glories ${ }^{1}$ speak ${ }^{\text {e }}$ evil ${ }^{3}$ of. But Michael the archangel,
 when with the devil disputing he reasoned about the of
 ${ }^{3}$ Moses ${ }^{4}$ body, did not dare ${ }^{5}{ }^{2}{ }^{7}$ charge ${ }^{1}$ to ${ }^{2}$ bring ${ }^{3}$ against [ ${ }^{4}$ him] ${ }^{6}$ rail-
 ing, but said, ${ }^{3}$ Rebake ${ }^{4}$ thee ['the] ${ }^{2}$ Lord. But these,
 whatever things they know not they speak evil of; bait whatever things
 naturally, as the irrational nnimals, they understand, in these things
 they corrupt themselves. Woe to them! because in the way of Cain
 they went, and to the error of Balaam for reward rushed,
 and in the gainsaying of Korah perished. These are in
 your love feasts sunken rocks, feasting together [with you] fearlessly,
 ${ }^{2}$ themselves 'pasturing; clouds without water, by winds
 being carried about, ${ }^{2}$ trees ${ }^{1}$ antumnal, without fruit, twice dead,
 rooted up; ${ }^{2}$ waves ${ }^{1}$ wild of [the] sea, foaming out

their own shames; ${ }^{2}$ stars ${ }^{1}$ wandering, to whom the gloom
 of darkness for ever has been kept. And ${ }^{\text {a prophesied }}{ }^{7}$ also
 ${ }^{4}$ as ${ }^{~}$ to ${ }^{10}$ these ${ }^{2}$ the] ${ }^{3}$ seventh ${ }^{\text {from }}{ }^{5}$ Adam, ${ }^{1}$ Enoch, saying, Behold,
 ${ }^{3}$ came ['the] ${ }^{2}$ Lord amidst ${ }^{3}$ myriads ${ }^{2}$ holy ${ }^{\text {h }}$ his, to execute
 judgment against all, aud to convict all the ungodly
not. 6 And the angels which kept not their first estate, but left their own habitation, he hath reserved in everlasting chains under darkness unto the judgment of the great day. 7 Even as Sodom and Gomorrha, and the cities about them iu like manacr, giving themselves over to fornication, and going after strange flesh, are set forth for an example, suffering the vengeance of eternal fire. 8 Likewise also these filthy dreamers defile the flesh, despise dominion, and speak evil of dignities. 9 Yet Michael the archangel, when contending with the devil he disputed about the body of Mo ses, durst not bring against him a railing accusation, but said, The Lord rebuke thee. 10 But these speak evil of those things which they know not: but what they know naturally, as brute beasts, in those things they corrupt themselves. 11 Woe unto them ! for they have gone in the way of Cain, and ran greedily after the error of Balaam for reward, and perished in the gainsaying of Core. 12 These are spots in your feasts of charitr, when they feast with you, feeding themselves without fear: clouds they are without water, carried about of winds; trees whose fruit withereth, without fruit, twice dead, plucked up by the roots; 13 raging waves of the sea, foaming out their own shame; wandering stars, to whom is reserved the blackness of darkness for ever. 14 And Enoch also, the seventh from Adam, prophesied of these, saying, Behold, the Lord cometh with ten thonsands of his saints, 15 to execnte judgment upon all, and to convince all
${ }^{1}$ т $\rho$ óтоу тои́тOLS LTTrAW.
LTTrAW. p á $\lambda \lambda \dot{\alpha}$ LTTrAW. Ir place the comma after $\sigma v v \in v$ GLTTrAW. $\quad$ é $\pi \rho \circ \phi \dot{\eta} \tau \in \cup \sigma \epsilon \nu$ TTr.

[^374]that are ungodly among them of all their ungodly deeds which they have ungodly committed, and of all their hard speeches which ungodly siuners have spoken against him. 16 These are murmurers, complainers, walking after their own lusts; and their mouth speaketh great swelling words, having men's persons in admiration because of advantage. 17 But, beloved, remember ye the words which were spoken before of the apostles of our Lord Jesus Christ; 18 how that they told you there should be mockers in the last time, who should walk after their own ungodly lusts. 19 These be they who separate themselves, sensual, having not the Spirit. 20 But ye, beloved, building upyourselves on jour most holy faith, praying in the Holy Ghost, 21 keep yourselves in the love of God, looking for the mercy of our Lord Jesus Christ unto eternal life. 22 And of some havecompassion, making a difference: 23 and others save with fear, pulling them out of the fire; hating eren the garment spotted by the flesh.

24 Now unto him that is able to keep you from falling, and to present $y$ ou faultless before the presence of his glory with exceeding joy, 25 to the only wise God our Saviour, be glory and majesty, dominion and power, both now and ever. Amen.
 of them concerning all ${ }^{2}$ works ${ }^{3}$ of ${ }^{\text {ungodliness }}{ }^{1}$ their which $\dot{\eta} \sigma \varepsilon \beta^{\prime} \beta \eta \sigma \alpha \nu$, каi $\pi \varepsilon \rho i \quad \pi \dot{\partial} \nu \tau \omega \nu \quad \tau \tilde{\omega} \nu \quad \sigma \kappa \lambda \eta \rho \tilde{\omega} \nu{ }^{\mathrm{a}} \tilde{\omega}^{\nu} \nu$ they did ungodily, and concerning all the hard [things] which
 ${ }^{3}$ spoke ${ }^{4}$ against ${ }^{5} \mathrm{him}{ }^{2}$ sinners ${ }^{2}$ ungodly. These are
 murmurers, $\quad$ complainers, ${ }^{2}$ after $\quad{ }^{3}$ their ${ }^{2}$ lusts $\quad{ }^{i}$ walk
 ing; and their mooth speaks great swelling [words], admiring
 persons sprofit ${ }^{1}$ for ${ }^{2}$ the ${ }^{3}$ sake *of. But ye, beloved, re-
 member the words which have been spoken before by the apo-
 stles of our Lord Jesus Christ, that they said to you,

 ${ }^{\text {stheir }}{ }^{\text {own }}{ }^{\text {s lusts }}{ }^{1}$ walking of ungodinesses. These are oi $\dot{\alpha} \pi \sigma \delta \iota о \rho i \zeta о \nu \tau \varepsilon \varsigma^{e}, \quad \psi v \chi \iota \kappa o i, \quad \pi \nu \varepsilon \tilde{v} \mu a \mu \grave{\eta}$ they who set apart [themselves], natural [men], [ ${ }^{\text {h}}$ he] ${ }^{*}$ Spirit ${ }^{1}$ not

 building up yourselves, in [the] ${ }^{2}$ Spirit ${ }^{1}$ Holy pray-
 ing, ${ }^{2}$ yourselves ${ }^{3}$ in [ ${ }^{4}$ the] ${ }^{5}$ love ${ }^{8}$ of ${ }^{7}$ God ${ }^{\text {' }}$ keep, await-
 ing the mercy of our Lord Jesus Christ unto life
 eternal. And ${ }^{2}$ some ${ }^{\text {p }}$ pity, making a difference, but others
 with fear save, out of the fire snatching [them]; hating
 even the ${ }^{\text {3 }}$ by the ${ }^{\text {tflesh }}{ }^{2}$ spotted ${ }^{\text {g garment. }}$
 But to him who is able to keep them without stumbling, and
 to set [them] before hisglory blameless with exul-
 tation, to [the] only wise God our Saviour, [be] glory and
 greatness, might and authority, both now, and to all тò̀c $\operatorname{aic}^{\omega} \nu a \varsigma . \quad \dot{\alpha} \mu \dot{\eta} \nu$. the ages. Amen.

$$
\underset{{ }^{2} \text { Epistle }}{\text { o’E }}
$$

# "AПOKA <br> REVELATION <br> OF JOHN THE <br> DIVINE 

##  Revelation of Jesus Christ, which ${ }^{2}$ gave ${ }^{3}$ to ${ }^{4} \mathrm{him}{ }^{1}$ God,  to shew to his bondmen what things must take place shortly: and  he signified [it], having sent by his angel to his bondman

 John, who testified the word of God and the
 testimony of Jesus Christ, ${ }^{2}$ whatsoever ${ }^{3}$ things ${ }^{\text {rand }}$ he saw. Bless-
 ed [is] he that reads, and they that hear the words
 of the prophecy, and keep the things ${ }^{2} \mathrm{in}^{2} \mathrm{~s}_{\mathrm{it}}{ }_{{ }^{2} \text { written }}$;
 for the time [is] near.
 John to the seven assemblies which [are] in Asia:
 Grace to you and peace from him who is and who was and who[is]
 to come; and from the seven Spirits which are before той $\theta \rho o ́ v o v . a u ̀ \tau o v ̃ ~ 5 ~ к а i ~ a ̀ \pi o ̀ ~ ' I ~ \eta \sigma o v ̃ ~ \chi о с \sigma т о \tilde{v}, ~ o ́ ~ \mu a ́ \rho т v s ~ o ́ ~$ his throne; and from Jesus Christ, the ${ }^{2}$ witness
 ${ }^{1}$ faithful, the firstborn from among the dead, and the ruler of the

kings of the earth. To him who loved us, and wash-

 and made us kings and priests to ${ }^{2}$ God ${ }^{3}$ and ${ }^{4}$ Father

${ }^{\text {his }}$ : to him [be] the glory and the might to the ages of the $\alpha^{i} i \omega \nu \omega \nu . " \dot{\alpha} \mu \dot{\eta} \nu$.

## ages. <br> Amen.

 Behold, he comes with the clouds, and shall see him every
 eye, and they which ${ }^{2}$ him ${ }^{2}$ pierced,
and ${ }^{7}$ shall ${ }^{9}$ wail
 "on ${ }^{10}$ account ${ }^{12}$ of ${ }^{12}$ him ${ }^{2}$ all ${ }^{2}$ the ${ }^{3}$ tribes ${ }^{4}$ of ${ }^{5}$ the earth. Yea, amen.


THE Revelation of Jesus Christ, which God gave unto him, to shew unto his servants things which must shortly come to pass; and he sent and signified it by his angel unto his servant John: 2 who bare record of the word of God, and of the testimony of Jesus Christ, and of all things that he saw. 3 Blessed is he that readeth, and they that hear the words of this prophecy, and keep those things which are written therein: for the time is at hand.

4 JOHN to the seven churches which are in Asia: Grace be nnto you, and peace, from him which is, and which was, and which is to come; and from the seven Spiritswhich are before his throne ; 5 and from.Jesus Christ, who is the faithful witness, and the firstbegotten of the dead, and the prince of the kings of the earth. Unto him that loved us, and washed ns from our sins in his own blood, 6 and hath made us kings and priests unto God and his Father; to him be glory and dominion for ever and ever. Amen.

7 Behold, he cometh with clouds;and every eye shall see him, and they also which pierced him : and all kindreds of the earth shall wail because of him. Even so, Amen.
8 I am Alphs and Omega, the beginning and the ending, saith

[^375]the Lord, which is, and which was, and which is to come, the Almighty.

9 I John, who also am your brother, and companion in tribulation, and in the kingdom and patience of Jesus Christ, was in the isle that is called Patmos, for the word of God, and for the testimony of Jesus Christ. 10 I was in the Spirit on the Lord's day, and heard behind me a great voice, as of a trumpet, 11 saying, I am Alpha and Omega, the first and the last: and, What thou seest, write in a book; and send it unto the seven churches which are in Asia; unto Ephesus, and unto Smyrna , and unto Pergamos, and unto Thyatira, and unto Sardis, and unto Philadelphia, and unto Laodicea. 12 And I turned to see the voice that spake with me. And being turned, I saw seven golden candlesticks; 13 and in the midst of the seveu candlesticks one like unto the Son of man, clothed with a garment down to the foot, and girt about the paps with a golden girdle. 14 His head and his hairs were white like wool, as white as snow; and his eyes were as a flame of fire; 15 and hisfeet like unto fine brass, as if they burned in a furnace; and his voice as the sound of many waters. 16 And he had in his right hand seven stars : and out of his mouth went a sharp two-edged sword : and his countenance was as the sun shineth in his strength. 17 And when I saw him, I fcll at his feet as dead. And he
 the Lord, who is and who was and who [iej to come, the Alкоа́тшо.
mighty.
 I John, also ${ }^{2}$ brother your and fellow-partaker
 in the tribulation and in the kingdom and endurance of Jesus Christ,
 was in the island which [is] called Patmos, because of
 the word of God and because of the testimony of Jesus Christ.

 I heard behind me a ${ }^{2}$ voice loud as of a trumpet, say-
 ing, $I$ am the $A$ and the $\Omega$, the first and the last; and,
 What thou seest write in a book, and send to the assemblies
 which [are] in Asia: to Ephesus, and to Smyrna, and to
 Pergamos, and to Thyatira, and to Sardis, and to Phila-
 delphia, and to Laodicoa. And I turned to see
 the voiee which spoke with me, and having turned I saw
 seven ${ }^{2}$ lampstands ${ }^{\text {y golden, and in [the] midst of the seven lamp- }}$
 stands [one] like [the] Son of man, clothed in [a garment]
 reaching to the feet, and ${ }^{4}$ girt ${ }^{5}$ about ${ }^{6}$ with ${ }^{1}$ at ${ }^{\text {athe }}$ the ${ }^{3}$ brensts ${ }^{7}{ }^{7}{ }^{9}$ girdle

 ${ }^{2}$ wool ${ }^{2}$ white, as snow ; and his eyes as a flame of fire;

and his feet like fine brass, as if ${ }^{3}$ in ${ }^{*}{ }^{5}$ furnace $\left[{ }^{1}\right.$ they $]$
 ${ }^{2}$ glowed; and his voice as [the] voice of "waters 'many,
 and having in ${ }^{2}$ right ${ }^{1}$ his hand ${ }^{\text {stars }}{ }^{1}$ seven, and out of
 his mouth $\quad a^{3}$ sword ${ }^{2}$ two-edged ${ }^{1}$ sharp going forth, and
 his conntenance as the sun shines in its power. And
 when I saw him, I fell at hisfeet as dead: and

[^376] he laid his right hand upon me, saying to me,

 living [one]: and I became dead, and behold ${ }^{3}$ alive ${ }^{1} I{ }^{1}$ am to the
 ages of the ages, Amen; and have the keys of hades and
 of death.

Write the things which thou sawest and the things
 which are, and the things which are about to take place after these. The
 mystery of the seven stars which thon sawest on ${ }^{2}$ right ${ }^{\text {b hand }}$
 ${ }^{{ }^{2} m y}$, and the seven ${ }^{2}$ lampstands ${ }^{2}$ golden. The seven stars
 $z_{\text {angels }}{ }^{3}$ of ${ }^{4}$ the ${ }^{6}$ seven ${ }^{6}$ assemblies ${ }^{\text {tare }}$; and the seven lampstands
 which thou sawest ${ }^{\text {s }}$ seven ${ }^{3}$ assemblies 'are.
 To the angel of the Ephesian assembly write: These things
 says he who holds the seven stars in his righthand, who

 I know thy works, and "labour ${ }^{\text {th }}$ thy, and ${ }^{2}$ endurance
 ${ }^{1}$ thy, and that thou canst not bear evil [ones]; and thou didst try
 those who declare [themselves] to be apostles and are not,
 and didst find them liars; and didst bear and ${ }^{2}$ endurance
 ${ }^{1}$ hast, and for the sake of my name hast laboured and hast not wearied:

 thou didst leave. Remember therefore whence thou hast fallen from, and
 repent, and the first works do: but if not, $I$ am coming
 to thee quickly, and I will remove thy lampstand out of "place
 ${ }^{1}{ }^{\text {its, }}$, except thou shouldest repent. But this thou hast, that
 thou hatest the works of the Nicolaitanes, which I aliso hate. He that
on me, saying anto me, Fear not; I am the first and the last : 18 I am he that liveth, and was dead; and, behold, $I$ am alive for evermore, Amen ; and have the keys of hell and of death. 19 Write the things which thon hast seen, and the things *hich are, and the th $\mathrm{F}_{8} 8$ which shall be hereffter; 20 the mystery of the seven stars which thou sawest in my right hand, and the seven golden candlesticks. The soven stars are the angels of the seven churches: and the seven candlesticks which thou sawest are the seven churches.
II. Unto the angel of the church of Ephesus write; These things saith he that holdeth the seven stars in his right hand, whowalketh in the midst of the seven golden candlesticks; 2 I know thy works, and thy labour, and thy patience, and how thou canst not bear them which are evil: and thou hast tried them which say they are apostles, and are not, and hast found them liars: 3 and hast borne, and hast patience, and for my name's sake hast laboured, and hast not fainted. 4 Nevertheless I have somewhat against thee, because thou hast left thy first love. 5 Pemember therefore from whence thou art fallen, and repent, and do the first works $s$ or else I will come unto thee quickly, and will remove thy candlestick out of his place, except thon repent. 6 But this thou hast, that thou hatest the deeds of the Nicolaitanes, which I also hate. 7 He that hath
${ }^{\text {w }} \boldsymbol{\epsilon} \theta \eta \kappa \in \nu$ GLtTraw.

-     - á $\mu \dot{\eta} \nu$ GLTTRAW.

'Eфé $\sigma \boldsymbol{\omega}$ in Ephesus glttraw.




an ear, let him hear what the Spirit saith unto the churches; T'o him that overcometh will I give to eat of the tree of life, which is in the midst of the paradise of God.

8 And unto the angel of the church in Smyrna write; These things saith the first and the last, which was dead, and is alive; 9 I know thy works, and tribulation, and poverty, (but thou art rich) and $I$ know the blasphemy of them which say they are Jews, and aro not, but are the synagogue of Satan. 10 Fearnoue of those things which thou shalt suffer : behold, the devil shall cast some of you into prison, that ye may be tried ; and ye shall have tribulation ten clays: be thou faithful unto death, and I will give thee a crown of life. 11 He that hath - n ear, let him hear what the Spirit saith anto the churches; He that overcometh shall not be hurt of the second death.

12 And to the angel of the church in Pergamos write; These things satith he which hath the sharp sword with two edges; 13 I know thy works, and where thou dwellest, even where Satan's sent is: and thou holdest fast my name, and hast not denied my faith, even in those days wherein Antipas was my faithful martyr, who was slain among you, where Satan dwclleth. 14 But I have a few things against thee, because thou hast there them that hold the doctrine of Balaam, who taught Balac to cast a stumblingblock before the children of Israel, to eat things sacrificed unto idols, and to commit fornication. 15 So
 has an ear, let him hear what the Spirit says to the assemblies.
 To him that overcomes, I will give to him to eat of the tree of life
 which is in [the] midst of the paradise of God.
 And to the angel of the assembly of Smyrneans write:
 These things says the first and the last, who became dead
 and lived. 1 know thy works and tribulation and
 poverty; but rich thon art; and the calumny of those whs
 declare "Jews ${ }^{2}$ to ${ }^{3}$ be 'themselves, and are not, but a syn-
 agogue of Satan. ${ }^{2}$ Not ${ }^{3}$ at ${ }^{4}$ nll ${ }^{\text {f fear }}$ the things which thou art about


 into prison, that ye may be tried ; and yeshall have tribulation ${ }^{\text {d days }}$
 ${ }^{1}$ ten. Be thou faithful unto death, and I will give to thee the
 crown of life. He that has an ear, let him hear what the Spirit
 says to the assemblies. He that overcomes in no wise shall be injured of

the "doath ${ }^{\text {ssecond. }}$
 And to the angel of the "in ${ }^{3}$ Pergamos ${ }^{1}$ assembly write:
 These things says he who has the ${ }_{3}$ sword ${ }^{2}$ two-edged
 'sharp, I know thy works and where thou dwellest, where the
 throne of Satan [is]; and thou holdest fast my name, and ${ }^{\text {not }}$
 ${ }^{\text {dididst}}$ deny my faith even in the days in which An-
 tipas my "witness 'faithful [was], who waskilled among yon,
 where ${ }^{\text {da dwells }}$ 'Satan. But I have against thee a few things;
 because thon hast there [those] holding the teaching of Balaam, who
 taught Balak to cast a snare before the
 sons of Israel, to eat things saorificed to idols and to commit fornication.





 [was] Antipas) Lttr[A]. p'Aveimas T. q + нov (read my faithful [one]) LT[Tra]w.

 So hast also thon [those] holding the teaching of the
 Nicolaitanes, which thing I hate. Repent I but if not, I am coming
 to thee quickly, and will make war with them with the sword
 of my mouth. He that has an ear, let him hear what the Spirit
 says to the assemblies. To him that overcomes, I will give tohim to eat
 of the ${ }^{2}$ manna ${ }^{\text {' }}$ hidden; and $I$ will give to him a ${ }^{\text {a }}$ pebble
 ${ }^{\text {tw white, }}$ and on the pebble a ${ }^{2}$ name ${ }^{\text {'new }}$ written, which
 no one knew except he who receives [it].
 And to the angel of the ${ }^{2}$ in ${ }^{3}$ Thyatira ${ }^{\text {a assembly write: }}$
 These things says the Son of God, he who has "eyes
 ${ }^{\text {'his as a }}$ a flame of fire, and hisfeet like fine
 brass. I know thy works, and love, and ser-
 vice, and faith, and endurance 'thy, and wworks
 'thy, and the last [to be] more than the first. But
 I have against thee a few things that thou sufferest the woman Jeze-
 bel, her who calls herself a prophetess, to teach and to
 mislead my bondmen to commit fornication and ${ }^{3}$ things ${ }^{*}$ sacrificed ${ }^{5}$ to
 ${ }^{6}$ idols ${ }^{1}$ to ${ }^{2}$ eat. And I gave her time that she might repent of
 her foruication; and she repented not. Lo, I east
 her into a bed, and those who commitadultery with her into
 "tribulation "great, except they should repent of "works
 'their. And her children I will kill with death; and
 ${ }^{\text {shall }}{ }^{\text {sknnow }}{ }^{\text {a }}$ all ${ }^{2}$ the ${ }^{3}$ assemblies that I am he who searches
hast thon also them that hold the doctrine of the Nicolaitanes, which thing I hate. 16 Repent; or else I will come unto thee quickly, and will flght against them with the sword of my mouth. 17 He that hathan ear, let him hear what the Spirit saith unto the churches; To him that overcometh will I give to eat of the hidden manna, and will give hitu a white stone, and in the stone a new name written, which no man knoweth saving he that receiveth $i t$.

18 And unto the angel of the church in Thyatira write; These things salth the Son of God, who hath his eyes like unto a flame of fire, and his fcet are like fine brass; 19 I know thy works, and charity, and service, and faith, and thy patience, and thy works; and the last to be more than the first. 20 Notwithstanding I have a few things against thee, because thou sufferest that woman Jczebel, which calleth herself a prophetess, to teach and to seduce my servants to commit fornication, and to eat thiugs sacrificed unto idols. 21 And I gave her space to repent of her foruication; and she repented not. $22 \mathrm{Be}-$ hold, I will cast her into a bed, and them that commit adultery with her into great tribulation, except they repent of their deeds. 23 And I will kill her children with death ; and all the churches shall know that I am he which searcheth the
${ }^{\mathbf{x}}-\tau \hat{\omega} \nu$ the $\mathrm{L}[\mathrm{Tr}] \mathrm{A} W$.
y $\dot{\text { o }} \mu \mathrm{o}$ íws in like manner gltTraw. ( $\operatorname{LTTr}[\mathrm{A}] \mathrm{W}$ a $\nu \iota \times 0 \hat{\nu \tau \iota} \mathrm{LTTr} \mathrm{b}$, ${ }^{\text {a }} \tau \hat{\omega}$ (read $\dot{\epsilon} k \kappa \lambda$ of the
 i -. $\sigma$ оv T. $\quad \mathrm{k}$ - каi (read thy last works) GLTTrAW. $1 \dot{\alpha} \lambda \lambda \grave{\alpha}$ Traw gltTraw. nadeis thou lettest alone gltTraw. $\quad \circ \quad+\quad o v$ (read thy wife) gL[A]w.

 ${ }^{r} \alpha \nu \tau \eta ̀ \nu \mathrm{~T} . \quad{ }^{s} \kappa \alpha i \delta \iota \delta \alpha ́ \sigma \kappa \in \iota \kappa \alpha i \pi \lambda \alpha \nu a ̂$ roùs and she teaches and misleads altTraw. ${ }^{t}$ фayciv $\epsilon i \delta \omega \lambda o ́ \theta u \tau \alpha$ GLTTTAW. wills not to repent of her fornication

reins and hearts : and I will give unto every one of jou according to your works. 24 But unto you I say, and unto the rest in Thyatira, as many as have not this doctrine, and which have not known the depths of Satan, as they speak; I will pat upon you none other burden. 25 But that which ye have already hold fast till I come. 26 And he that overcometh, and keepeth my works unto the end, to him will I give power over the nations: 27 and he shall rule them with a rod of iron ; as the vessels of a potter shall they be broken to shivers: even as I received of my Father. 28 And I will give him the morning star. 29 He that hath an ear, let him hear what the Spirit saith unto the churches.
III. And unto the angel of the church in Strdis write; These thing, saith be that hath the seven Spirits of God, and the seven stars; I know thy woris, that thou bast a name that thou livest, and art dead. 2 Be watchful, and strengthen the things which remain, that are rcady to die: for I have not found thy works perfect before God. 3 Remember therefore how thou hast receired and heard, and hold fast, and repent. If therefore thou shalt not watch, I will come on thee as a thief, and thou shalt not know what hour I will come upon thee. 4 Thou hast a few names even in Sardis which have net defiled their garments; and they shall walk with me in white: for they are worthy. 5 He that overcometh, the same shall be clothed in white raiment ; and I will not blot out his
 reins and hearts; and I will give to you each according to
 ${ }^{2}$ works ${ }^{1}$ your. But to you I say, and to [the] rest who [are] in
 Thyatira, as many as have not this teaching, and
 who knew not the depths of Satan, as they say; ${ }^{3}$ not
 ${ }^{1}$ I ${ }^{\text {will }}$ "cast upon you any other hurden; but what ye have hold
 fast till I shall come. And he that overcomes, and he that
 keeps until [the] end my works, I will give to him anthority
 over the nations, and he shall shepherd them with ${ }^{{ }^{3}}$ rod ${ }^{{ }^{1} \text { an }}$
 ziron, as vessels of pottery are broken in pieces; as 1 also
 have received from my Father; and I will give to him the
 ${ }^{2}$ star ${ }^{2}$ morning. He that has an ear, let him hear what the
 Spirit says to the assemblies.
 And to the angel of the ${ }^{\text {in }}{ }^{3}{ }^{3}$ Sardis ${ }^{1}$ assembly ${ }_{\text {write }}$ :



 thon livest, and ${ }^{\text {d dead }}{ }^{{ }^{2} \text { art. }} \mathrm{Be}$ watchful, and strengthen
 the things that remain, which are about to die, for I have not found
 thy works complete before God. Remember
 therefore how thou hast received and heard, and keep [it] and
 repent. If therefore thou shalt not watch I will come upon thee
 as a thief, and in no wise shalt thou know what hour I shall come
 upon thee. Thou hast a few names also in Sardis which ${ }^{\text {n not }}$
 ${ }^{1}$ defiled their garments, and they shall walk with $m e$ in
 white, because worthy they are. He that overcomes, he shall
 be clothed in ${ }^{2}$ garments ${ }^{2}$ white; and in no wise will Iblot out ${ }^{2}$ name
 ${ }^{2}$ his from the book of life, and will confess zname

 таĩg घ̀ккл $\eta \sigma i \alpha \iota s$.
to the assemblies.
 And to the angel of the ${ }^{2}$ in ${ }^{3}$ Philadelphia
${ }^{\text {1assembly }}$ write:
 These things says the Holy, the True; he who has the key
 of David, who opens and no one shats, and shats and
 no one opens. I know thy works. Lo, I haveset before
 thee ${ }^{3}$ door ${ }^{2}{ }^{2} n^{2}$ opened, and no one is able to shat it,
 because ${ }^{3}{ }^{4}{ }^{4}$ little ${ }^{1}$ thon ${ }^{2}$ hast power, and didst keep my word,
 and didst not deny my name. Lo, Igive of the syna-
 gogue of Satan those that declare themselves ${ }^{3} \mathrm{Jews}{ }^{1}$ to ${ }^{2}$ be,
 and are not, but do lie; lo, I will cause them that
 they should come and should do homage before thy feet,
 and should know that $\frac{1}{}$ loved thee. Bucuuse thou didst keep the
 word of my endurance, $I$ also thee will reep out of the hour
 of trial which [is] about to come upon the ${ }^{2}$ habitable ${ }^{3}$ world
 ${ }^{2}$ whole, to try themthat dwell upon the earth. Behold,
 I come quickly: hold fast what thou hast, that no one take
 ${ }^{2}$ crown ${ }^{\text {'thy. He that overcomes, I will make him a pillar in the }}$
 temple of my God, and out not at all shall he go more; and I will write
 apon him the name of my God, and the name of the city
 of my God, the new Jerusalem, which comes down
 out of hearen from my God, and my name
 ${ }^{\text {n }}$ new. He that has an ear, let him hear what the Spirit says
таĩc $\varepsilon \kappa \kappa \lambda \eta \sigma i a t c ̧ . ~$
to the assemblies.
name out of the book of life, but I will confess his name before my Father, and befors his angels. 6 He thar hath an ear, let him hear what the Spirit saith unto the churches.

7 And to the angel of the church in Philadelphia write; These things saith he that is holy, he that is true, he that hath the key of David, he that openeth, and no man shutteth; and shutteth. and no man openeth; 8 I know thy works : behold, I have set before thee an open door, and no man can shut it : for thon hast a little strength, and hast kept my word. and hast not denied my name. 9 Behold, I will make them of the synagogue of Satan. which say they are Jews, and are not, but do lie ; behold, I will make them to come and worship before thy feet, and to know that I have loved thee. 10 Because thon hast kept the word of my patience, I also will keep thee from the hour of temptation, which shall come upon all the world, to try them that dwell upon the earth. 11 Behold. I come quickly : hold that fast which thon hast, that no man take thy crown. 12 Him that overcometh will I make a pillar in the temple of my God, and he shall go no more out: and I will write npon him the name of my God, and the name of the city of my God, which is new Jerusalem, which cometh down out of heaven from my God : and 1 will vrite upon him my new name. 13 He that hath an ear, let him hear what the Spirit saith unto the churches.

[^377]14 And unto the angel of the chnrch of the Laodiceans write; These things saith the Amen, the faithful and true witness, the beginning of the creation of God; 15 I know thy works, that thou art neither cold nor hot: I would thou wert cold or hot. 16 So then because thou art lukewarm, and neither cold nor hot, I will spue thee out of my mouth. 17 Because thou sayest, I am rich, and increased with goods, and have need of nothing ; and knowest not that thou art wretched, and miserable, and poor, and blind, and naked: 18 I counsel thee to buy of me gold tried in the fire, that thoul mayest be ricli; and white raiment, that thou mayest be clothed, and that the shame of thy nakeduess do not appear; and anoint thine eyes with eycsalve, that thou mayest see. 19 As many as I love, I rebuke and chasten: be zealous therefore, and repent. 20 Behold, I stand at the door, and knock: if any man hear my voice, and open the door, I will come in to him, and will sup with hini, and he with me. 21 To him that overcometh will I grant to sit with me in $m y$ throne, even as I also overcame, and am set down with my Father in his throne. 22 He that hath an ear, let him hear what the Spirit saith unto the churches.
IV. After this I looked, and, behold, a door was opened in heaven: and the first voice which I heard was as it were of a trumpet talking with me; which said, Come up hither, and I will shew thee things which must be here. after. 2 And imme-
 And to the angel of the assembly of [the] Laodiceans write:
 These things says the Amen, the witness faithful and true, the
 beginning of the creation of God. I know thy works, that neither
 cold thou art, nor hot; I would cold thou wert or hot.

 1 am about ${ }^{3}$ thee ${ }^{\text {' }}$ to ${ }^{2}$ spue out of my mouth. Because thou sayest,


Rich I am, and have grown rich and ${ }^{3}$ of ${ }^{4}$ nothing ${ }^{\mathrm{i}^{2}}$ need ${ }^{2}$ have,
 and knowest not that thou art the wretched, and miserable, and
 poor, and blind, and naked; I counsel thee to buy
 from me gold purified by fire, that thoumayest be rich;
 and "garments ${ }^{\text {w white, that thou mayest be clothed, and may not be made manifest }}$
 the shame of thy nakedness; and 'eye-salve ' ${ }^{\text {anoint }}$ thou ${ }^{3}$ with
 thine eyes, that thou mayest see. I as many as I love
 I rebuke and discipline; be thou zealous therefore and repent.
 Behold, Istand at the door and knock; if anyone hear
 my voice and open the door, I will come in to
 him, and will sup with him, and he with me. He that
 overcomes, I will give to him to sit with me in my thronc, as
 I also overcame, and sat down with my Father in ${ }^{\text {th }}$ throve
 ${ }^{\text {'his. }}$ He that has an ear, let him hear what the Spirit says

to the assemblies.
 After these things I saw, and behold a door opened in
 heaven, and the ${ }^{2}$ voice first which I heard [was] as of a trumpet
 speaking with me, saying, Come up hither, and I will shew
 to thee what things must take place after these things.

[^378] I became in [the] Spirit; and behold, a throne was set in the
 heaven, and upon the throne [one] sitting, and hewho[was] sit-
 ting was like in appearance to a ${ }^{2}$ stone ${ }^{\text {j }}$ jasper and a sardius; and
 a rainbow [was] around the throne like in appearance to an emo-
 rall. And around the throne 'thrones 'twenty ${ }^{2}$ and
 'four, and on the thrones Isaw twenty and four
 elders sitting, clothed in ${ }^{2}$ garments
 ${ }^{\text {s white }}$; and they had on their heads ${ }^{2}$ crowns ${ }_{\text {gold- }}$
 en. And out of the throne go forth lightnings and
 thunders and voices; and seven lamps of fire burning
 before the throne, which are the seven Spirits
 of God; and before the throne $\mathrm{a}^{\text {s sea }}$ 'glass, like
 crystal. And in [the] midst of the throne and around the throne

 behind; and the ${ }^{2}$ living ${ }^{3}$ creature ${ }^{1}$ first [was] like alion,
 and the second living creature like a calf, and the third living
 creature having the face as amon, and the fourth
 living creature like ${ }^{\text {beagle }}{ }^{\mathrm{a}}{ }^{2}$ effing. And [the] four
 living creatures, each for itself had respectively $2_{\text {wings }}{ }_{1}$ six;
 around and within full of eyes; and ${ }^{\text {cessation }}{ }^{3}$ not
 ${ }^{\text {'they "have day }}$ and night," saying, Holy, holy, holy,
 Lord God Almighty, who was, and who is, and who [is]
 to cone. And when ${ }^{\text {shall }}$ give ${ }^{1}$ the ${ }^{2}$ living ${ }^{\text {secreatures glory and }}$
 honour and thanksgiving to him who sits upon the throne, who
diately I was in the Spirit: and, behold, a throne was set in herven, and one sat on the throne. 3 Aud he that sat was to look upon like a jasper and a sardine stone: and there was a rainbow round about the throne, in sight like unto an emerald. 4 And round about the throne were four and twenty seats: and npon the seats I saw four and twenty elders sitting, clothed in white raiment; and they had on their heads crowns of gold. 5 And ont of the throne proceeded lightnings and thunderings and voices: and there were seven lamps of fire burning before the throne, which are the seven Spirits of God. 6 And before the throne there was a sea of glass like unto crystal: and in the midst of the throne, and round about the throne, were four beasts full of eyes before and behind. 7 And the first beast was like a lion, and the second beast like a calf, and the third beast had a face as a man, and the fourth beast was like a flying eagle. 8 And the four beasts had each of them six wings about him; and they were full of eyes within : and they rest not day and night, saying Holy, holy, holy, Lord God Almighty, which was, and is, and is to come. 9 And when those beasts give glory and honour and thanks to him that sat on the


$\square$
$\square$
throne, who liveth for ever and ever, 10 the four and twenty elders fall down before him that sat on the throne, and worship him that liveth for ever and ever, and cast their crowns before the throne, saying, 11 Thou art worthy, O Lord, to receive glory and honour and power : for thou hast created all things, and for thy pleasure they are and were created.
Y. And I saw in the right hand of him that sat on the throne a book written within and ou the backside, sealed with seven seals. 2 And I saw a strong angel proclaiming with a loud voice, Who is worthy to open the book, and to loose the seals thereof? 3 And no man in hearen, nor in earth, neither under the earth, was able to open the book, neither to look thereon. 4 And 1 wept much, because no man was found worthy to open and to read the book, neither to look thereon. 5 And one of the elders saith unto me, Weep not : behold, the Liou of the tribe of Juda, the Root of David, hath prevailed to open the book, and to loose the seven seals thereof. 6 And I beheld, and, lo, in the midst of the throne and of the four beasts, and in the midst of the elders, stood a Lambas it had been slain, having seven horns and seven eyes, which are the seven Spirits of God sent forth into all the earth. 7 And he came and took the book out of the right hand of
 lives to the ages of the ages, shall fall the twenty and
 four elders
before himwho
upon the
 throne, and they worship him who lives to the ages of the
 ages ; and cast their crowns before the
 throne, saying, Worthy art thon, o Lord, to receive glory
 and honour and power: becanse thou didst create
 all things, and for thy will they are, and were created.
 And I saw on the righthand of himwho sits upon the
 throne a book, written within and on [the] back, having been
 sealed with seals ${ }^{\text {s seven. And }} \mathrm{I}$ saw ${ }^{3}$ angel ${ }^{1}{ }^{2}$ "strong pro-
 claiming with a ${ }^{2}$ voice lond, Who is worthy to open the
 book, and to loose the seals of it? And no one was
 able in the heaven, nor upon the earth, nor under the

 was weeping much because no one worthy was found to open and to
 read the book, nor to look at it. And one of the
 elders says to me, Do not weep. Behold, sovercame 'the ${ }^{2}$ Lion
 which is of the tribe of Juda, the root of David, [so as] to open
 the book, and toloose the seven seals of it. And
 I saw, and behold, in [the] midst of the throne and of the four
 living creatures, and in [the] midst of the elders, a Lamb stand-
 ing as having beenslain, having ${ }^{2}$ horns ${ }^{1}$ seven and ${ }^{\text {en eyes }}$
 ${ }^{1}$ seven, which are the seven ${ }^{2}$ of ${ }^{3}$ God ${ }^{1}$ Spirits which have
 been sont into all the earth: and he came and took the

 they were ghttraw. $\quad r+\dot{\epsilon} \nu$ in (a loud voice) glttraw. ${ }^{s}-\dot{\epsilon} \sigma \tau \iota \nu$ (read [is]) LtTraw.



 is - $\tau \dot{\alpha}$ (read $\dot{\alpha} \pi \epsilon \sigma \tau$. having been sent) LTTrA. ma $\dot{\alpha} \pi \epsilon \sigma \tau \alpha \lambda \mu \epsilon ́ \nu o \iota ~ L T r ; ~ a ̉ \pi o \sigma \tau \epsilon \lambda \lambda o ́ \mu \epsilon \nu \alpha$ [are] being sent $w$. na - vò $\beta \iota \beta \lambda i o v(r e a d[i t])$ LTtra.

book out of the right hand of him who sits on the throne.

And when he took the book the four living creatures and the
 four-and-twenty elders fell before the Lamb,
 baving each harps and ${ }^{2}$ bowls ${ }^{1}$ golden full of
 incenses, which are the prayers of the saints. And they sing
 $a^{2}$ song ${ }^{\text {n }}$ new, saying, Worthy art thou totake the book, and
 to open its seals ${ }^{\text {; }}$
because thou wast slain, and didst parehase
 ${ }^{2}$ to ${ }^{3}$ God ${ }^{1}$ us by thy blood, out of every tribe and tongue
 and people and uation, and didst make us to our God
 kings and priests; and weshall reign over the earth. And
 I saw, and I heard [the] voice of angels 'many around the
 throne and of the living creatures and of the elders; and thou-
 sands of thousands; saying with a ${ }^{\text {r voice }}$ 'loud, Worthy is
 the Lamb that bas been slain to receive power, and riches,
 and wisdom, and strength, and honour, and glory, and blessing.
 And every creature which is in the heaven and in the earth
 and under the earth, and ${ }^{\text {on }}{ }^{5}$ the ${ }^{\text {s sea }}{ }^{1}{ }^{1}$ those ${ }^{2}$ that ${ }^{3}$ are,
 and ${ }^{\text {the }}$ the ${ }^{\text {things }}{ }^{\text {in }}$ in ${ }^{\text {them }}{ }^{\text {'all, }}$ heard I saying, To him who
 sits on the throne, and to the Lamb, Blessing, and
 honour, and glory, and might, to the ages of the ages.
 And the four living creatures said, Amen; and the four-and-


lives to the ages of the ages.
 And I saw when ${ }^{3}$ opened ${ }^{1}$ the "Lamb one of the seals, And I saw when



 pıá $\delta \in \varsigma ~ \mu \nu \rho \iota a ́ \delta \omega \nu$ and the number of them was myriads of myriads EGLTTrAW. c "A $\xi \iota$ ıós T.



 seven glttraw.
him that sat upon the throne. 8 And when he had taken the book, the four beasts and four and twenty elders fell down before the Lamb, having every one of them harps, and golden vials full of odours, which are the prayers of saints. 9 And they sung a new song, sajing, Thou art worthy to take the book, and to open the seals thereof: for thou wast slain, and hast redeemed us to God by thy blood out of every kindred, and tongue, and people, and nation; 10 and hast made us unto our God kings and priests: and we shall reign on the earth. 11 And I beheld, and I heard the roice of many angels round about the throne and the beasts and the elders: and the number of them was ten thousand times ten thousand, and thousands of thousands; 12 saying with a lond voice, Worthy is the Lamb that was slain to receive power, and riches, and wisdom, and strength, and honour, and glory, and blessing. 13 And every creature which is in heaven, and on the earth, and under the earth, and such as are in the sea, and all that are in them, heard I saying, Blessing, and honour, and glory, and power, be unto him that sitteth apon the throne, and unto the Lamb for ever and ever. 14 And the four beasts said, Amen. And the four and twenty elders fell down and worshipped him that liveth for ever and ever.
of the seals, and I heard, as it were the noise of thunder, one of the four beasts saying, Come and see. 2 And I saw, and behold a white horse : and he that sat on him had a bow; and a crown was given unto him: and be went forth conquering, and to conquer.

3 And when he had opened the second seal, I heard the second beast say, Come and see. 4 And there went out another horse that was red: and power was given to him that sat thereon to take perce from the earth, and that they should kill one another : and there was given unto him a great sword.

5 And when he had opened the third seal, I heard the third beast say, Come and see. And I beheld, and 10 a black horse; and he that sat on him had a pair of balauces in his hand. 6 And I heard a voice in the midst of the four beasts say, A measure of wheat for a penny, and three measures of barley for a penny; and see thou hurt not the oil and the wine.

7 And when he had opened the fourth seal, I heard the voice of the fourth beast say, Come and see. 8 And I looked, and behold a pale horse: and his name that sat on him was Death, and Hell followed with him. and power was given unto them over the fourth part of the earth, to kill with sword, and with hunger, and with death, and with the beasts of the earth.

9 And when he had opened the fifth seal,


 ing, ${ }^{1}{ }^{s}{ }^{s}{ }^{3}{ }^{3}$ voice of ${ }^{5}$ thunder, Come and see. And 1 saw,
 and behold, a "horse ${ }^{2}$ white, and he sitting on it having
 a bow ; and was given to him a crown, and he went forth overcoming and "ıа ขикібұ. that he might overcome.
 And when he opened the second seal I heard the

 went forth another horse red; and to him sitting on it
 wasgiven to him to take peace from the earth, and that
 one another they should slay ; and was given to him $\mathrm{a}^{2}{ }_{\mathrm{s}}$ word ${ }^{1}$ great.
 And when he opened the third seal I heard the third
 living creature sasing, Come and see. And Isaw, and
 behold, a ${ }^{\text {"horse }}$ 'black, and he sitting on it having a balance
 in his hand. And 1 heard a voice in [the] midst of the
 four living creatures, saying, A choenix of wheat for a denarius,
 and three chonixes of barley for a denarius: and the oil and the

wine thou magest not injure.
 And when he opened the ${ }^{{ }^{\text {s seal }}}$ 'fourth, 1 heard [the]
 voice of the fourth living creature saying, Come and
 see. And I saw, and behold, $\mathrm{a}^{2}$ horse ${ }^{1}{ }^{1}$ pale, ${ }^{2}$ and he sitting
 on it, ${ }^{2}$ name ${ }^{1}$ his [was] Death, and hades fol-
 lows with him ; and was given to them authority to kill
 over the fourth of the earth with sword and with famine and with

death, and by the beasts of the earth.
 And when he opened the fifth seal Isaw under

[^379]
$\tau 0 \tilde{v} \theta v \sigma \iota \alpha \sigma \tau \eta \rho i o v \tau \dot{\alpha} \varsigma \psi \psi \chi \dot{\alpha} \varsigma ~ \tau \tilde{\omega} \nu \quad \dot{\varepsilon} \sigma \phi a \gamma \mu \varepsilon ́ \nu \omega \nu \quad \delta \iota \dot{\alpha} \quad \tau \grave{\alpha} \nu$ the altar the souls of those having been slain because of the
 word of God, and because of the testimony which they held; and
 they were crying with a ${ }^{2}$ voice ${ }^{1}$ loud, saying, Until when, o Mas-
 ter, the holy and the true, dost thou not judge and avenge
 our blood on those who dwell on the earth? And
 were given to each ${ }^{2}$ robes ${ }^{2}$ white; and it was said to them that

they should rest yet ${ }_{\mathrm{a}}$ time ${ }_{1}$ little, until shall be fulfilled
 both their fellow-bondmen and their brethren, those being about

to be killed as also they.
 And I saw when he opened the ${ }_{\text {aseal }}{ }^{\text {sisixth, and }}$
 behold, searthquake $\mathrm{s}_{\mathrm{a}}{ }^{4}$ great ${ }^{2}$ there ${ }^{2}$ was, and the sun became black
 as ${ }^{\text {sackcloth }}$ hair, and the moon became as blood, and
 the stars of the heaven fell unto the earth, as a fig-tree casts
 its untimely figs, by a great wind being shaken. And
 heaven departed as a book being rolled up, and every
 mountain and island out of their places were mored. And
 the kings of the earth, and the great, and the rich, and
 the chief captains, and the powerful, and every bondman, and every
 free [man] hid themselves in the caves and in the
 rocks of the mountains; and they say to the mountains and to the
 rocks, Fall on us, and hide ns from [the] face
 of him who sits on the throne, and from the wrath
 of the Lamb; because is come the ${ }^{2}$ day ${ }^{1}$ great ${ }^{5}$ wrath

sof 'his, and who is able to stand?

I saw under the altar the souls of them that were slain for the word of God, and for the testimony which they held: 10 and they cried with a lond roice, saying, How long, O Lord, holy and true, dost thou not judge and avenge our blood on them that dwell on the earth? 11 And white robes were given unto every one of them; and it was said unto them, that they should rest yet for a little season, until their fellowservants also and their brethren, that should be killed as they were, should be fulfilled.

12 And I beheld when he had opened the sixth seal, and, lo, there was a great earthquake; and the sun became black as sackcloth of hair, and the moon becante as bloud; 13 aud the stars of heaven fell unto the earth, even as a fig tree casteth her untimely figs, when she is shaken of a mighty wind. 14 And the heaven departed as a scroll when it is rolled together; and every monntain and island were moved out of their places. 15 And the kiugs of the earth, and the great men, and the rich men, and the chief captains, and the mighty men, and every bondman, and every free man, hid themselves in the deus and in the rocks of the mountains; 16 and said to the mountains and rocks, Fall on us, and hide us from the face of him that sitteth on the throne, and from the wrath of the Lamb: 17 for the great day of his wrath is come; and who shall be able to stand?

[^380]VII. And after theso things I saw four angels standing on the four corners of the earth, holding the four winds of the earth, that the wind should not blow on the earth, nor on the sea, nor on any tree. 2 And I saw another angel ascending from the east, having the seal of the living God: and he cried with a loud voice to the four angels, to whom it was given to burt the earth and the sea, 3 saying, Hurt not the earth, neither the sea, nor the trees, till we have sealed the servants of our God in their foreheads. 4 And I heard the number of them which were sealed: and there were sealed an hundred and forty and four thousand of all the tribes of the children of Israel. 5 Of the tribe of Juda were sealed twelve thousand. Of the tribe of Reuben were sealed twelve thousand. Of the tribe of Gadweresealedtwelve thousand. 6 Of the tribe of Aser were sealed twelve thousand. Of the tribe of Nepthalim were sealed twelve thonsand. Of the tribe of Manasses were sealed twelve thousand. 7 Of the tribe of Simeon were sealed twelve thousand. Of the tribe of Levi were sealed twelve thousand. Of the tribe of Issachar were sealed twelve thousand. 8 Of the tribe of Zabulon were sealed twelve thousand. Of the tribe of Joseph were sealed twelve thousand. Of the tribe of Benjamin were sealed twelve thousand.

9 After this I beheld, and, lo, a great multitude, which no man could number, of all nations, and

 upon the four corners of the earth, holding the four
 winds of the earth, that no ${ }^{2}$ might ${ }^{3}$ blow ${ }^{\text {w }}$ wind on the earth, nor
 on the sea, nor upon any tree. And Isaw an(lit. every)
 other angel having ascended from [the] rising of [the] sun, having
 [the] seal of ${ }^{3}$ God ['the] "living; and he cried with a ${ }^{2}$ voice ${ }^{1}$ loud
 to the four angels to whom it wasgiven to them to injure the
 earth and the sea, saying, Injure not the earth,
 nor the sea, nor the trees, until we
 seal the bondmen of our God on their foreheads.
 and I heard the number of the sealed, 144 thousand,
 sealed out of every tribe of [the] sons of Israel; out of [the]
 tribe of Judah, 12 thousand sealed; out of [the] tribe
 of Reuben, 12 thousand sealed; out of [the] tribe of Gad,
 12 thousand sealed; out of [the] tribe of Aser, 12
 thousand sealed; out of [the] tribe of Nepthalim, 12
 thousand sealed; out of [the] tribe of Manasses, 12
 thousand sealed; out of [the] tribe of Simeon, 12 thou-
 sand sealed; out of [the] tribe. of Levi, 12 thousand
 sealed; out of $[$ the $]$ tribe of Issachar, 12 thousand seal-
 ed; out of [the] tribe of Zabulon, 12 thousand seal-
 ed; out of [the] tribe of Joseph, 12 thousand sealed;
 out of [the] tribe of Benjamin, 12 thousand sealed.
 After these things I saw, and behold, a ${ }^{2}$ crowd ${ }^{1}$ great, which



 tribes, and peoples, and tongues, standing before the throne
 and before the Lamb, clothed with ${ }^{2}$ robes ${ }^{2}$ white, and
 palms in their hands; and crying with a ${ }^{2}$ voice
 ${ }^{\text {lond, }}$ saying, Salvation to him who sits on the
 throne of our God, and to the $亡$ amb. And all the an-
 gels stood around the throne and the elders and
 the fonr living creatures, and fell before the throne
 apon ${ }^{2}$ face ${ }^{\text {2 their, and worshipped God, say- }}$
 ing, Amen: Blessing, and glory, and wisdom, and thanksgiving,
 and honour, and power, and strength, to our God to the


## ages of the ages. Amen.

 And ${ }^{\text {s}}$ answered ${ }^{\text {i }}$ one ${ }^{2}$ of ${ }^{3}$ the elders, saying to me, These
 who are clothed with the ${ }^{2}$ robes 'white, who are they, and
 whence came they? And 1 said to him, $[\mathbf{M}]$ ] lord, thou knowest. And
 he said to me, These are they who come out of the ${ }^{2}$ tribulation
 'great, and they washed their robes, and made white

${ }^{2}$ robes ${ }^{1}$ their in the blood of the Lamb. Because of this
 are they before the throne of God, and serve him

day and night in bistemple; and he who sits on
 the throne shall tabernacle over them. They shall not hunger
 any more, neither shall they thirst any more, nor at all shall fall apon
 them the sun, nor any heat; because the Lamb which [is]
 in [the] midst of the throne will shepherd them, and will lead them
 to living fountains of waters, and ${ }^{2}$ will ${ }^{3}$ wipe ${ }^{\text {away }}{ }^{2}$ God every

tear from their eyes.
kindreds, and people, and tongues, stood before the throne, and before the Lamb, clothed with white robes, and palms in their hands; 10 and cried with a loud voice, saying, Salvation to our God which sitteth upon the throne, and unto the Lamb. 11 And all the angels stood round about the throne, and about the elders and the four beasts, and fell before the throne on their faces, and worshipped God, 12 saying, Amen: Blessing, and glory, and wisdom, and thanksgiving, and honour, and power, and might, be unto our God for erer and ever. Amen.

13 And one of the elders answered, saying unto me, What are these which are arrayed inwhite robes? and whence came they? 14 And I said unto him, Sir, thou knowest. And he said to me, These are they which came out of great tribulation, and have washed their robes, and made them white in the blood of the Lamb. 15 Therefore are they before the throne of God, and serve him day and night in his temple : and he that sitteth on the throne shall dwell among them. 16 They shall hunger no more, neither thirst any more; neither shall the sun light on them, nor any heat. 17 For the Lamb which is in the midst of the throneshallfeed th $m$, and shall lead them unto living fountains of waters: and God shall wipe away all tears from their eyes.

[^381]VIII. And when he had opened the seventh seal, there was silence in heaven about the space of half an hour. 2 And I saw the seven angels which stood before God; and to them were given seven trumpets. 3 And another angel came and stood at the altar, having a golden censer; and there was given unto him much incense, that he should offer it with the prayers of all saints upon the golden altar which was before the throne. 4 and the smoke of the incense, which came with the prayers of the saints, ascended up before God out of the angel's hand. 5 And the angel took the censer, and filled it with fire of the altar, and cast it into the earth: and there were voices, and thunderings, and lightnings, and an earthquake.

6 And the seven angels which had the seven trumpets prepared themselves to sound.

7 The first angel sounded, and there followed hail and fire mingled with blood, and they were cast upon the earth: and the third part of trees was burnt up, and all green grass was burnt up.

8 And the second angel sounded, and as it were a great mountain burning with fire was cast into the sea: and the third part of the sea became blood; 9 and the third part of the creatures which were in the sea, and had life, died; and the third part of the ships were destroyed.

10 And the third angel sounded, and there
 And when he opened the ${ }^{2}$ seal ${ }^{1}$ seeventh, twas
 ${ }^{3}$ silence in the heaven about half-an-hour. And Isaw the seven
 augels, who ${ }^{\text {b before }}{ }^{3}$ God ${ }^{\text {'stand, and were given }}$
 to them seven trumpets. And another angel came and
 stood at the altar, having $a^{2}$ censer ${ }_{1}$ golden; and
 ${ }^{3}$ was ${ }^{\text {ggiven }}{ }^{5}$ to ${ }^{\text {'him }}$ incense ${ }^{\text {'much, that he might give [it] to the }}$
 prayers of "the ${ }^{3}$ saints ${ }^{1}$ all upon the ${ }^{2}$ altar
 igolden which [was] before the throne. And went up the smoke
 of the incense with the prayers of the saints, out of [the] hand
 of the angel, before God. And ${ }^{3}$ took ${ }^{1}$ the "angel the
 censer, and filled it from the fire of the altar,
 and cast [it] into the earth: and there were voices, and

thunders, and lightnings, and an earthquake.
 And the seven angels having the seven trumpets pre-

pared themselves that they might sound [their] trumpets.
 And the first angel sounded [his] trumpet; and there was
 hail and fire mingled with blood, and it was cast upon the
 earth: and the third of the trees was burnt up, and all egrass $^{2}$

${ }^{1}$ green was burnt up.

And the second angel sounded[his] trumpet; and as [it were]
 $\mathrm{a}^{2}$ mountain ${ }^{1}$ great ${ }^{*}$ with ${ }^{\text {sfire }}{ }^{3}$ burning was cast into the sea, and
 "became ${ }^{1}$ the ${ }^{2}$ third ${ }^{3}$ of ${ }^{1}$ the ${ }^{5}$ sea blood; and ${ }^{14}$ died ${ }^{\text {the }}$ the
 third ${ }^{3}$ of ${ }^{4}$ the ${ }^{8}$ creatures ${ }^{6}$ which ${ }^{7}$ were] ${ }^{8}$ in ${ }^{9}$ the ${ }^{10}{ }^{5}$ sea ${ }^{11}{ }^{1}$ which ${ }^{1}{ }^{1}$ have

${ }^{13}$ life; and the third of the ships was destroyed.
 And the third angel sounded [his] trumpet; and fell sout ${ }^{\text {s of }}$





- $\mu є \mu \iota \gamma \mu \in ́ v o \nu$ т.

burnt up gittraw.
 ${ }^{7}$ the bheaven ${ }^{\mathrm{a}}{ }^{3}$ star ${ }^{3}$ great, burning as a lamp, and it fell
 upon the third of the rivers, and upon the fountains of waters.
 And the name of the star is called Wormwood; and ${ }^{3}$ becomes
 ${ }^{2}$ the ${ }^{2}$ third into wormwood, and ${ }^{3}$ many ${ }^{1}$ of ${ }^{2}$ men died غ่к $\tau \tilde{\omega} \nu \nu \dot{v} \delta a ́ \tau \omega \nu$, öть غ̀ $\pi \iota \kappa \rho a ́ \nu \theta \eta \sigma \alpha \nu$. of the waters, because they were made bitter.
 And the fourth angel sounded [his] trumpet; and was snitten
 the third of the snn, and the third of the moon, and the third
 of the stars; that shonld be darkened the third of them, and the

day ${ }^{2}$ not ${ }^{1}$ should appear [for] the third of it, and the night likewise.
 And Isaw, and heard one angel flying $\mu \varepsilon \sigma о v \rho a \nu \eta \dot{\mu} \alpha \tau \iota, \lambda \varepsilon ́ \gamma o \nu \tau o g ~ \phi \omega \nu \tilde{p} \quad \mu \varepsilon \gamma a ́ \lambda \eta$, Ov̉aí, ov̉aí, ov̉aí, mid-heaven, saying with a ${ }^{\text {ryoice }}$ 'loud, Woe, woe, woe,
 to those who dwell on the earth, from the remaining voices
 of the trumpet of the three angels who [are] about to sound $\pi i \zeta \varepsilon \iota \nu$.
[their] trumpets.
 And the fifth angel sounded [his] trumpet; and I saw
 a star out of the heaven fallen to the earth, and there was
 given to it the key of the pit of the abyss. And it opened
 the pit of the abyss; and there went up smoke out of the pit
 as [the] smoke of a ${ }^{\text {ffurnace }}{ }^{1}$ great; and ${ }^{3}$ was ${ }^{\text {* darkened }}{ }^{1}$ the ${ }^{2}$ sun
 and the air by the smoke of the pit. And out of the smoke
 came forth locusts unto the earth, and was given to them power,
 as ${ }^{\text {shave }}{ }^{\text {h power }}{ }^{1}$ the ${ }^{2}$ scorpions ${ }^{3}$ of ${ }^{4}$ the ${ }^{5}$ earth; and it was said
 to them, that ${ }^{3}$ not ${ }^{\text {they }}$ 'should injure the grass of the earth, nor any
 green thing, nor any tree, but the men only
 who have not the seal of God on ${ }^{2}$ foreheads
 ${ }^{\text {t their. And it wasgiven to them that they should not kill them. }}$
fell a great star from heaven, burning as it were a lamp, and it fell upon the third part of the rivers, and upon the fountains of waters; 11 and the name of the star is called Wormwood: and the third part of the waters became wormwood; and many men died of the waters, becanse they were made bitter.

12 And the fourth angel sounded, and the third part of the sun was smitten, and the third part of the moon, and the third part of the stars; so as the third part of them was darkened, and the day shone not for a third part of it, and the night likewise.

13 And I beheld, and heard an angel flying through the midst of heaven, saying with a loud voice, Woe, woe, woe, to the inhabiters of the earth by reason of the other voices of the trumpet of the three angels which are yet to sound!
IX. And the fifth angel sounded, and Isaw a star fall from heaven uuto the earth : and to him was given the key of the bottomless pit. 2 And he opened the bottomless pit; and there arose a smoke out of the pit, as the smoke of a great furnace; and the sun and the air were darkened by reason of the smoke of the pit. 3 And there came out of the smoke locusts upon the earth: and unto them was given power, as the scorpions of the earth have power. 4 And it was commanded them that they should not hurt the grass of the earth, neither any green thing, neither any tree; but only those men which have not the seai of God in their foreheads. 5 And to them it was given
that they should not kill them, but that they shonld be tormeuted five months : and their torment was as the torment of a scorpion, when he striketh a man. 6 And in those days shall men seek death, and shall not find it; and shall desire to die, and death shall flee from them. 7 And the shapes of the locusts were like unto horses prepared unto battle; and on their heads were as it were crowns like gold, and their faces were as the faces of men. 8 And they had hair as the hair of women, and their tecth were as the teeth of lions. 9 And they had brenstplates, as it were breastplates of iron; and the sound of their wings was as the sonnd of chariots of many horses running to battle. 10 And they had tails like unto scorpions, and there were stings in their tails: and their power was to hurt men five months. 11 And they had a king over them, which is the angel of the bottomless pit, whose name in the Hebrew tongueis Abaddon, but in the Greek tongue hath his name Apollyon.

12 One woe is past ; and, behold, there come two woes more hereafter.

13 And the sixth angel sounded, and I heard a voice from the four horns of the golden altar which is before God, 14 saying to the sixth angel which had the trumpet, Loose the four angels which are bound in the great river Euphrates. 15 And the four angels were loosed, which were prepared for an hour,
 bat that they should be tormented ${ }^{2}$ months ${ }^{1}$ five; and ${ }^{2}$ torment
 ${ }^{1}$ their [was] as [the] torment of a scorpion, when it may strike a
 man. And in those days ${ }^{2}$ shall ${ }^{3}$ seek
 death, and ${ }^{n}$ not shall find it; and shall
 desire to die, and ${ }^{2}$ shall ${ }^{3}$ flee ${ }^{1}$ death from them.
 And the likenesses of the locusts [were] like to horses pre-
 pared for war, and npon their heads as crowns
 like gold; and theirfaces as faces of
 men; and they had hair as ${ }^{2}$ hair ${ }^{1}$ women's; and ${ }^{2}$ teeth
 ${ }^{1}$ their ${ }^{*}$ as ${ }^{5}$ of ${ }^{6}$ lions ${ }^{3}$ were; and they had breastplates as ${ }^{2}$ breastplates
 ${ }^{\text {i iron; and the sound of their wings [was] as [the] sound }}$ व́ $\rho \mu \dot{\alpha} \tau \omega \nu \quad$ "̈ $\pi \pi \omega \prime \quad \pi о \lambda \lambda \tilde{\omega} \nu \quad \pi \rho \varepsilon \chi o ́ \nu \tau \omega \nu$ вí $\pi o ́ \lambda \varepsilon \mu о \nu . ~ 10$ каi of chariots of ${ }^{2}$ horses ${ }^{1}$ many running to war; and
 they have tails like scorpions, and stings; ${ }^{4}$ was ${ }^{5}$ in

${ }^{7}$ tails ${ }^{6}$ their ${ }^{1}$ and ${ }^{2}$ their ${ }^{3}$ power to injure men $\mu \tilde{\eta} \nu \alpha_{S} \pi \dot{\varepsilon} \nu \tau \varepsilon . \quad 11{ }^{\mathrm{d}} \kappa \alpha i^{\prime \prime}{ }^{\prime \prime} \chi о \nu \sigma \iota \nu{ }^{\text {é }} \phi^{\prime} \quad \alpha \dot{v} \tau \tilde{\omega} \nu^{\prime \prime} \beta \alpha \sigma \iota \lambda^{\prime} \alpha^{\mathrm{f}} \tau \dot{o} \nu^{\prime \prime}$ ${ }^{2}$ months ${ }^{1}$ five. And they have over them a king, the
 angel of the abyss: his name in Hebrew Abaddon, and

in the Greek [for] name behas Apollyon.
 $\mu \varepsilon \tau \dot{\alpha} \tau \alpha \tilde{u} \tau \alpha$.
after these things.
 And the sixth angel sounded [his] trumpet; and I heard ${ }^{2}$ voice
 ${ }^{1}$ one from the four horns of the "altar ${ }_{\text {I golden }}^{0}$
 which [is] before God, saying to the sixth angel
 who had the trumpet, Loose the four angels who
 are bound at the "river 'great Euphrates. And were
 loosed the four angels who had been prepared for the hour and
${ }_{4} \beta \alpha \sigma \sigma \nu \iota \sigma \theta \dot{\eta} \sigma o \nu \tau \alpha \iota$ they shall be tormented littra. , ${ }^{\mathrm{r}}$ ou $\mu \dot{\eta}$ in no wise glttraw.
 * र pugoî golden G. y єixal LTTra. ${ }^{2}$ ópoíos Tr. a Punctuate so as to read and stmigs were in their tails Text. Rec. and g. b кai and LTt aw. c - кai LTTraw.

 who has glttraw.
 day and month and year, that they might kill the third
 of men; and the number
of [the] armies of the caval-
 ry [was] two myriads of myriads, and I heard the number
 of them. And thus Isaw the horses in the rision, and
 those sitting on them, having breastplates fiery, and

hyacinthine, and brimstone-like; and the heads of the horses [were]
 as heads of lions, and out of their months goes
 out fire and smoke and brimstone. By ${ }^{\text {the }}$ three ${ }^{1}$ these
 were killed the third of the men, by the fire and
 by the smoke and by the brimstone, which goes forth ont of
 their mouths.
 ${ }^{-m o n t h}{ }^{3}$ their ${ }^{\text {'are }}$ for their tails [are] like scrpents,
 having heads, and with them they injure. And the rest
 of the men who were not killed by these plagues,
 ${ }^{2}$ not ${ }^{3}$ even ${ }^{\text {r repented }}$ of the works of their hands, that ${ }^{3}$ not
 'they 'should do homage to the demons, and ${ }^{2}$ idols the golden and
 silver and brazen and stone and wooden,


 And they repented not of their murders, nor of
 ${ }_{\text {scorceries }}{ }^{1}$ their, nor of their fornications, nor of $\tau \tilde{\omega} \nu . \kappa \lambda \varepsilon \mu \mu \dot{\alpha} \tau \omega \nu . \alpha \dot{\tau} \tau \tilde{\omega} \nu$. their thefts.
 And I saw another angel ${ }^{\text {strong }}$ coming down out of the
 hearen, clothed with a clond, and a rainbow on the $\tilde{\sim}$
 head, and his face as the sun, and his feet
 as pillars of fire, and he had in hishand a little book
X. And I saw another mighty angel come down from heaven, clothed with a cloud : and a rainbow was upon his head, and his face was as it were the sun, and his feet as pillars of fire: 2 and he had in his hand a little book

[^382]open : and he set his right foot upon the sea, and his left foot on the earth, 3 and eried with a loud voice, as when a lion roareth: and when he had cried, seven thunders uttered their voices. 4 And when the seven thunders had uttered their voices, I was about to write : and I heard a voice from heaven saying unto me, Seal up those things which the scren thunders attered, and write them not. 5 And the angel which I saw stand upon the sea and upon the earth lifted up his hand to heaven, 6 and sware by him that liveth for ever and ever, who created heaven, and the things that therein are, and the earth, and the things that therein are, and the sea, and the things which are therein, that there should be time no longer: 7 but in the days of the voice of the seventh angel, when he shall hegin to sound, the mystery of God should be finished, as he hath declared to his servants the prophets.

8 And the voice which 1 heard from heaven spake unto me again, and said, Go and take the little book which is open in the hand of the angel which standeth upon the sea and upon the earch. 9 And I went unto the angel, and said unto him, Give me the little book. And he said unto me, Take it, and cat it up; and it shall make thy belly bitter, but it shall be in thy mouth sweet as honey. 10 And I took the little book out of the angel's hand, and ate it up; and it was in my mouth sweet as honey: and as soon
 open. And he placed his ${ }^{2}$ foot ${ }^{1}$ right upon the
 sea, and the left upon the earth, and cried
$\phi \omega \nu \tilde{y} \mu \varepsilon \gamma \alpha ́ \lambda \eta \ddot{\omega} \sigma \pi \varepsilon \rho \quad \lambda \varepsilon ́ \omega \nu \quad \mu \nu \kappa \tilde{\alpha} \tau \alpha \iota^{\circ} \kappa \alpha i$ ö $\tau \varepsilon$ हैк $\rho \alpha \xi \varepsilon \nu$, with a ${ }^{2}$ voice ${ }^{\text {² }}$ loud as a lion roars. And when he cried,
 ${ }^{\text {sppoke }}{ }^{2}$ the "seven sthunders their voices. And when
 ${ }^{\text {spoke }}{ }^{1}$ the ${ }^{2}$ seven ${ }^{3}$ thanders their voices, I was about
 to write: And I heard a voice out of the heaven, saying to me,
 Seal what[things] *spoke ${ }^{1}$ the ${ }^{2}$ seven ${ }^{3}$ thunders, and ${ }^{3}$ not ${ }^{2}$ them

 and on the earth, lifted up hishand to the heaven,

and sware by him who lives to the ages of the ages, who
 created the heaven and the things in it, and the earth and
 the things in it , and the sea and the things in it ,
 Delay ${ }^{3}$ no ${ }^{1}$ shall "be longer; but in the days of the $\phi \omega \nu \tilde{\eta} \subseteq \tau о \tilde{v} \dot{\varepsilon} \beta \delta o ́ \mu o v a \dot{a} \gamma \gamma \dot{\varepsilon} \lambda o v$, öт $\alpha \nu, \mu \dot{\varepsilon} \lambda \lambda \eta \quad \sigma \alpha \lambda \pi i \zeta \varepsilon \iota \nu$, voice of the seventh :angel, when he is about to sound [tie] trumpet,
 also should be completed the mystery of God, as he did announce
 the glad tidings to his bondmen the prophets.
 And the voice which I heard out of the heaven [was] again
 speaking with me, and saying, Go, take the little
 book which is open in the hand of [the] angel who is standing
 on the sea and on the earth. And I went to the ä $\gamma \gamma \varepsilon \lambda o \nu, \lambda \varepsilon ́ \gamma \omega \nu$ à̇т $\tilde{\varphi},{ }^{2} \Delta o ́ s \varsigma^{\prime \prime} \mu о \iota$ тò $\beta \iota \beta \lambda a \rho i ́ \delta \iota o \nu . ~ K a i ̀ ~ \lambda \varepsilon ́ \gamma \varepsilon \iota ~$ angel, saying to him, Give me the little book. And hesays
 to me, Take and eat ${ }^{2}$ up ${ }^{1}$ it: and it shall make bitter thy
 belly, but in thy mouth it shall be sweet as honey. And
 I took the little book out of the hand of the angel, and ate
 up ${ }^{1}$ it ; and it was in my mouth "as 3honey 'sweet; and





 him to give) altitaw.
 when I dideat it, ${ }^{3}$ was ${ }^{4}$ made ${ }^{5}$ bitter ${ }^{1}$ my ${ }^{2}$ belly. And he says
 to me, Thou must again prophesy as to peoples, and nations, and $\gamma \lambda \omega ́ \sigma \sigma a \iota \varrho$ каi $\beta a \sigma \iota \lambda \varepsilon \tilde{v} \sigma \iota \nu$ то $\lambda \lambda$ оǐg. tongues, and ${ }^{2}$ kings ${ }^{\text {many. }}$
 And was given to me a reed like a staff, saying, Rise,
 and measure the temple of God, and the altar,
 and those who worship in it. And the court which
 [is] within the temple cast out, and ${ }^{\text {not }}{ }^{n} \mathrm{x}_{\text {it }}{ }^{\text {'measure; }}$
 because it was given [up] to the nations, and the ${ }^{\text {ceity }}$ 'holy
 shall they trample upon ${ }^{\text {r months }}$ 'forty ${ }^{\text {atwo. And } I \text { will give }}$
 [power] to my two witnesses, and they shall prophesy ${ }^{\text {daps }}$
 ${ }^{{ }_{a}}{ }^{2}$ thousand ${ }^{3}$ two ${ }^{4}$ hundred [sand] ${ }^{s}$ sixty, clothed in sack-
 cloth. These are the two olive trees, and [the] two lampstands
 which ${ }^{2}$ before ${ }^{3}$ the ${ }^{4}$ God ${ }^{5}$ of ${ }^{6}$ the ${ }^{7}$ earth ${ }^{1}$ stand. And if anyone
 ${ }^{5}$ them ${ }^{1}$ should "will ${ }^{3}$ to ${ }^{4}$ injure, fire goes out of "month
 ${ }^{2}$ their, and devours their enemies. And if anyone ${ }^{5}$ them
 ${ }^{\text {shandd }}{ }^{2}$ will ${ }^{3}$ to ${ }^{4}$ injure, thus must he be killed.. These
 have authority toshut the heaven, that no $x_{\text {masy fall }}$
 ${ }^{1}$ rain in [the] days of their prophecy; and authority
 they have over the waters, to turn them into blood, and
 smite the earth withevery plague, as often as they may will. And
 when they shall have completed their testimony, the beast who
 comes up out of the abyss will make war with them,
 and will overcome them, and will kill them: and $\pi \tau \omega \dot{\mu} \mu \alpha \tau \alpha^{\|}$à̇т $\omega \nu \nu$
 ${ }^{\text {c }} \lambda$ éyougiv they say ltTra. the angel stood E .




 should have willed them T ; aírov̀s $\theta \in \lambda \dot{\eta} \sigma \eta$ Tr. $\quad+\dot{j} \nu$ the $\operatorname{LTr}[\Delta] \mathrm{w}$.



${ }^{2 a}+\boldsymbol{\eta} \hat{\eta}^{5}$ LTtrAW.
spiritanlly is called Sodom and Egypt, where also our Lord was crucified. 9 And they of the people and kindreds and tongues and nations shall see their dead bodies three days and an half, and shall not suffer their dead bodies to be put in graves. 10 And they that dwell upon the earth shall rejoice over them, and make merry, and shall send gifts one to another; because these two prophets tormented them that dwelt on the earth. 11 And after three days and an balf the Spirit of life from God entered into them, and they stood upon their feet; and great fear fell upon them which saw them. 12 And they heard a great voice from heaven saying unto them, Come up hither. And they ascended up to heaven in a cloud; and their enemies beheld them. 13 And the same hour was there a great earthquake, and the tenth part of the city fell, and in the earthquake were slain of men seven thousand: and the remnant were affrighted, and gave glory to the God of heaven.

14 The second woe is past; and, behold, the third woe cometh quickly.

15 And the seventh angel sounded; and there were great voices in hearen, saying, The kingdoms of this world are become the kingdoms of our Lord, and of hisChrist; and he shall reigu for ever and ever. 16 And the four and twenty elders, whioh sat before
 great, which iscalled spiritually Sodom and Egypt,
 where also ${ }^{2}$ Lord our was crucified. And ${ }^{11}$ shall ${ }^{12}$ see ['some] $\dot{\varepsilon} \kappa \tau \tilde{\omega} \nu \lambda \alpha \tilde{\omega} \nu \kappa \alpha i ̀ \phi v \lambda \tilde{\omega} \nu \kappa \alpha i ̀ \gamma \lambda \omega \sigma \sigma \tilde{\omega} \nu$ каì $\dot{\varepsilon} \theta \nu \tilde{\omega} \nu{ }^{\mathrm{d}} \tau \dot{\alpha} \pi \tau \omega \dot{ }$

 ${ }^{13}$ their ${ }^{19}$ days ${ }^{15}$ three and a half, and their bodies
 ${ }^{3}$ not ${ }^{1}$ they ${ }^{2}$ will suffer to be put into tombs. And they that
 dwell on the earth will rejoice over them, and will make
 merry, and gifts will send to one another, because these, the two
 prophets, tormented them that dwell upon the earth.
 And after the three days and a half, [the] spirit of life
 from God didenter into them, and they stood upon
 "feet ${ }^{1}$ their ; and ${ }^{\text {ffear }}{ }^{\text {r great fell upon those beholding }}$
 them: and they heard a ${ }^{2}$ voice great out of the heaven,
 saying to them, Come up hither. And they went ap to the
 heaven in the cloud; and ${ }^{3}$ beheld ${ }^{\text {them }}{ }^{1}$ their ${ }^{2}$ enemies.
 And in that hour there was ${ }^{3}$ earthquake ${ }^{2}{ }^{2}$ great, and the
 tenth of the city fell, and there were killed in the earthquake
 ${ }^{3}$ names ${ }^{4}$ of ${ }^{5}$ men ${ }_{2}$ thousand ${ }^{2}$ seven. And the rest ${ }^{2}$ afraid
 ${ }^{\text {renecame, and gave glory to the God of the heaven. }}$


є"рұєтає тахи́.
comes quickly.

 ${ }^{2}$ voices ${ }_{2}$ great in the heaven, snying, "Are 'become 'the
 ${ }^{\text {kingindoms }}{ }^{3}$ of ${ }^{4}$ the ${ }^{\text {s w world }}$ our Lord's, and his Christ's,
 and heshall reign to the ages of the ages. And the
 twenty and four elders, who before God sit

[^383]
on their thrones, fell upon their faces,
 and worshipped God, saying, We give thanks to thee,

Lord God Almighty, [He] who is, and who was, and who [is]

coming, that thoo hast taken ${ }^{3}$ power ${ }^{1}$ thy ${ }^{2}$ great,
 and reigned. And the nations were angry, and is come
 "wrath ${ }^{2}$ thy, and the time of the dead to be judged, and to give the
 reward to thy bondmen the prophets, and to the saints, and
 tothose who fear thy name, the small and the
 great; and to bring tocorruption those who corrupt the earth.
 And was opened the temple of God in the heaven, and was
 seen the ark of his covenant in his temple: and
 there were lightnings and voices and thonders and an earthquake and $\chi \dot{\alpha} \lambda a \zeta \alpha \mu \varepsilon \gamma \dot{a} \lambda \eta$.
${ }^{\text {bhail }}$ Igreat.
 And a"sign "great wasseen in the heaven; a woman cloth-
 ed with the sun, and the moon under her feet,
 and on ber head a crown of ${ }^{2}$ stars ${ }^{1}$ twelve; and
 being with child she cries being in travail, and being in pain
$\tau \varepsilon \kappa \varepsilon$ นัข.
to bring forth.
 And was seen another sign in the heaven, and behold, a dra-


 npon his heads ${ }^{2}$ diadems ${ }^{2}$ seven; and his tail
 drags the third of the stars of the heaven, and he cast them
 to the earth. And the dragon stands before the woman who
 is about to bring forth, that when she should bring forth, her child
 he might derour. And she brought forth $a$ s son ${ }^{1}$ male, who is about to
 shepherd all the nations with ${ }^{3}$ rod ${ }^{1}$ an ${ }^{\text {miron }}$ : and was canght away

God on their seats, fell upon their faces, and worshipped God, 17 saying, We give thee thanks, 0 Lord God Almighty, which art, and wast, and art to come; because thou hast taken to thee thy great power, and hast reigned. 18And the nations were angry, and thy wrath is come, and the time of the dead, that they should be judged, and that thom shouldest give reward unto thy servants the prophets, and to the saints, and them that fear thy name, small and great; and shouldest destroy them which destroy the earth.

19 And the temple of God was opened in beaven, and there was seen in his temple the ark of his testament: and there were lightnings, and voices, and thunderings, and an earthquake, and grest hail.
XII. And there appeared a great wonder in heaven; a woman clothed with the sun, and the moon under her feet, and upon her head a crown of twelve stars: 2 and she being with child cried, travailing in birth, and pained to be delivered.

3 And there appeared another wonder in heaven; aud behold a great red dragon, having seven heads and ten horns and seven crowns upon his heads. 4 And his tail drew the third part of the stars of hearen, and did cast them to the earth : and the dragon stood before the woman which was ready to be delivered, for to devour her child as soon as it was born. 5 And she brought forth a man child, who was to rule alt nations with a rod of iron : and her
child was caught up unto God, and to his throne. 6 And the woman fled into the wilderness, where she hath a place prepared of God, that they should feed her there a thousand two hundred and threescore days.

7 And there was war in heaven: Michael and his angels fought against the dragon ; and the dragon fought and his angels, 8 and prevailed not; neither was their place found any more in heaven. 9 And the great dragon was cast out, that old serpent, called the Devil, and Satan, which deceiveia the whole world: he was cast out into the earth, and his angels were cast out with him. 10 And I heard a loud voice saying in heaven, Now is come salvation, and strength, and the kingdom of our God, and the power of his Christ: for the accuser of our brethren is cast down, which accused them before our God day and night. II And they overcame him by the blood of the Lamb, and by the word of their testimony ; and they loved not their lives unto the death. 12 Therefore rejoice, ye heavens, and ye that dwell in them. Woe to the inhabiters of the earth and of the sea! for the devil is come down unto you, having great wrath, because he knoweth that he hath but a short time.

13 And when the dragon saw that he was cast unto the earth, he persecuted the woman which brought forth the man child. 14 And to
 her child to God and his throne. And
 the woman fled into the wilderness, where she has a place pre-
 pared of God, that there they should nourish her ${ }_{\text {danys }}{ }^{9}$


 And there was war in the heaven: Michael and
 his angels warred against the dragon, and the
 dragon warred, and his angels; and ${ }^{3}$ not ${ }^{1}$ they ${ }^{2}$ pre-
 vailed, nor ${ }^{3}$ place ${ }^{1}$ was ${ }^{4}$ found ${ }^{2}$ their any more in the heaven. And

 called Devil, and the Satan, who misleads the ${ }^{\text {thabitable }}$
 [ ${ }^{3}$ world] ${ }^{1}$ whole, he was cast into the earth, and his angels
 ${ }^{3}$ with 'him ${ }^{1}$ were ${ }^{2}$ cast. And I heard ${ }^{2}$ roice ${ }^{2}$ great yov saying in the heaven, Now is come the salvation and the power
 and the kingdom of our God, and the anthority ${ }^{3}$ Christ
 ${ }^{\text {r }}$ ' ${ }^{2}$ his ; because is cast down the accuser of our brethren,
 who aceuses them before our Cod day aud
 night. And they overcame him hy reason of the blood of the
 Lamb, and by reason of the word of their testimony, and
 ${ }^{2}$ not ${ }^{\text {l loved their life unto death. Becanse of }}$
 this rejoice ye henvens and [ye] who in them tabernacle.
 Woe to those who inhabit the earth and the sea, because
 is come down the devil to you having ${ }^{2}$ fury ${ }^{1}$ great, know-
 ing that a short time he has.
 And when ${ }^{{ }^{3} \text { saw }}{ }^{\text {the }}$ the ${ }^{2}$ dragon that he was cast into the earth,
 he persecuted the woman which brought forth the male [child]. And
$k+\pi \rho o ̀ s ~ t o ~ G l t T r A W . ~$
 glttraw. $\mathrm{p} i \sigma \chi v \sigma \epsilon \nu$ he prevalled g


${ }^{\star} a_{\rho} \rho \sigma \epsilon \nu \alpha \nu L$; ă $\rho \sigma \in \nu \alpha$ TTrA.
 weregiven to the woman two wings of the "eagle great,
 that she might fly into the wilderness into her place, where she is
 nourished there a time, and times, and half a time, from [the]
 face of the serpent. And ${ }^{3}$ cast ${ }^{1}$ the ${ }^{2}$ serpent ${ }^{8}$ after ${ }^{9}$ the
 ${ }^{6}{ }^{6}$ woman ${ }^{4}$ out ${ }^{6}$ of ${ }^{6}$ his ${ }^{7}$ mouth water as a river, that ${ }^{\text {" } \tau с и ́ т \eta \nu " ~ \pi о т а \mu о ф о ́ \rho \eta т о \nu ~ \pi о и ̆ ~} \sigma \eta . ~ 16 к а і ~$

 ${ }^{3}$ helped ${ }^{\text {the }}$ ' ${ }^{2}$ earth the woman, and ${ }^{3}$ opened ${ }^{1}$ the ${ }^{2}$ earth ${ }^{5}$ mouth
 ${ }^{3}$ its, and swallowed up the river which ${ }^{3}$ cast ${ }^{1}$ the ${ }^{2}$ dragon
 out of his mouth.
 the woman, and went to make war with the rest
 of her seed, who keep the commandments
 of Goa, and have the testimony of Jesus Christ.

 I saw out of the sea a beast rising, having theads
 ${ }^{2}$ seven and "horns iten, and on its horns ten dia.
 detus, and upon itsheads [the] name of blasphemy.
 And the beast whicnlsaw was like to a leopard, and ${ }^{2}$ feet

its as of a bear, and its mouth as [the] mouth of a lion;
 and "gave "to sit 'the "dragon his power, and ${ }^{2}$ throne

'his, and "authority ${ }^{\text {great. And I saw one sheads }}$
 'of ${ }^{2}$ its as slain to death; and the wound
 ${ }^{3}$ death 'of ${ }^{2}$ its was healed: and there was wonder in ${ }^{2}$ whole ${ }^{1}$ the
 earth after the beast. And they did homage to the dragon,
 who gave authority to the beast; and they did homage to the
 beast, saying, Who [is] like to the beast? who is able
the woman weregiven two wings of a great eagle, that sho might fly into the wilderness, into her place, where she is nourished for a time, and times, and half a time, from the fice of the serpent. 15 And the serpent cast out of his mouth Water as a flood after the woman, that he might cause her to be carried away of the flood. 16 And the earth helped the woman, and the earth opened her mouth, and swallowed up the flood which the dragon cast out of his mouth. 17 And thedragon was wroth with the woman, and went to make war with the remnant of her seed, which keep the commandments of God, and have the testimony of Jesus Christ.
XIII. And I stood upon the sand of the sea, and sasy a i,east rise up out of the sea, having seven heads and ten horns, and upon his horns ten crowns, and upon his heads the name of blasphemy. 2 And the beast which I saw was like unto a leopard, and his feet were as the feet of a bear, and his mouth as the mouth of a lion : and the dragon gave him his power, and his seat, and great authority. 3 And I saw one of his heads as it were wounded to death; and his deadly wound was healed: and all the world wondered after the beast. 4 And they worshipped the dragon which gave power unto the beast : and they worshippel the beast, saying, Who is like unto the beast? who is able







to make war with him? 5 And there was given nnto him a month speaking great things and blasphemies; and power was given unto him to continne forty and two months, 6 And he opened his mouth in blasphemy against God, to blaspheme his name, and his tabernacie, and them that dwell in heaven. 7 And it was given unto him to make war with the saints, and to overcome them: and power was given him over all kindreds, and tongues, and nations. 8 And all that dwell upon the earth shall worship him, whose names are not written in the book of life of the Lamb slain from the foundation of the world, 9 If any man hare an ear, let him hear. 10 He that leadeth ifto captivity shall go into captivity: he that killeth with the sword must be killed with the sword. Here is the paticuce and the faith of the saints.

11 And I beheld another beast coming up out of the earth; and he had two horns like a lamb, and he spake as a dragon. 12 And he exerciseth all the power of the first beast before hin, and canseth the earth and them which dwell therein to worship the first beast, whose deadly wound was healed. 13 And he doeth great wonders, 80 that he maketh fre come down from heaven on the earth in the sight of men, 14 and deceiveth them that dwell on the earth by the means of
 to make war with it? And was given to it a month speaking
 great things and blasphemy; and was given to it authority to
 act 'months ${ }^{\text {'forty }}{ }^{2}$ two. And it opened its month
 for blasphemy against God, to blaspheme ${ }^{\text {nname }}$
 ${ }^{\text {'his, }}$ and his tabernacle, and those who "in the "heaven
 ${ }^{1}$ tabernacle. And was given to it ${ }^{3}{ }^{3}$ war ${ }^{2}$ to ${ }^{2}$ make with the
 saints, and to overcome them; and was given to it authority over
 every tribe, and tongue, and nation; and shall do homage
 to it all who dwell on the earth of whom ${ }^{2}$ not


 ${ }^{15}$ Lamb ${ }^{4}$ slain ${ }^{1}$ from [ ${ }^{2}$ the] ${ }^{3}$ founding ${ }^{\text {of }}{ }^{5}$ the] ${ }^{6}$ world. If
 anyone has an ear, let him hear. If anyone [3into] scaptlvity
 ${ }^{2}$ gathers, into captivity he goes. If auyone with [the] sword
 will kill, ${ }^{2}$ must ${ }^{1}$ he with [the] sword be killed. Here
 is the endurance and the faith of the saints.
 And Isaw another beast rising ont of the earth, and
 it had ${ }^{2}$ horus ${ }^{\text {'two like to a lamb, and spoke as a dragon; and }}$


 it, and causes the e:rrth and those who dwell in it
 that they should do homage to the ${ }^{2}$ beast ${ }^{1}$ ifrst, of whom was
 healed the wound of its death. And it works *signs
 'great, that even fire it should cause to come down out of the hea-
 ven to the earth before men. And it misleeds
 those miracles which those who dwell on the earth, by renson of the signs which

 $\lambda a o ̀ \nu$ and people glttraw. $n$ aüròv gLTtraw. i où (read [everyone] of whom has not been written) LTTTA. ${ }^{i} \tau \omega \hat{\beta} \beta \iota \beta \lambda i \varphi$ glttraw.
 for LTAW. 0 - aixuàmaiay (read cis for) Tr ${ }_{p}$ - ovyáyєц Lrv.
 катоєкойvтаs GTtra. ${ }^{*} \pi \rho \rho \sigma \kappa v v \eta \sigma o v \sigma \nu \nu$ they shall do homage LTTrA.
${ }^{n}+$ eis [is]
q $\mu$ axaip

 it was given to it to work before the beast, saying to those who
 dwell on the earth, to make an image to the beast, which
 has the wound of the sword, and lived. And it wasgiven
 to it to give breath to the image of the beast, that ${ }^{7}$ also ${ }^{\circ}$ should
 "speak ${ }^{1}$ the ${ }^{2}$ image ${ }^{3}$ of ${ }^{4}$ the ${ }^{6}$ beast, and should cause as many as
 ${ }^{1}$ would do homage to the image of the beast that they should be killed.
 And it causes all, the small and the great, and
 the rich and the poor, and the free ani
 the bondmen, that it should give them a mark on band
 ${ }^{1}$ their $\quad$ right, or on $\quad$ foreheads ${ }^{\text {their }}$ the and that
 no one should beable to bny or to sell, except he who has the
 mark or the name of the beast, or the number
 ${ }^{3}$ name ${ }^{\text {nof }}{ }^{2}$ its. Here ${ }^{2}$ wisdom ${ }^{\text {is. }}$. He who has
 understauding let him count the number of the beast: for number


## ${ }^{{ }^{2}} \mathrm{~s}$ 'man's it is; and its number [is] 666.


 Sion, and with him a hundred [and] forty four
 thousand, having the name of his Father written
 on their foreheads. And 1 heard a voice out of the hea-
 ven as a voice of ${ }^{2}$ wattrs ${ }^{\text {i many, }}$ and as a voice of "thunder
 ${ }^{1}$ great: and a voice I heard of harpers harping with
 their harps.

And they sing as a ${ }^{2}$ bong ${ }^{1}{ }^{\text {n new }}$ be-
 fore the throne, and before the four living creatures and
 the elders. And no one was able to learn the song
he had power to do in the sight of the beast ; saying to them that dwell on the earth, that ther should make an image to the beast, whicia had the wound by is sword, and did live. 15 And he had powe: to give life unto the image of the beast, that the inage of the beast should both speak, and cause that as many as would not worship the image of the beast should $b=$ killed. 16 And hecauseth all, both small anci great, rich and poor, tree and bond, to receive a mark in their right hand, or in their foreheads : 17 and that no man might buy or sell, save he that had the mark, or the name of the beast, or the number of his name. 18 Here is wisdom. Let him that hath understanding count the number of the beast : for it is the number of a man ; and his number is Six hundred threescore and six.
XIV. And I looked, and, lo, a Lamb stood on the mount sion, and with him an hundred forty and four thousand, having his Father's name written in their foreheads. 2 And I heard a voice from heaven, as the voice of many waters, and as the voice of a great thunder: and I heard the voice of harpers larping with their harps: 3 and they sung as it were a new song before the throne, and before the four beasts, and the elders: and no man could learn that song but the hundred and

[^384]forty and four thousand, which were redeemed from the earth. 4 These are they which were not defiled with women; for they are virgins. These are they which follow the Lamb whithersoever he goeth. These were redeemed from among men, being the firstfruits unto God and to the Lamb. 5 And in their mouth was found no guile: for they are without fault before the throne of God.

6 Aud latw another angel fly in the midst of heaven, having the everlasting gospel to preach unto them that dwell on the earth, and to every nation, and kindred, and tongue, and people, 7 saying with a loud voice, Fear God, and give glory to him; for the hour of his judgment is come : and worship him that made heaven, and earth, and the sea, and the foumtains of waters.

8 And there followed another angel, saying, Babylon is fallen, is fallen, that great city, because she made all nations drink of the wine of the wrath of her fornication.

9 And the third angel followed them, saying with a loud voice, If any man worship the beast and his image, and receive his mark in his forehead, or in his hand, 10 the same shall driuk of the wine of the wrath of God, which is poured out without mixture into the cup of his indignation ; and be shall be tormented with fire aud brimstone in the presence of the holy angels, and in the presence of the Lamb:
 except the hundred [and] forty four thousand, whe
 have been purchased from the earth. These are they who with
 women were not defiled, for virgins they are: these are
 they who follow the Lamb wheresoever he may go. These $\dot{\eta} \gamma о \rho \alpha ́ \sigma \theta \eta \sigma \alpha \nu \quad \dot{a} \pi \dot{o} \quad \tau \tilde{\omega} \nu \dot{\alpha} \nu \theta \rho \dot{\omega} \pi \omega \nu, \quad \dot{a} \pi \alpha \rho \chi \dot{\eta} \tau \bar{\varphi} \theta \varepsilon \dot{\psi} \quad \kappa \varkappa i$ were purchased from among men [as] firstfruits to God and
 to the Lamb: and in their mouth was not found guile;
 for blameless they are before the throne of God.

 heaven, having [the] "glad 'tidings 'everlasting to announce [to]
 those who dwell on the earth, and every nation and tribe
 and tongue and people, saying with a "voice ${ }^{\text {thond, }}$
 Fear God, and give to hius glory, because is come the hour
 of his judgment; and do homage to him who made the
 heaven and the earth and sea and fountains of waters.
 And another angel followed, saying, Is fallen, is
 fallen Babyion ${ }^{3}$ city ${ }^{\text {the "great, becauie of the wine of the }}$
 fiary of her fornication she has given ${ }^{3}$ to ${ }^{4}$ drink ${ }^{1}$ all ${ }^{2}$ nations.

 $a^{2}$ voice ${ }^{1}$ loud, If anyone ${ }^{\text {the }}{ }^{5}$ beast ${ }^{1}$ does ${ }^{2}$ homage ${ }^{3}$ to and
 "image its, and receives a mark ou his forehead
 or upon his hand, also he shall driuk of the wue
 of the fury of God which is mixed undiluted in the
 oup of his wrath, and he shall be tormented in fire aud
 brimstone, before the holy angels, and before the

[^385] Lamb. And the smoke of their torment goes up
 to ages of ages, and they have no respite day and
 night who do homage to the beast and itsimage, and
 if anyone receives the mark of its name. Here["the]
 ${ }^{2}$ endurauce 'of ${ }^{5}$ the ${ }^{6}$ saints ${ }^{\text {i }}$ is, here they who keep the command-

ments of God and the faith of Jesus.

 Write, Blessed the dead who in [the] Lord die
 frombenceforth. Yea, saith the Spirit, that they may rest from
 their labours; and "works 'their follow with them.
 And I saw, and behold, a ${ }^{\text {chloud }}$ 'white, and upon the clond
 [one] sitting like [the] son of man, laving on

 "dickle 'sharp. And another angel canle out of the temple,
 crying with loud voice to him sitting on the cloud,
 Send thy sickle and reay; becanse is come to thee the
 hour to reap, because is dried the harrest of the earth. And
 ${ }^{\text {'put }}$ 'forth 'he ${ }^{2}$ sitting ${ }^{3}$ upon *the ${ }^{\text {scloud }}$ his sickle

upou the earth, and was reaped the earth.
 And another angel came out of the temple which [is] in the
 haven, ${ }^{3}$ haviug ${ }^{2}$ also ${ }^{2}$ he $a{ }^{2}$ sickle ${ }^{\text {sharp. And another an- }}$
 get came out of the altar, having authority over
 fire, and he called with a cry ${ }^{2}$ loud to him haring ${ }^{3}$ siokle
 ${ }^{\text {the }}$ "sharp, saying, Send thy "sickle ${ }^{1}$ sharp, and gather
 the bunches of the earth; because are tully ripe "grapes

11 and the sinoke of their torment ascendeth up for ever and ever: and they have no rest day nor vight, who worship the beast and his image, and whosoever receiveth the mark of his name. 12 Here is the pat ience of the saiuts: nereure they that keep the commandments of God, ind the faith of Jesus.

13 And 1 neard : Folce from hearen saying unto me, Write, Blessed are the dead which die in the Lord from heaceforth: Yea, saith the spirit, that they may rest from their labours; and their works do follow them.

14 And I looked, aud behold a white cloud, and upon the cioud one sat like unto the Son of man, haring on his head is golden crown, and is his hand a sharp sickle. 15 And another angel came out of the temple, crying with a loud voice to him thist sat ou the cloud, Thrust in thy sickle, and reap: for the time is come for thee to reap; for the harvest of the earth is ripe. 16 And he that sat on the eloud thrust iu his sickle on theearth; and the earth was remped.

17 And another angel came out of the temple which is in hearen, he also haring a sharp sickle. 18 And another ange! came out from the altar, which bad power over fire; and cried with a loudery to him that had the sharp siekle, saying, Thrust in thy sharp sickle, and gather the clusters of the vine of the earth; for her grapes

[^386]are fully ripe. 19 And the angel thrust in his sickle into the e:trth, and gathered the vine of the earth, and cast it into the great winepress of the wrath of God. 20 And the winepress was trodden without the city, and blood came out of the winepress, even unto the horse bridles, by the space of a thousand and six hundred furlonge.
XV. And I saw another sign in heaven, great and marvellous, seven angels having the seven iast plagues; for in them is filled up the wrath of God.

2 And I saw as it were a sea of glass , ingled with fire: :ad them that had gotten the victory over the beast, and over his image, and over his mark, and over the number of his name, stand on the sea of glass, having the harps of God. 3 And they sing the song of Moses the servant of God, and the song of the Lamb, saying, Great and marvellous are thy works, Lord God Aimighty; just and trae are thy ways, thon King of saints. 4 Who sball not fear thee, O Lord, and glorify thy name? for thou only art holy : for all nations shall come and worship before thee; for thy judgments are made manifest.

5 And after that 1 looked, and, behold, the temple of the tabernacle of the testimony in heaven was opened: 6 and the seven angels came out of the temple, having the seven plagues, clothed in pure and white linen, and having their breasts girded with golden girdles. 7 And one of the

${ }^{1}$ her. And ${ }^{3}$ put ${ }^{\text {fforth }}{ }^{1}$ the ${ }^{2}$ angel his sickle to
 the earth, and gathered the vine of the earth, and cast [the fruit]
 into ${ }^{3}$ winepress ${ }^{4}$ of ${ }^{5}$ the ${ }^{6}$ fury ${ }^{7}$ of ${ }^{6}$ God ${ }^{1}$ the ${ }^{2}$ great; $\quad$ and
 was trodden the winepress outside the city, and "came ${ }^{3}$ forth ${ }^{4}$ blood
 out of the winepress as tar as the bits of the horses, to the distance of $\sigma \tau \alpha \delta i \omega \nu \quad \chi \iota \lambda i \omega \nu \quad \dot{\xi} \xi \alpha \sigma \sigma i \omega \nu$.
${ }^{5}$ furlongs ${ }^{1} a^{2}$ thousand ${ }^{3}$ six ${ }^{4}$ hundred.
 And I saw another sign in the heaven, great and won-
 derful: ${ }_{2}$ angels ${ }_{\text {sseven, having }}^{2}{ }^{2}$ plagues ${ }^{\text {sevenen, the }}$ last;
 because in them was completed the fury of God.
 And I saw as $a^{2}$ sea 'glass mingled with fire,
 and the overcomers of the beast, and of its image,
 and of its mark, of the number ${ }^{3}$ namo
 ${ }^{2}$ of ${ }^{2}$ its, standing upon the ${ }^{2}$ sea ${ }^{1}$ glass, having
 harps of God. And they sing the song of Moses, bond-
 man of God, and the song of the Lamb, saying, Great and
 wonderful [are] thy works, Lord God Almighty; right-
 eous and true [are] thy ways, [thon] King of saints.

 for [thour] only [art] boly; for all the nations shall come and
 do homage before thee; for thy righteous [acts] غ́ $\phi а \nu \varepsilon \omega \dot{\omega} \theta \eta \sigma \alpha \nu$.

were manifested.
 And after these things I saw, and behold, was opened the temple
 of the tabernacle of the testimony in the heaven; and came forth the
 seven angels ${ }^{\text {having }}{ }^{\text {e }}$ the ${ }^{7}$ seven ${ }^{\text {splagues }}{ }^{1}$ out ${ }^{\text {of }}{ }^{3}$ the ${ }^{4}$ temple,
 clothed in linen pure and bright, and girt with
 ${ }^{3}$ abont the ${ }^{5}$ breast.s "girdles ${ }^{\text {tgolden. And one of the four }}$

[^387] living creatures gave to the seven angels seven ${ }^{2}$ bowls ${ }^{1}$ golden,
 foll of the fury of God, who lives to the ages
 of the ages. And ${ }^{3}$ was ${ }^{\text {afilled }}{ }^{1}$ the ${ }^{2}$ temple with smoke from the glory
 of God, aud from his power: and no one was able
 to enter into the temple until were completed the seven plagues of the $\dot{\varepsilon} \pi \tau \dot{a} \dot{a} \gamma \gamma \gamma^{\dot{\varepsilon}} \lambda \omega \nu$.
seven angels.
 And I heard $a^{2}$ voice ${ }^{1}$ lond out of the temple, saying
 to the seren angels, Go, and pour out the bowls of the $\theta v \mu \circ \tilde{v} \tau o \tilde{v} \theta \varepsilon o \tilde{v}$ عiऽ $\tau \grave{\eta} \nu \gamma \tilde{\eta} \tau$.
fury of God into the earth.
 And ${ }^{3}$ departed ${ }^{1}$ the ${ }^{2}$ first, and poured out his bowl
 on to the earth;and came asore, evil and grievons, upon the
 men who had the mark of the beast, and those

to "his ${ }^{5}$ image ${ }^{1}$ doing "homage.
 And the second angel poured out hisbowl into
 the sea; and it became blood, as of [one] dead; and every ${ }^{\text {soul }}$

${ }^{1}$ living died in the sea.
 And the third angel poured ont hishowl into
 the rivers, and into the fountains of waters; and they became
 blood. And 1 heard the angel of the waters saying,
 Righteous, O Lord, art thou, who art and who wast and the holy one, that
 these things thon didst judge; because [the] blood of saints and of pro-
 phets they poured out, and blood to then thon didst give to drink ; ${ }^{2}$ worthy
 ${ }^{1}$ for they are. And I heard another oat of the altar say-
 ing, Yea, Lord God Almighty, true and righteons ai.крíєıц.бov.
[are] thy judgments.
 And the fourth angel poured out his bowl apon angel poured oat his






vial mpon the sun; and power was given anto him to seorch men with fire. 9 And men were scorched with great heat, and blasphemed the name of God, whieh hath power over these plagues: and they repented not to give hime glory.

10 And the fifth angel poured out his vial upon the seat of the beast; and his kingdom was full of darkness; and they gnawed their tongues for pain, 11 and blasphemed the God of heaven because of their pains and their sores, and repented not of their derls.

12 And the sixth angel poured out his vial upon the great river Euphrates; and the water thereof was dried up, that the way of the kings of the east might be prepared. 13 And I saw three unclean spirits like frogs come out of the mouth of the dragon, and out of the mouth of the beast, and out of the mouth of the false prophet. 14 For they are the spirits of devils, working miracles, which go forth unto the kings of the earth and of the whole world, to gather them to the battle of that great day of God Almighty. 15 Behold, I come as a thief. Blessed is he that watcheth, and keepeth his garments, lest he walk naked, and they see his shame. 16 And he gathered them together into a place called in the Hebrew tongue Armageddon.

17 And the seventh angel poured ont his
 the sun; and it was given to it to scorch men with
 fire. And "were ${ }^{3}$ scorehed ${ }^{1}$ men with ${ }^{2}$ heat ${ }^{1}$ great, and
 they blasplemed the name of God, who has authority over
 these plagues, and did not repent to give him glory.

 the throne of the beast; and ${ }^{3}$ became ${ }^{\text {itits }}{ }^{2}$ kingdom dark-
 ened; and they were gnawing their tongues for the distress,
 and blasphemed the God of the heaven for ${ }^{\text {distresses }}$
 ${ }^{1}$ their and for their sores, and did not repent of

 And the sixth angel poured out his bowl upon the
 ${ }^{\text {ariver }} \quad$ 1great, the Euphrates; and was dried up ${ }^{2}$ water
 ${ }^{1}$ its, that might be prepared the way of the kings ${ }^{\text {the }}$ the ${ }^{1}$ from
 rising of [the] san. And I saw out of the mouth of the
 dragon, and out of the mouth of the beast, and out of the
 mouth of the false prophet, ${ }^{3}$ spirits ${ }^{1}$ three ${ }^{2}$ unclean
 like frogs; for they are spirits of demons do-
 ing signs, to go forth to the kings of the earth and
 of the "habitable [ ${ }^{3}$ world] ' 'whole to gather together them unto battle
 of ${ }^{3}$ day ${ }^{\text {'that }}{ }^{2}$ great of God the Almighty.
 Behold, Icome as a thief. Blessed ${ }_{[i 8]}$ he that wateles,
 and keeps hisgarments, that not naked he may walk, and $\beta \lambda \varepsilon ́ \pi \omega \sigma \iota \nu$ т $̀ \nu . \alpha \dot{\alpha} \sigma \chi \eta \mu о \sigma v ́ \nu \eta \nu . a v ̉ \tau о u ̈ .16 \kappa \alpha i \quad \sigma v \nu \dot{\eta} \gamma a \gamma \varepsilon \nu$ they see his shame. And he gathered together aùтoùs عiç тòv тó them to the place which is ealled in Hebrew Arma$\gamma \varepsilon \delta 0 \dot{\omega} \nu .{ }^{\|}$
geddon.
 And the seventh angel poured out his bowl

[^388] into the air; and came ont a ${ }^{2}$ voice ${ }^{2}$ lond from the temple
 of the heaven, from the throne, saying, It is done.

And
 there were voices and thunders and lightnings; and searthquake
 ${ }^{1}$ there ${ }^{2}$ was ${ }^{3}{ }^{2}$. great, suoh as was not since men
 were on the earth so mighty an earthquake, so great. And
 'became ${ }^{\text {t }}$ the ${ }^{3}$ city ${ }^{2}$ great into three parts; and the cities of the
 nations fell; and Babylon the great was remembered before
 God, to give her the cup of the wine of the fury


 were found; and $a^{\text {a hail }}{ }^{\text {'g great }}$ as of a talent weight comes down
 out of the heaven apon men; and ablasphemed
 ${ }^{2}$ men God, becanse of the plague of the hail, for
 $\gamma_{\text {grent }}{ }_{3} \mathrm{is}^{\text {sits }}$ splague ${ }^{\text {e }}$ exceeding.
 And came one of the seven angels of those having the
 seven bowls, and spoke with me, saying to me, Come here,
 I will shew thee the sentence of the tharlot great, who sits
 npon the ${ }^{2}$ waters ${ }^{\text {many }}$; with whom ${ }^{\text {c }}$ committed ${ }^{\text {'for- }}$
 nication 'the ${ }^{2}$ kings ${ }^{3}$ of ${ }^{\text {a }}$ the ${ }^{5}$ earth; and were made drunk with the wine
 of her fornication those that dwell on the earth. And


 sitting apon a ${ }^{2}$ beast ${ }^{2}$ scarlet, fall of names of blasphemy,
 having 'heads 'seven and ${ }^{\text {ºn horns }}{ }^{\text {iten. And the woman }}$
 clothed in parple and scarlet, and decked (lit. gilded)
 with gold and ${ }^{\text {sitone }}$ 'precions and pearls, baving a golden
 cap in her hand, full of abominations and of unclean-
vial into the air ; and there came a great voice out of the temple of heaven, from the throne, saying, It is done. 18 And there wero voices, and thunders, and lightnings; and there was a great earthquake, such as was not since men were upon the earth, so mighty an earthquake, and so great. 19 And the great city was divided into three parts, and the cities of the nations fell: and great Babylon came in remembrance before God, to give unto her the cup of the wine of the fierceness of his wrath. 20 And every island fled away, and the mountains were not found. 21 And there fell upon men a great hail out of heaven, every stone about the weight of a talent: and men blasphemed God because of the plague of the hail; for the plague thereof was exceeding great.
XVII. And there came one of the seven angels which had the seven vials, and talked with me, saying unco me, Come hither; I will shewunto thee the judgment of the great whore that sitteth upon many waters: 2 with whom the kings of theearth have committed fornication, and the inhabitants of the earth have been made drunk with the wine of her fornication. 3 So he carried me away in the spirit into the wilderness: and I saw a woman sit upon a scarlet coloured beast, full of names of blasphemy, having seven heads and ten horns. 4 And the woman was arrayed in purple and scarlet colour, and decked with gold and precious stones and pearls, having a golden cup in her hand full of abominatious and

[^389]filthiness of her fornication: 5 and upon her forehead was a name written, MYSTERY, BABYLON THE GREAT, THE MOTHER OF HARLOTS AND ABOMINATIONS OF THE EARTH. 6 And I saw the woman drunken with the blood of the saints, aud with the blood of the martyrs of Jesus: and when I saw her, I wondered with great admiration. 7 And the nugel said unto me, Wherefore didst thou marvel? I will tell thee the mystery of the woman, and of the beast that carrieth her, which hath the seven heads and ten horns. 8 The beast that thou sawest was, and is not ; and shall ascend out of the bottomless pit, and go into perdition: and they that dwell on the earth shall wonder, whose names were not written in the book of life from the foundatiou of the world, when they behold the beast that was, and is not, and yet is. 9 And here is the mind which hath wisdom. The seven heads are seven monntains, on which the woman sitteth. 10 And there are seven kings: five are fallen, and one is, and the other is not yet come; and when he cometh, he must continue a short space. 11 And the beast that was, and is not, even he is the eighth, and is of the seven, and goeth into perdition. 12 And the ten horns which thou sawest are ten kings, whioh have received no kingdom as yet; but receive power as kings one hour with the beast. 13 These have one mind, and shall give their power and strength unto the beast. 14 These shall
 ness of her fornication; and upon her forehead
 a name written, Mystery, Babylon the Great, the
 mother of the harlots and of the abominations of the earth. And
 I saw the woman drunk with the blood of the saints, and
 with the blood of the witnesses of Jesus. And I wondered, having seen
 hor, with ${ }^{2}$ wonder ${ }^{2}$ great. And ${ }^{3}$ said ${ }^{\text {to }}{ }^{5}$ me ${ }^{1}$ the ${ }^{2}$ angel, Why
 didst thou wonder? I thee will tell the mystery of the woman,
 and of the beast which carries her, which has the
 seven heads and the ten horns. [The] beast which thou sawest
 was, and is not, and is abont to come up out of the abyss,
 and into destruction to go ; and shall wonder they who dwell
 on the earth, of whom are not written the names in
 the book of life from [the] foundation of [the] world, see-
 ing the beast which was, and "not ${ }^{{ }^{2} \text { is, and yet is. }}$
 Here [is] the mind which has wisdom: The seven heads ${ }^{3}$ mountains
 ${ }^{1}$ are ${ }^{2}$ seven, where the woman sits on them. And
 *kings ${ }^{3}$ seven ${ }^{1}$ there "are : the five are fallen, and the one is, the
 other ${ }^{\text {n }}$ not ${ }^{3}$ yet ${ }^{1}$ is come: and when heshall have come, alittle while he must
 remain. And the beast which was, and "not ${ }^{\text {is }}$, *also ${ }^{3}$ he
 ${ }^{{ }^{\text {an }}}{ }^{7}{ }^{7}$ eighth ${ }^{5}$ is, and of the seven is, and into destruction
 goes. And the ten horns which thou sawest ten kings
 are, which ${ }^{a}$ a ${ }^{3}$ kingdom ${ }^{3}$ not ${ }^{3}$ yet ${ }^{1}$ received, but authority as
 kings one hour receive with the beast. These
 one mind have, and the power and the authority
 of themselves to the beast they shall give up. These with the

[^390] GLTTrAW.

Lamb war willmake, and the Lamb will overcome them; because

Lord of lords he is and King of kings: and those that [are]
 with him, called, and chosen, and faithful. and hesays
 to me, The waters which thou sawest, where the harlot sits, ${ }^{2}$ peoples ${ }^{3}$ and
 ${ }^{4}$ multitudes 'are, and nations and tongues. And the ten horns
 which thou sawest upon the beast, these shall hate the harlot,
 and desolate shall make her and naked, and
 ${ }^{4}$ fiesh ${ }^{3}$ her ${ }^{1}$ shall ${ }^{2}$ eat, and ${ }^{3}$ her ${ }^{1}$ shall ${ }^{2}$ burn with fire ;

 ${ }^{\text {m mind }}{ }^{2}$ his, and to do oue mind, and to give
 ${ }^{2}$ kingdom ${ }^{2}$ their to the beast, until should be fulfilled the sayings
 of God. And the woman whom thou sawest is the "city
 ${ }^{\text {'great, which has kingship over the kings of the earth. }}$
 And after these things $I$ saw an angel descending out of
 the heaven, having "authority great: and the earth was enlight-
 ened with his glory. And he cried mightily with a ${ }^{\text {roice }}$
 loud, saying, Isfallen, is fallen Babylon the great, and
 is become a habitation of demons, and a hold of every ${ }^{\text {sspi- }}$
 rit ${ }^{\text {a }}$ unclean, and a hold of every *bird ${ }^{\text {tunolean }}{ }^{2}$ and
 ${ }^{3}$ hated: because of the wine of the fury ${ }^{3}$ forni-
 eation 'of "her "have ${ }^{\text {s }}$ drunk ${ }^{\text {tall }}{ }^{\text {sthe }}$ ' ${ }^{\circ}$ nations; and the kings
 of the earth with her did commit fornication, and the merchants of the
 earth through the power of her luxury were enriched.
 And I heard another voice out of the heaven, saying,
 Come ye out of her, my people, that ye may not have fellowship
make war with the Lamb, and the Tamb shall overcome them: for he is Lord of lords, and King of kings: and they that are with him are called, and chosen, and faithful. 15 and he saith unto me, The waters which thou sawest, where the whore sitteth, are peoples, and multitudes, and nationa, and tongues. 16 And the ten horns which thou sawest upon the beast, these shall hate the whore, and shall make her desolate and naked, and shall eat her flesh, and burn her with fire. 17 For God hath put in their hearts to fulfil his will, and to agree, and give their kingdom unto the beast, until the words of God shall be fulfilled. 18 And the woman which thou sawest is that great city, which reigneth over the kings of the earth.
XVIII. And after these things I saw another angel come down from heaven, having great power; and the earth was lightened with bis glory. 2 And he cried mightily with a strong voice, saying, Babylon the great is fallen, is fallen, aud is become the habitation of devils, and the hold of every foul spirit, and a cage of every unclean and hateful bird. 3 For all nations have drunk of the wine of the wratk of her fornication, and the kings of the earth have committed fornication with her, and the merchants of the earth are waxed rich through the abundance of her delicacies. 4 And I heard another voice from heaven, saying, come
 oi $\lambda$ ó $\gamma o \iota$ GLTTRAW. $\quad v-\kappa \alpha i$ LTTrAW. $\quad+a ̃ \lambda \lambda o \nu$ (read another angel) GLTTraw.

 кау LTW; $\pi \epsilon ́ \pi \tau \omega \kappa \alpha \nu$ have fallen (read є̇к by) Tr; $\boldsymbol{\operatorname { l o }} \pi[\tau] \omega \kappa \alpha \nu \mathrm{A}$.
d'E $\dot{\xi} \epsilon ́ \lambda \theta a \tau e$ TTraw;

that ye be not partakers of her sins, and that ye receive not of her plagnes. 5 For her sins have reached unto heaven, and God hath remembered her iniquities. 6 Reward her even as she rewarded you, and donble uuto her double according to her works: in the cup which she hath filled fll to her double. 7 How much she hath glorified herself, and lived deliciously, so mach torment and sorrow give her: for she saith in her heart, I sit a queen, and am no widow, and shall see no sorrow. 8 Thercfore shall her plagues come in one day, death, and mourning, and famine; and she shall be utterly burned with fire: for strong is the Lord God who judgeth her. 9 And the kings of the earth, who have committed fornication and lived deliciously with her, shall bewail her, and lament for her, when they shall see the smoke of her burning, 10 standing afar off for the fear of her torment, saying, Alas, alas that great city Babylon, that mighty city ! for in one hour is thy judgment come. 11 And the merchants of the earth shall weep and mourn over her; for no man buyeth their merchandise any more: 12 the merchandise of gold, and silver, and precious stones, and of pearls, and fine linen, and purple, and silk, and scarlet, and all thyine wood, and all manner vessels of ivory, and all manner vessels of most precious wood, and of brass, and iron, and marble, 13 and cinnamon, and odours, and ointments, and frankincense, and wine, and ous.and fine flour,
 in her sins, and that ye may not receive of ${ }^{2}$ plagues

 heaven, and "remembered ${ }^{2}$ God her unrighteousnesses. Ren-
 der to her as also she rendered to yon; and double ye to her
 donble, according to her works. In the cup which she mixed,
 mix ye to ber double. So much as she glorified herself aud
 lived luxuriously, so much give to her torment and mourning.
 Because in herheart she says, I sit a queen, and
 a widow I am not: and mourning in no wise may I see. On account of this
 in one day shall come her plagues, death and mourning
 and famine, and with fire she shall be burnt; for strong [isthe] Lord
 God who judges her. and shall weep for her, and
 shall bewail for her, the kings of the earth, who with her commit-
 ted fornication and lived luxuriously, when they see the smoke
 of her burning, $\quad{ }^{\text {ffrom }}{ }_{{ }^{3} \text { afar }} \quad{ }_{\text {standing }}$ on accoont of
 the fear of her torment, saying, Woe, woe, the
 "city 'great, Babylon, the "eity ${ }^{\text {stritrong }}$ ' for in one hout
 is come thy judgorent. And the merchants of the earth weep and
 mourn for her, because their lading no one bays
 any more; ladiug of gold, and of silver, and of 'stone 'precious, (lit. no more)
 and of pearl, and of fine linen, and of parple, and of silk,
 and of scarlet, and all ${ }^{2}$ wood ${ }^{1}$ thyine, and every article of
 ivory, and every article of ${ }^{3}$ wood ${ }^{1}$ most ${ }^{2}$ precious, and of brass, and
 of iron, and of marble, and cinnamion, and incense,
 and ointment, and frankincense, and wine, and oil, and finest flour,




$\checkmark$ aúmp tita.

y $\sigma$ ццккой LT.

$\kappa \alpha i$ бітор, каі ктпขך, каі $\pi \rho о ́ \beta a \tau \alpha$, каі "i $\pi \pi \omega \nu$, каі $\dot{\rho} \delta \delta \tilde{\omega} \nu$, and wheat, and cattle, and sheep, and of horses, and of chariots, $\kappa \alpha i ̀ \sigma \omega \mu a ́ \tau \omega \nu, \kappa \alpha i \psi v \chi \dot{\alpha} \varrho a ̉ \nu \theta \rho \dot{\omega} \pi \omega \nu .14 \kappa \alpha i \dot{\eta} \quad$ ó $\pi \omega \dot{\rho} \rho{ }^{\text {c}} \tau \tilde{\eta}_{S}$ and of slaves, and souls of men. And the ripe fruits of the
 desire of thy soul are departed from thee, and all the $\lambda_{\iota} \pi \alpha \rho \dot{\alpha} \kappa \alpha i{ }^{e} \tau a^{\prime \prime} \quad \lambda a \mu \pi \rho \dot{\alpha} \mathbf{f}^{\mathbf{f}} \dot{\pi} \tilde{\eta} \lambda \theta \varepsilon \nu^{\|} \dot{\alpha} \pi \dot{o} \sigma о \tilde{v}, \kappa \alpha i \mathbf{g}_{o v} \kappa \varepsilon ́ \tau \iota "$ fat things and the bright things are departed from thee, and ${ }^{4}$ any ${ }^{5}$ more
 in ${ }^{2}$ no ${ }^{3}$ wise shouldst thon find them. The merchants of thesethings, who
 were enriahed from her, from afar shall stand because of
 the fear of her torment, weeping and mourning,
 and saying, Woe, woe, the "city ${ }^{\text {' }}$ great, which [was] cloth-
 ed with fine linen and purple and scarlet, and
 decked with gold and ${ }^{2}$ stone ${ }^{1}$ precious and pearls ! (lit. gilded)
 for in one hour was made desolate so great wealth. And
 every steersman, and all ${ }^{3}$ in ${ }^{\text {sships }}{ }^{\text {the }}$ the ${ }^{\text {chempany, and }}$
 sailors, and as many as trade by sea, afar off
 stood, and cried, seeing the smoke ${ }^{3}$ barn-
 ing 'of ${ }^{\text {her }}$, saying, What [city is] like to the ${ }^{2}$ city ${ }^{\text {'great ? }}$
 And they cast dust upon their heads, and cried,
 weeping and mourning, saying, Woe, woo, the "city
 'great, in which were enriched all who had ships in the
 sea through her costliness ! for in one hour she was made
 desolate. Rejoice over her, $O$ heaven, and [ye] holy apo-
 sties and [ye] prophets; for "did " ${ }^{2}$ judge ${ }^{1}$ God your judgment upon
 her. And ${ }^{4}$ took ${ }^{5}$ up ${ }^{2}$ one ${ }^{\text {angel }}$ astrong a stone, as a millstone
 ${ }^{\text {r }}$ great, and cast [it] into the sea, saying, Thus with
 violence shall be cast down Babylon the great city, and not at all
and wheat, and beasts, and sheep, and horses, and chariots, and slaves, and souls of men. 14 And the frnits that thy soul lusted after are departed from thee, and all things whici were dainty and goodly are departed from thee, and thou shalt find them no more at all. 15 The merchants of these things, which were made rich by her, shall stand afar off for the fear of her torment, weeping and wailing, 16 and saying, Alas, alas that great city, that was clothed in fine linen, and purple, and scarlet, and decked with gold, and precions stones, and pearls ! 17 for in one hour 80 great riches is come to nought. And every shipmaster, and all the company in ships, and sailors, and as many as trade by sea, stood afar off, 18 and cried when they saw the smoke of her burn. ing, saying, What city is like unto this great city! 19 And they cast dust on their heads, and cried, weeping and wailing, saying, Alas, alas that great city, wherein were maderich all that had ships in the sea by reason of her costliness ! for in one hour is slie made desolate. 20 Rejoice over her, thou heaven, and ye holy apostles and prophets; for God hath avenged you on her. 21 And a mighty angel took up a stone like a great millstone, and cast it into the sea, saying, Thus with violence shall that great city Babylon be thrown down, and shall be found no more

[^391]at all. 22 And the volce of harpers, and tansicians, and of pirers, and trumpeters, bhall be heard no more at all in thee; and no craftsman, of vhatsoever craft he be, shall be found any more in thee; and the sound of a millEtone shall be heard no more at all in thee; 23 and the light of a candle shall shine no more at all in thee ; and the voice of the bridegroom and of the bride shall be heard no more at all in thee: for thy merchants were the great men of the earth; for bythy sorceries were al nations deceived. 2: And in her was found the blood of prophets, and of saints, and of all that were slain npon the earth.
XIX. And after these things I heard a sreat roice of much pople in heaven, saying, Alleluia; Salvation, and glory, and honour, and power, anto the Lord our God : 2 for true and rightcolus are his judgments: for he hath judged the great whore, which did corrapt the earth with her fornication, and liath arenged the l:lood of his servents at her hand. 3 And again they said, Alleluia. And her smoke rose up for ever and ever. 4 And the four and twenty elders and the four beasts foll down and worshipped God that sat of the throne, gaying, Amen; Alleluia. 5) And $a$ voice came , at of the throne, vying, Praise our (tod, all ye his serrants, and ye that fear him, both small and great. 6 And I heard as it were the voice of a great multitude, and as the voice of many waters, and as the voice of
 may be fonnd longer: and voice of harpers and masicians and
 flate-players and trumpeters not at all may be heard in thee longer, and
 any artificer of any art not at all may be found in thee longer, and (lit. every) (lit. of every)
 sound of millstone not at all may be heard in thee longer, and light
 of lamp not at all may shine in thee longer, and voice of bridegroom and
 of bride not at all may be heard in thee longer ; for thy merchants
 were the great ones of the earih, for by thy sorccry
were
 misled all the nations. And in her [the] blood of pro-
 phets and saints was found, and of all the slain on the $\gamma \tilde{\eta} s$. earth.
 And after these things I heard $a^{2}{ }^{2}$ voice ${ }^{3}$ of ${ }^{4} \mathrm{~A}{ }^{2}$ maltitude
 ${ }^{5}$ great ${ }^{1}$ loud in the heaven, saying, Hallelujah: the
 salvation and the glory and the honour and the power to the Lord
 our God: for true and righteons [are] his judgments;
 for he judged the ${ }^{\text {aharlot }}$ 'great, who corrupted the earth
 with her fornication, and hedid avenge the blood sbondmen
 ${ }^{\text {r }}$ 'f ${ }^{\text {n his at }}$ her hand. And a second time they said, Halle-
 lujah. And her smoke goes up to the ages of the
 ages. And fell down the ${ }^{\text {telders }}{ }^{1}$ twenty ${ }^{2}$ and
 ${ }^{3}$ four, and the four living creatures and worshipped
 God who sits on the throne, saying, Amen, Halle-
 1ujah. And a voice out of the throne came forth, saying, Praise
 our God all [ye] his bondmen, and [ye] who fear
 him, woth the small and the great. And I heard as a voice ${ }^{\circ} \chi \lambda o v \quad \pi о \lambda \lambda o \tilde{v}, \kappa a i^{\nu} \dot{\omega} \varsigma^{\prime \prime} \phi \omega \nu \grave{\eta} \nu \dot{v} \delta \dot{\alpha} \tau \omega \nu \pi o \lambda \lambda \tilde{\omega} \nu, \kappa \alpha i ̈ \dot{\omega} \varsigma$ of $a^{2}$ multitude ${ }^{1}$ great, and as a voice of ${ }^{2}$ waters ${ }^{1}$ many, and as


 - Tins glttitaw.
${ }^{0}$ т $\tau \in \sigma \sigma \epsilon \rho a$ LTTra.

 a voice of ${ }^{2}$ thunders ${ }^{\text {'strong, saying, Hallelnjah, for has }}$
 reigned [the] Lord God the Almighty. We shonld rejoice and
 shonld exult; and should give glory to him; for is come the
 marriage of the Lamb, and his wife did make "ready 'herself. And
 it was given to her that she should be clothed in fine linen, pure and
 bright; for the fine linen ${ }^{\text {a }}$ the ${ }^{3}$ righteousnesses ${ }^{\text {tis }}$ of the
 saints. And hesays to me, Write, Blessed [are] they who to the
 supper of the marriage of the Lamb are called. And he says to me,
 These "the "words ${ }^{3}$ true ${ }^{1}$ are of God. And Ifell
 before his feet to do homage to him. And he says
 to me, See [thon do it] not. Fellow-bondman of thee $I$ am and ${ }^{3}$ breth-

 mighty thunderings, saying, Alleluia: for the Lord God omnipotent reigneth. 7 Let us be glad and rejoice, and give honour to him: for the marriage of the Lamb is come, and his wife hath made herself ready. 8 And to her was granted that she should be arrayed in fine linen, clean and white: for the fine linen is the righteousness of saints. 9 And he saith unto me, Write, Blessed are they which are called unto the marriagesupper of the Lamb. And he saith unto me, These are the true sayings of God. 10 And I fell at his feet to worship him. And he said unto me, See thou do it not: I am thy fellowservant, and of thy brethren that have the testimony of Jesus : worship God : for the testimony of Jesus is the spirit of prophecy.
$\tau \tilde{\eta} \pi \rho о ф \eta \tau \varepsilon i \alpha \varsigma$.
${ }^{3}$ of ${ }^{4}$ prophecy.
 And Isaw the heaven opened, and behold, a ${ }^{2}$ horse
 ${ }^{\text {² white, and he who sits upon it, called Faithful }}$
 and True, and in righteousness he judges and makes war.
 And ${ }^{\text {a eeyes }}{ }^{1}$ his [were] as a flame of fire, and upon ${ }^{\text {thead }}$

${ }^{\text {h }}$ his ${ }^{\text {diadems }}{ }^{3}$ many, having a name written which no one
 knows but himself, and clothed with agarment dip-
 ped in blood; and ${ }^{3}$ is ${ }^{\text {* called }}{ }^{1}$ his ${ }^{2}$ name, The Word
 of God. And the armies in the hearen were following him
 upon "horses ${ }^{1}$ white, clothed in fine linen, white and pure.
 And out of his mouth goes forth a ${ }^{2}$ sword ${ }^{1}$ sharp,
 that with it he mightsmite the nations; and he shall shepherd

11 And I saw heaven opened, and behold a white horse; and he that sat upon him was called Faithful and True, and in righteousness he doth judge and make war. 12 His eyes were as a flame of fire, andion his head were many crowns; and he had a name written, that no man knew, but hehimself. 13 And he was clothed with a vesture dipped in blood: and his uame is called The Word of God. 14 And the armies which were in heaven followed him apon white horses, clothed in fine linen, white and elean. 15 And out of his mouth goeth a sharp sword, that with it he should

[^392]smite the nations : and he shall rule them with a rod of iron : and he treadeth the winepress of the flerceness and wrath of Almighty God. 16And he hath on his vesture and on his thigh a name written, KING OF KINGS, AND LORD OF JORDS.

17 And I saw an angel standing in the sun; and he cried with a lond voice, saying to all the fowls that fly in the midst of heaven, Come and gather yourselves together unto the supper of the great God; 18 that ye may eat the flesh of kings, and the flesh of captains, and the Hesh of mighty men, and the flesh of horses, and of them that sit on them, and the flesh of all men, both free and bond, both small and great.

19 And I saw the benst, and the kings of the earth, and their armics, gathered together to make war against him that sat ou the horse, and against his army. 20 And the beast was taken, and with him the false prophet that wrought miracles before him, with which he deceived them that had received the mark of the beast, and them that worshipped his image. These both were cast alive into a lake of fire burning with brimst.one. 2land the remnant were slain with the sword of him that sat upon the horse, which aworcl proeeeded out of his mouth : and all the fowls were filled with their flesh.
 them with ${ }^{3}$ rod ${ }^{1}$ an iron; and he treads the press of the
 wine of the fury and of the wrath of God the Almighty.
 And hehasupon [his] garment and upon his thigh
 кขрínz. of lords.
 And Isaw one angel standing in the sun; and
 he cried with a ${ }^{2}$ voice ${ }^{2}$ loud, saying to all the birds which
 fly in mid-heaven, Come and gather yourselves to
 the supper of the great God, that ye may eat flesh of
 kings, and flesh of chief captains, and flesh of strong [men], $\kappa \alpha i$ ба́окаऽ "̈ $\pi \pi \omega \nu$ каi $\tau \tilde{\omega} \nu \quad \kappa \alpha \theta \eta \mu \varepsilon ́ \nu \omega \nu \quad$ ह̀ $\pi^{\prime}{ }^{\times} a \dot{u} \tau \tilde{\omega} \nu,{ }^{\|} \kappa \alpha i$ and flesh of horses and of those who sit on them, and
 flesh of all, free and bond, and small and $\mu \varepsilon \gamma a ́ \lambda \omega \nu$.
great.
 And 1 saw the beast, and the kings of the earth,
 and "armies ${ }^{1}$ their gathered together to make
 war with him who sits on the horse, and with $\sigma \tau \rho a \tau \varepsilon v ́ \mu a \tau o s ~ a u ́ r o u ̃ . ~ 20 ~ \kappa \alpha i ~ غ ̇ \pi ı a ́ \sigma \theta \eta ~ \tau o ̀ ~ \theta \eta \rho i o v, ~ \kappa \alpha i ~ d ~ e ~ e ~ \mu \varepsilon \tau \grave{\alpha}$ ${ }^{2}$ army ${ }_{\text {has. }}$ his. And was taken the beast, and with
 him the false prophet who wrought the signs before
 him, by which he misled those who received the mark of che
 beast, and those who do homage to his image. Alive
 were cast the two into the lake of fire which burns
 with brimstone; and the rest were killed with the
 sword of him who sits on the horse, [the sword]which goes
 forth out of his mouth; and all the birds were $\tau \dot{\alpha} \sigma \theta \eta \sigma \alpha \nu$ દ̇к $\tau \tilde{\omega} \nu . \sigma \alpha \rho \kappa \tilde{\nu} \nu . \alpha ข ่ \tau \tilde{\omega} \nu$.
filled with their flesh.
q- кai glittra. $\quad \mathrm{r}$ - tò (read a name) glttraw. $\quad \mathrm{r}+\dot{e} \nu$ in (a loud voice) t[A].



 came furth glttraw.
 And I saw an angel descending out of the heaven,
 having the key of the abyss, and $a^{2}$ chain great in

his hand.
 anncient, who is [the] devil and Satan, and bound
 him a thousand years, and cast him into the abyss, and

shat him [np], and sealed over him, that ${ }^{3}$ net
 'he ${ }^{2}$ should mislead the nations longer, antil were cempleted the thousand
 years; and after these things he mnst be loosed a little хоóvov.
time.
 And I saw thrones; and they sat apon them, and jndgment
 was given to them; and the souls of those beheaded on acconnt of
 the testimony of Jesus, and on account of the word of God, and
 those who did not do hemage to the beast, nor his image,
 and did not receive the mark apon their forehead, and npon
 their hand; and they lived and reigned with Christ
 the thousand years: but the rest of the dead ${ }^{3}$ not ${ }^{2}$ lived again
 till may have been completed the thensand years. This [is] the "resurrection

'first. Blessed and hely he whe has part in the ${ }^{\text {reresur- }}$
 rection first : over these the ${ }^{2}$ death ${ }^{\text {seecond }}$ has no
 autherity; but they shall be priests of God and of the Christ,
 and shall reign with him a theusand years. And when may
 have been completed the theusand years, will be loosed Satan out of
 ${ }^{2}$ prison ${ }^{\text {'his, }}$ and will ge out to mislead the nations which [are]
 in the four corners of the earth, Gog and Magog,
XX. And I saw an angel come down frem hearen, having the key of the bottomless pit and a great chain in his hand. 2 And helaid hold ou the dragon, that old serpent, which is the Devil, and Satan, and bennd him a thousand years, 3 and cast him into the bettemless pit, and shut him $u p$, and set a seal upon him, that he shonld deceive the nations no more, till the theusand years sheuld be fulfilled: and after that he must be loosed a little season.

4 And I saw thrones, and they sat upon them, and judgment was given unto them: and $I$ saw the senls of them that were be* headed for the witness of Jesus, and for the werd of Ged, and which had net worshipped the beast, neither his image, neither had received his mark npon their foreheads, or in their hands; and they lived and reigned with Christ : thousand years. 5 But the rest of the dead lived not again until the thensand years were finished. This is the first resurrection. 6 Blessed and hely is he that hath part in the first rey surrection: on such the secend death hath no power, but they shall be priests of God and of Christ, and shall reign with him a thensand jears. 7 And when the thousand jears are expircd, Satan shall be leosed ont of his prison, 8 and shall ge ont to deceive the nations which are in the four quarters of the earth, Gog and Magog, to

[^393] $t+\tau \grave{\grave{n}}$ the (thousand) $\operatorname{Trt}[\mathrm{A}] . \quad 3-\tau \grave{\partial} \nu \mathrm{LT}[\mathrm{Tr}] \mathrm{A}$.
gather them together to battle: the number of whom is as the sand of the sea. 9 And they went up on the breadth of the earth, and compassed the camp of the saints about, and the beloved city: and fire came down from God out of heaven, and devoured them. 10 And the devil that deceived them was cast into the lake of fire and brimstone, where the beast and the false prophet are, and shall be tormentod day and night for ever and ever.

11 And Isaw a great white throne, and him that sat on it, from whose face the earth and the heaven Gled away; and there was found no place for them. 12 And I saw the dead, small and great, stand before God; and the books were opened : and another book was opened, which is the book of life : and the dead were jndged out of those things which were written in the books, according to their works. 13 And the sea gave up the dead which were in it ; and death and hell delivered up the dead which were in them: and they were judged every man according to their works. 14 And death and hell were cast into the lake of fire. This is the second death. 15 And whosoever was not found written in the book of life was cast into the lake of fire.
XXI. And I saw a new heaven and a new earth: for the first
 to gather together them unto war, of whom the number [is] as
 the sand of the sea. And they went upapon the breadth of the $\gamma \tilde{\eta} \varsigma, \kappa \alpha i{ }^{\mathrm{k}}$ вкки́к入 $\omega \sigma \alpha \nu^{1} \quad \tau \dot{\eta} \nu \quad \pi \alpha \rho \varepsilon \mu \beta о \lambda \dot{\eta} \nu \quad \tau \tilde{\omega} \nu \quad a ̀ \gamma i ́ \omega \nu, \kappa \alpha i \tau \dot{\eta} \nu$ earth, and encircled the camp of the saints, and the
 ${ }^{2}$ city ${ }^{1}$ beloved : and ${ }^{\text {chame }}{ }^{3}$ down ${ }^{\text {fifre }}$ from God ont of
 the heaven and devoured them: and the deril who
 misleads them was cast into the lake of fire and Өعiov, öтоv n тò $\theta \eta \rho i o v ~ к а i ~ o ̀ ~ \psi \varepsilon v \delta o \pi \rho о ф \dot{\eta} \tau \eta \varsigma^{*}$ каі̀ of brimstone, where [are] the beast and the false prophet; and
 they shall be tormented day and night for the ages of the $\alpha i \omega \dot{\nu} \omega \nu$.
ages.
 And I saw a ${ }^{3}$ throne ${ }^{2}$ white ${ }^{1}$ great and him who sits
 on it, ${ }^{2}$ whose ${ }^{1}$ from face fled the earth and the hea-
 ven, and place was not found for them. And I saw the
 dead, small and great, standing before God,
 and books were opened; and ${ }^{2}$ book ${ }^{\text {a }}$ another was opened,
 which is [that] of life. And were judged the dead out of the things
 written in the books according to their works.
 And sgave tup 'the ${ }^{2}$ sea the ${ }^{2}$ in ${ }^{3}$ it ${ }^{\text {dead, }}$ and
 death and hades gave up the ${ }^{2}$ in ${ }^{3}$ them ${ }^{\text {d dead; }}$; and they
 were judged each according to their works: and death
 and hades were cast into the lake of fire. This is
 the second death. And if anyone was not fonnd in the
 $\pi \nu$ цós.
of fire.
 And $I$ saw $a$ hicaven ${ }^{1}$ new and ${ }^{3}$ earth ${ }^{2} a{ }^{\text {n new }}$; for the





 кev L. a vepкoùs toùs є́v aùzoîs dead which [were] in them glitraw. b ò өávazos ó
 of fire 1 tTraw.
 first beaven and the first earth were passed away，and the $\lambda a \sigma \sigma a$ oủк $\varepsilon$ है $\sigma \tau \iota \nu$ हैँนเ． sea ${ }^{2}$ no ${ }^{1}$ is longer．
 usalem suew，coming down from God ont of hen－
 ven，prepared as a bride adorned for ${ }^{2}$ hnsband
 ${ }^{2}$ her．And Iheard $a^{2}$ voice great out of the heaven，
 saying，Behold，the tabernacle of God［is］with men，
 and he shall tabernacle with them，and they＇peoples ${ }^{3}$ his ${ }^{\text {shall }}$＂be，
 and＇himself＇God shall be with them their God．And ${ }^{\text {shhall }}$
 ${ }^{3}$ wipe ${ }^{4}$ away ${ }^{1}$ God every tear from their eyes；
 and death shall be no longer，nor mourning，nor crying，
 nor distress ${ }^{3}{ }^{3}$ ny ${ }^{\text {s }}$ shall ${ }^{1}$ be longer，because the former things are passed a away． （lit．not）
 And said he who sits on the throne，Lo，new
 all things I make．And he says to me，Write，because these words

 am the $A$ and the $\Omega$ ，the beginning and the end．I to him that

thirsts will give of the fonntain of the water of life grataitously．
 He that overcomes shall inherit all things，and I will be to him God，
 and he shall be tome son：bnt to［the］fearful，and unbelieving，
 and abominable，and morderers，and fornicators，and sorcerers，
 and idolaters，and all liars，their part
 ［is］in the lake which burns with fire and brimstone；which is［the］

second death．

[^394] Өávatos ó devítepos glttraw．

9 And there came unto me one of the seven angels which had the seven vials full of the seven last plagnes, and talked with me, saying, Come hither, I will shew thee the bride the Lamb's wife. 10 And he carried me away in the spirit to a great and high mountain, and shewed rue that great city, the hols Jerusalem, descending out of heaven from God, 11 having the glory of God: and her light was like unto a stone most precious, even like a jasper stone, clear as crystal; 12 and had a wall great and high, and had twelve gates, and at the gates twelve angels, and names written thereon, which are the names of the twelve tribes of the children of Israel: 13 on the east three gates; on the north three gates; on the sonth three gates; and on the west three gates. 14 And the wall of the city had twelve foundations, and in them the names of the twelve apostles of the Lamb. 15 And he that talked with me had a golden reed to measure the city, and the gates thereof, and the wall thereof. 16 And the city lieth foursquare, and the length is as large as the breadth: and he measured the city with the reed, twelve thousand furlongs. The length and the breadth and the height of it are equal. 17 And he measured the wall thereof, an huudred and forty and four cubits, uccording to the measure of a man, that is, of the an-
 And came to me one of the seven angels which had
 the seven bowls full of the seven ${ }^{\text {p plagues }}$
 ${ }^{\text {4 }}$ last, and spoke with me, saying, Come hither, I will shew
 thee the bride ${ }^{2}$ Lamb's 'the wife. And hecarried away
 me in [the] Spirit to a mountain great and high, and shewed

 scending out of the heaven from God, having the
 glory of God, and her radiance [was] like a stone most pre(lit. her luminary)
 cious, as a ${ }^{\text {s }}$ stone ${ }^{\text {² }}$ jasper ${ }^{\text {'crystal-like }}$; having also
 a wall great and high; haring ${ }^{2}$ gates ${ }^{2}$ twelve, and at

 ed, which are [those] of the twelve tribes of the sons of 'Israel.

 ${ }^{2}$ gates ${ }^{1}$ three; on [the] south ${ }^{2}$ gates ${ }^{\text {th }}$ three, on [the]
 west ${ }^{2}$ gates ${ }^{\text {three. And the wall of the city having }}$
 'foundations 'twelve, and in them names of the twelve

 $a^{\text {a }}$ reed ${ }_{\text {tgolden, the }}$ that might measure the city, and
 "gates ${ }^{1}$ its, and $i$ its wall. And the city ${ }^{2}$ four-square
 ${ }^{\text {ripes, }}$ and its length so much is as also the
 breadth. And he neasured the city with the reed- ${ }^{3}$ furlongs
 'twelve "thousand; the length and the breadth and the height of it
 "equal ${ }^{\text {tare. And he measured its wall, } a \text { hundred [and] }}$
 forty four cubits, ${ }^{3}$ measure ${ }^{\prime} \mathrm{a}$ "man's, which is,
i - $\pi \rho o ́ s \mu \in \operatorname{GLTTraw}$.
[angels] were full LTTrA. $\mu \in \gamma a ́ \lambda \eta \nu$ (read the holy city) GLTTrAw. also) GLTTrAW. r éXovoa GlTTrA. ${ }^{\imath}$ тov̀s $\pi v \lambda \hat{\omega} v a s$ Tr. ${ }^{2}$ ánò GLTTrAW.
$k+\dot{\varepsilon} \kappa$ of (the) LTTra.
$1-\tau \grave{\alpha} \mathrm{S} \mathrm{W} ; \tau \hat{\omega} \nu \gamma \operatorname{l} \mu \dot{o} \nu \tau \omega \nu$ which


 $\mathrm{c}+\mu$ ét $\rho o \nu$ a measure gltTra. $\quad$ d - тoбov̂-
 коvта тє $\sigma \sigma \alpha ́ \rho \omega \nu$ LT; $7 \epsilon \sigma \sigma \alpha \rho \alpha к о \nu \tau \alpha \tau \epsilon \sigma \sigma \alpha ́ \rho \omega \nu(\tau \epsilon \sigma \sigma \epsilon-\mathrm{A}) \mathrm{EAW}$.
 [the] angel's.

And ${ }^{6}$ was ${ }^{1}$ the ${ }^{2}$ structure
${ }^{3}$ of ${ }^{4}$ its ${ }^{5}$ wall
 jasper; and the city ${ }^{2}$ gold ${ }^{2}$ pure, like ${ }^{2}$ glass ${ }^{\text {'pare : }}$
 and the foundations of the wall of the city withevery ${ }^{2}$ stone
 ${ }^{1}$ precious [were] adorned: the ${ }^{2}$ foundation first, jasper; the
 second, sapphire; the third, chalcedony; the fourth, eme-
 rald; the fifth, sardonyx; the sixth, sardius; the
 serenth, chrysolite; the eighth, bersl; the ninth, to-
 paz; the tenth, chrysoprasus; the elerenth, jacinth; the
 twelfth, amethyst. And the twelve gates, twelve
 pearls; ${ }^{3}$ respectively "one ${ }^{1}$ each of the gates was of one
 pearl; and the street of the city ${ }^{2}$ gold ${ }^{\text {p pure, }}$ as
 ${ }^{2}$ glass ${ }^{\text {itransparent. And }}$ temple ${ }^{3}$ no ${ }^{1} I{ }^{2}$ saw in it ; for the
 Lord God Almighty its temple is, and the
 Lamb. And the city ${ }^{2}$ no $\chi^{3}$ need thas of the sun, nor of the
 moou, that they should shine in it; for the glory of God en-
 lightened it, and the lamp of it [is] the Lamb. And the
 nations of the saved in its light shall walk; and
 the kings of the earth bring ${ }^{\text {g glory }}{ }^{3}$ and "honour ${ }^{2}$ their
 unto it. And its gates wot at all shall be shut by day;
 ${ }^{3}$ night 'for ${ }^{\text {w wo shall be there. And they shall bring the glory and }}$
 the honour of the nations unto it. And in no wise may enter into

it anything defiling, and practising abomination and a (lit, everything)
 He; but those who are written in the book of life of the àoviov.
Lanı.





 he who $\mathrm{T} T \mathrm{r}$ ) $\pi 0 \iota \omega \nu$ ([he who] Law) practises LTTTAW.
${ }^{\text {a }}$ - к $\alpha \theta a \rho o ̀ \nu$ GLTTIAW.
crystal, proceeding out of the throne of God and of the Lamb. 2 In the midst of the street of it, and on either side of the river, was there the tree of life, which bare twelve manner of fruits, and yielded her fruitevery month; and the leaves of the tree were for the healing of the nations. 3 And there shall be no more curse : but the throue of God and of the Lamb shall be in it; and his servants shall serve him : 4 and they shall see his face ; and his name shall be in their foreheads. 5 And there shall be no night there; and they need no candle, neither light of the sun; for the Lord God giveth them light : and they shall reign for ever and ever.

6 And he said unto ma, These sayings are faitnful and true: and the Lord God of the holy prophets sent his angel to shew unto his servants the things which must shortiy be done. 7 Behold, I come quickly: blessed is he that keepeth the sayinge of the prophecy of this book. 8 And I John saw these things, and heard them. And when I had heard and seen, I fell down to worship before the feet of the angel which shewed me these things. 9 Then saith he unto me, See thou do it not: for I am thy fellowservant, and of thy brethren the prophets, and of them which keep the sayings of this book: worship God. 10 And he saith unto me, Seal not the sayings of the prophecy of this book: for the time is at hand. 11 He that is unjust,
 bright as crystal, going forth out of the thrane
 of God and of the Lamb. In the midst of its street, and of the
 river, on this side and on that side, [the] tree of life, producing
 ${ }^{2}$ fruits ${ }^{1}$ twelve, ${ }^{3}$ month reach rielding
 ${ }_{2}$ fruit ${ }^{2}$ its ; and the leaves of the tree for healing of the
 nations. And "any ${ }^{3}$ curse ${ }^{2}$ not shall be longer; and the throne (lit. every)
 of God and of the Lamb in it shall be; and his bondmen
 shall serve him, and they shall see his face; and
 his name on their foreheads [is]. And ${ }^{\text {night }}{ }^{2}$ no shall be
 there, and ${ }^{\text {n need }}{ }^{2}$ no ${ }^{1}$ they ${ }^{\text {b have }}$ of a lamp and of light of [the] sun,
 because [the] Lord God enlightens them, and they shall reign

to the ages of the ages.

 and [the] Lord God of the holy prophets sent

 to pass soon. Behold, I am ooming quickly. Blessed [is] he who
 keeps the words of the prophecy of this book. And

 And when I heard and saw I fell down to do homage before
 the feet of the angel who [was] shewing methese things. And
 he says to me, See [thou doit] not: "fellowhondman ${ }^{5}$ of ${ }^{4}$ thee ${ }^{4}$ for ${ }^{41}{ }^{1}{ }^{3}$ am, and
 of thy brethren the prophets, and of those who keep the
 words of this book: to God do homage. And
 he says to me, Seal not the words of the prophecy


$\kappa \tilde{\omega} \nu$
 righteoas let bim be unrighteous still; and be that is filthy let him be filthy
 still ; and he that [is] righteous let him be righteons still; and he that [is] holy
 let him be sanctified still. And, behold, I am coming quickly, and

 shall be. I am the $A$ and the $\Omega$, [the] beginning and end,
 Blessed [are] they that
 his commandments, that ${ }^{3}$ shall "be ${ }^{1}$ their ${ }^{2}$ authority to the
 tree of life, and by the gates they should go in to the city.
 But withont [are] the dogs, and the sorcerers, and the fornicators, and
 the morderers, and the idolaters, and everyone that loves and $\pi \circ \iota \tilde{\omega} \nu^{\|} \psi \varepsilon \tilde{v} \delta o s$. practises a lie.

 to yon these things in the assemblies. I am the root and
 the offspring of David, the *star ${ }^{2}$ bright ${ }^{2}$ and ${ }^{3}$ morn-
 ing. And the Spirit and the bride say, Come.
 And he that hears let himsay, Come. And he that thirsts let him come;
 and he that wills, let him take the water of inte gratuitously.

For I jointly testify to everyone hearing the words
 of the prophecy of this book, If anyone should add to
 these things, ${ }^{\text {shall }}{ }^{3}$ add ${ }^{1}$ God unto him the plagues which are
 writen in this book. And if anyone should take
 from the words of [the] book of this prophecy, ${ }_{\text {shall }}$ take
 away ${ }^{\text {IG God his part from [the] book of life, and }}$
let him be anjust still: and be which is filthy, let him be filthy still: and he that is righteons, lethim berightcons still: and he that is holy, let hir.: be holy still. 12 Anci, behold, I come quicl:ly; and my reward is with me, to give every man according as his work shall be. 13 I am Alpha and Omega, the beginning and the end, the Arst and the last. 14 Blessed are they that do his commandments, that the may have right to the tree of life, and maj enter in through the gates into the city. 15 For without are dogs, and sorcererk, and whoremongers, and murderers, and idolaters, and whoscever loveth and maketh a lie.

16 I Jesus have sen: mine angel to testify unto you these things in the churches. I ah. the root and the ofspring of David, and the bright and morr.ing star. 17 And th. Spirit and the bride say, Come. and le: him that heareth say, Come. And let bivi that is athirst come. And whosoever will, let him take the wate: of life freely.

18 For I testify unto every man that heareth the words of the prophecy of this book, If any manshall add unto these things, God shall add unto him the plagnes that are written in this book: 19 and if any man shall take away from the word, of the book of this prophecy, God shall take away his part out of the book of lifc,




 but GlTTraw. $\quad$ - $\dot{\mathbf{o}}$ (read loving and practising) LTTrAW. $\quad$, moi $\omega \nu$ кai $\phi \iota \lambda \omega \nu$ T.




 er $\tau 0 \hat{y}$ zujdou the tree glttraw.
and out of the holy city, and from the things which are written in this book.

20 He which testifieth these things saith, Surely I come quickly. Amen. Even so, come, Lord Jesus.

21 The grace of our Lord Jesus Christ b
with you all. Amen.


 ${ }^{6}$ Says ${ }^{1}$ he ${ }^{2}$ who ${ }^{3}$ testifies ${ }^{4}$ these ${ }^{5}$ things, Yea, I am coming quickly.

Amen; yea, come, Lord Jesus.


 GLTTraw ; (join Amen with quickly ETh). $\quad \underset{\eta}{\boldsymbol{\eta} \mu \hat{\omega} \nu \text { (read of the Lord) glttraw. }}$ 1 - $\chi \rho \iota \sigma \tau 0 \hat{v}$ LTTra. $\quad \mathrm{m}-\pi a ́ \nu \tau \omega \nu \operatorname{Tra} . \quad \mathrm{n}-\dot{v} \mu \hat{\omega} \nu \operatorname{GLTTraw} . \quad o+\tau \hat{\omega} \nu \dot{a} \gamma \dot{\omega} \omega \nu$ the



[^0]:    
    
    
     n'I $\omega \sigma \in i a s$ LTTra.

[^1]:    
    c-óT.
    
    

[^2]:    
    
    
    

[^3]:    
    
     ${ }^{3}$ Kaфapvaò̀ $\mu$ LTTrAw.

[^4]:    
    
    

[^5]:    
    h - Ö $\boldsymbol{\tau} \iota$ LTTTA.
    
     strikes upon lTTrA. q oıa oóva $\sigma o v$ LTrA; - $\sigma o v$ (read the right cheek) T. r סós LTTra.

    ## - $\delta a \nu i ́ \sigma a \sigma \theta a \iota$ т.

[^6]:    
     the sampe litraw. b ws as litra. cóoúpávios the heavenly litra. d + סè but t[A].
    
     be as lttra.

[^7]:    
    
    

[^8]:    
    
    

[^9]:    
    
    
     with no one so great faith in Israel irra. résenev́rovtal shall go forth r. "éкáavóápxn
     from that hour I .

[^10]:    
    
    

[^11]:    
    
     iva L. v- тo (recd a ship) LTtr[A]. " $\quad$ " forgiven LTtr. y oov ai ápaptiaı LTTra. ' eitav LTr. a ciS̀̀s knowing LTr. b'Ivatí GTW.

[^12]:    
    
    
     tí lTra. $\quad$ - mod入á it.

[^13]:    
    
    
    

[^14]:    
    
    

[^15]:    
    
    
    「ohó $\rho \dot{\rho} a s$ Tra.

[^16]:    
    
    
    
    

[^17]:    
    
    
    

[^18]:    
     íтaípoıs who calling to the companons ( $\dot{\epsilon} \boldsymbol{\epsilon} \rho o \iota s$ read calling to the others Trr$)(+[\alpha \dot{v} \tau \hat{\omega} \nu]$
    
    
     - є́ $\gamma \in \nu \dot{\eta} \theta \eta \sigma \alpha \nu$ LTT: $\Delta$.
     - éretvev LTTra.

[^19]:    
    
    
     $\sigma \in \nu \operatorname{TTr} \quad \eta-i \nu(\operatorname{read}[\mathrm{~m}])$ oltTraw.

[^20]:    
    
    
    
    

[^21]:    

[^22]:     - $\delta i a ̀$ ti itra. their ears) L .
    
    
    
    

[^23]:    v- rovitov (read of infe) litira. w ouvtrvi
    
    
    

[^24]:    
    
    

[^25]:    
    
     ${ }^{1}$ - aù
    

[^26]:    
    
     [thy]) glttraw. $\quad$ - кai LTTr[a]. y $\tau \iota \mu \dot{\eta} \sigma \epsilon \iota$ will he honour litra. $\quad z$ - $\hat{\eta}$ ì̀ $\nu$ $\mu \eta \tau e ́ \rho a ~ a v ̇ \tau o v ̂ ~ L[A] . ~ a ~ \tau o ̀ \nu ~ \lambda o ́ \gamma o \nu ~ t h e ~ w o r d ~ L T r ; ~ \tau o ̀ \nu \nu o ́ \mu o \nu ~ t h e ~ l a w ~ T a . ~ b ~ e ́ r \rho o ф \eta ́ \tau \epsilon v \sigma e v ~$
    

[^27]:     - - raúrnv (read the parable) ltri[A]. i - 'I $\eta \sigma$ oûs (read he said) lttrs. ${ }^{k}$ où not lutro
    

[^28]:    
    
    

[^29]:    ò ұoı
    the Christ.

[^30]:    
    
    
    
    
     m-'Inoovs olttraw.

[^31]:    
    
    
    

[^32]:    ${ }^{1}$ aúzóv GLTTrAW. b -- 'Inooovs lTTra. $\check{\epsilon} \nu \theta \in \nu \operatorname{LTTr} A$.

[^33]:    
    
    
    
    

[^34]:     he not leave）litr． ${ }^{i}{ }^{\mu} \boldsymbol{j o v}$ my LTr．
    
    ${ }^{〔} \dot{\alpha} \phi \eta{ }^{\prime} \sigma \mathrm{e}$（read will
    
    
    

[^35]:    

    * oùpávtos LTTr; [ èr]ovpávlos a. * - тà $\pi \alpha \rho \alpha \pi \tau \omega ́ \mu a \tau \alpha \alpha \dot{U} \tau \omega \nu$ GLTTTA. $n-\dot{a} \nu \theta \rho \dot{\omega} \pi \omega$ (read one's wife) lta.
    
     c - aütoîs LTTTA. ${ }^{\text {d }}$ ктíбas created Tr. e ${ }^{\circ}$ Eveка g M $\omega \ddot{v} \sigma \tilde{\eta} \boldsymbol{s}$ LTTraw. b-aúviv LTTr.

[^36]:     nication L .
    
    
    
    
    

[^37]:    
    
    
    
    

[^38]:    
    
    
    
    
    

[^39]:    
     they set [him] E. ${ }^{\text {b }}$ é $\sigma \tau \rho \omega \sigma a \nu$ strewed T. ${ }^{c}+a v j \tau o ̀ \nu \operatorname{him}$ LTTrA. ${ }^{\text {+ }} \Delta a v i \delta \mathrm{GW}$; $\Delta a v \in i ́ t$
     өєov̂ litr. imotelte make litta.

[^40]:    
    
    
     repent) LTr ; oú[ $\delta$ è ] A.
    

[^41]:    
    

[^42]:    
    
    

    + aútò̀ him LTTrı. $\varepsilon$ défovtas LTTr.

[^43]:     m - oi (read saying) LTTrA. n Mwüồs LTTraw. o + iva tnat L.
    
    

    ## ${ }^{1} \dot{\alpha} \pi \dot{\eta} \lambda \theta \alpha \nu$ LTTra. <br> P ${ }^{\prime} \dot{\prime} \mu \mathrm{as}$ LTTra. <br> เ- тov̂ LTTra

[^44]:    
    
    
    

[^45]:    
    
    
    
    vav̇tov̂ of it LTTTA.

    - ómolá̧ete LTr.

[^46]:    
    
     i - $\boldsymbol{\epsilon} \rho \eta \mu$ оs L .

[^47]:    
    
    

[^48]:     z $\mathfrak{a}$ the things GLTTrAW. cò i $\mu a ́ \tau \iota o \nu$ garment lutr.
    
    

[^49]:    
    
    
    
    
    

[^50]:    
    
    
    
    
    
    

[^51]:    
    
     glttra.

[^52]:    
    

[^53]:    ${ }^{w}$－каì oi $\gamma \rho \alpha \mu \mu \alpha \tau \epsilon i{ }^{\prime}$ LTTTA．
    x סó $\lambda \omega$ к $\rho \alpha \tau \dot{\eta} \sigma \omega \sigma \iota \nu$ GLTTrAW．
    y ëХоv $\sigma \alpha$ ब̉̀ $\alpha ́ \beta \alpha \sigma \tau \rho \circ \nu$
    $\mu v ́ \rho o v ~ L T T r . ~ z ~ п о \lambda v \tau i ́ \mu o v ~ L T . ~ a ~ \tau ク ̈ s ~ к є \phi а \lambda \tilde{n s ~ L T T r . ~ b-a v ̉ \tau o v ̂ ~(r e a d ~ t h e ~ d i s c i p l e s) ~}$
    
    ${ }^{\text {f }}$ ク̀ $\rho \gamma \alpha ́ \sigma а т о$ т．

[^54]:    
    
    
     towards [them] TTr. $\quad i \quad-\mu o v m y ~ T[T r] . \quad k \pi a \rho \epsilon \lambda \theta a ́ \tau \omega$ LTTrA.

[^55]:    
    
    
    
    
    
    

[^56]:    
    ${ }^{n}$ є $\sigma \tau \rho \in \psi \in \nu \operatorname{TTra.} \quad o-\tau 0 i s \operatorname{LTT} A$.
    into the temple $\mathrm{TTr} . \quad \varepsilon \in i \pi \alpha \nu$ LTTr.
    
    ${ }^{\text {r }}$ Hìẫos LTr; Шeinâtos t.

[^57]:    y IIı入ẫos LTr; Heı入âтos т.
    ${ }^{2}$ eitrav TTr.
    
    Sıкaiov] L; - тô̂ Sıкaíov (read of this [man]) T[Tr]A.

[^58]:    g е̇ $\nu \delta \dot{v} \sigma a \nu \tau \epsilon \mathrm{~S}$ having clothed L .
    
     né $\kappa \delta \dot{v} \sigma a \nu \tau e s$ having taken off T .

    -     - каі $\mathbf{T}$.
    ${ }^{p}$ Гodyöá tr. 9 ö GLTTTAW.
    
    

[^59]:    
    
     with (him) LTTra. "i aủ
    
    
     uttra.

[^60]:    
    
    
     disciples) T.

    -     - vuktòs GLTTTA.

[^61]:    
    
    
    

[^62]:    
    
     Maf日aiov according to Matthew tra.

[^63]:    
    
    
    
    
    
    

[^64]:    
    
     aúcóv L[TTA]; - av่
    
    
     ci $\sigma \in \lambda \theta \grave{\omega} \nu \pi a ́ \lambda \iota \nu$ he having entered again tTra. as Kaфapvaoù $\mu$ LTTraw.
    [L]TTra cà év oïḳ LTTr. da - єúقécs [LTr]T.

[^65]:     were following TTrA. ${ }^{m}-o i T . \quad{ }^{n} \tau \hat{\omega} \nu \Phi$ Фарєбаi $\omega \nu$ of the Pharisees TTr. $\quad{ }^{\circ}+\kappa \alpha i$ also [L]TTr. $\quad$ ö $\tau \iota \dot{\epsilon} \sigma \theta i \in \iota L ; \ddot{o} \tau \iota \eta \check{\eta} \sigma \theta \iota \in \nu$ that he was eating TTr. $\quad q \dot{\alpha} \mu \alpha \rho \tau \omega \lambda \hat{\omega} \nu \kappa \alpha \grave{\iota}$
    
    
    
    
    

[^66]:    
    
    
    
    
    
    

[^67]:    
    
     and thy sisters LT[A]w. ${ }^{1}$ àmoкрıөєis av̇тoî̀ $\lambda$ é $\gamma \epsilon \iota$ answering them he says TTra. ${ }^{\mathrm{m}}$ каì
     for $\operatorname{lt}[\mathrm{Tr}] \mathrm{A} . \quad \mathrm{r}^{2} \dot{\alpha} \theta \in \lambda \eta \eta_{\mu} a \tau \alpha$ (read the things God wills) A. s- $\mu \mathrm{ov}$ my lttra. ${ }^{t} \sigma \nu \nu a ́ \gamma \epsilon \tau a l$ is gathered together LTTraw. $\pi \pi \epsilon i \sigma \tau o s$ very great tTraw. w eis $\tau \grave{o}$ ( $-\tau 0$
    
    
     were scorched rr. ga - $\quad$ d̀s $G$. ha äd $\lambda \alpha$ others TA.

[^68]:    
    
    
    
    
    

    - Exeivó those tria.

[^69]:    
    
    
    
     represent it? lttra. b ко́ккод a grain oltraw. ${ }^{\text {c } \mu} \mu \kappa \rho о ́ \tau \epsilon \rho о \nu$ ö $\nu$ being less lttra.
    

[^70]:    
     av̇ $\hat{\varphi}$ he says to him Glttraw.
    
     ${ }^{0} \tau \hat{\varphi}$ ŏ $\rho \in \iota$ the mountain Glttraw. p- $\quad$ ád
     ${ }^{E}$ каi oi litra. t aùzov̀s them glttraw.
    ${ }^{\mathrm{w}} \dot{\boldsymbol{\eta}} \boldsymbol{\lambda} \boldsymbol{\theta} \mathrm{ov}$

[^71]:    ${ }^{2}$ è $\mu \beta a i v o \nu t o s$ [was] entering LTTTAW. a $\mu \in \tau^{\prime}$ aủ
    
    
    
     $\rightarrow+\tau \dot{a}$ the things $\mathrm{T}[\mathrm{A}]$.

[^72]:    
    
    
    
    ${ }^{6}$ кои́ $\boldsymbol{T}$; кой $\mu \mathrm{Tra}$.

[^73]:    
    
    
    
    
    
    
     ${ }^{\text {as }} \pi \alpha \rho \alpha \tau \iota \theta \hat{\omega} \sigma \iota \nu$ TA.

[^74]:    
    
    
    
    
    
    

[^75]:    
    
    
    
    
     посєìт $\mathrm{T}[\mathrm{Tra}]$.

[^76]:    
    
    
     - mopveial, клотаí, фóvol, molðeial tTra.

[^77]:    
    
    
    
    
    
    
     - $\mu о \gamma \gamma L \lambda a ́ \lambda o \nu \mathrm{Tr}$.

[^78]:    
    
    
    
    
    
    

[^79]:     follow GTTrAW. w éà $\nu$ TTrA. $\quad$ ámodé $\sigma e \iota$ shall lose tTra. y éavtov̂ $\psi v \chi \eta ̀ \nu ~ G T r W . ~$
    
    
     - tòv gLTta. léyévovio LTraw. m- ̀s $\chi^{\iota \omega} \nu$ TTra.

[^80]:    
    
    
    
    
    

[^81]:    
    
    
    
    
    
    
    

[^82]:    
    
    
    
    
    
    

[^83]:    
    
    

    с пávтa таи̃тa L.
    
     needle) LTrW.

[^84]:    
    
    have followed LTTrAw. Jesus said (- $\dot{\alpha} \pi \mathbf{\pi}$. $\delta \dot{e}$ ) Ta.
    
     $y+\ddot{\epsilon} \nu \in \kappa \epsilon \nu$ for the sake $\mathbf{G}[\mathbf{L}]$ triaw. and those trir. c- roîs $\mathbf{L}$. e - aủvóv (read [him]) [L]T[Tr].
    ${ }_{2}^{2} \mu \eta \tau \dot{\epsilon} \rho a$ mother LTr. a - oi GLw. b oi $\delta \dot{\text { è }}$
    
    

[^85]:    
    
    
    
     lttra. $\quad \dot{e} \lambda \dot{\lambda} \beta \epsilon \tau \epsilon$ ye recelved lttra.
    

[^86]:    
    
    
    
    
    
    
    
     (read [The] first is) TTrA.

[^87]:    ${ }^{1}$ катє́ $\sigma \theta$ о $\boldsymbol{\lambda} \boldsymbol{\tau} \epsilon \mathrm{S}$ Tra.
    m $\lambda \dot{\eta} \mu \psi$ о $\nu \tau a \iota$ LTTTA.
    
    
    
    

[^88]:    ${ }^{a}-\dot{\eta} \phi v \gamma \dot{\eta} \dot{v} \mu \omega \bar{\omega}$ (read it may not be) lutra.
    

[^89]:    
     and (verily) [L]TTra. ${ }^{2} \dot{\epsilon} \dot{\alpha} \nu$ TA. ${ }^{2}$ - тov̂to (read the glad tidings) [L]TTrA. b- ó
    
    
     there TrA; к $\dot{\alpha} \kappa \in \dot{\imath} \mathrm{T}$. m - aù тov̂ (read the disciples) T [Tr].

[^90]:    
    
    
    
    
    
    

[^91]:    
    
    
    
    

[^92]:    
    
    
    
    
    
    

[^93]:    
    
    
    
    v $\pi \alpha \rho \epsilon \sigma \tau \hat{\omega} \sigma \iota \nu$ TTTA.

    * étŋри́ta tTra.
    - $\delta \nu \pi$ тapntov̂vto T.
    x ó $\mu \nu v i v a i$ GLTTraw. $\quad y+\varepsilon \dot{v} \theta \dot{v}$ immedlately LTTr.
    
    

[^94]:    
    
    
    
    
    e
    b - toû trrial

[^95]:    
    
    
    

[^96]:    
    
    

[^97]:    " + yà (read For also) litra. ${ }^{1}$ è $\pi \rho \circ$ фи́тeveev LTTra. ${ }^{y}-\tau \hat{\varphi}($ read [the]) LtTrı.
     d - $\dot{\eta} \mu \hat{\omega} \nu$ (read of [our] enemies) [L]TTrA. e- $\hat{\eta} s ~ \zeta \omega \hat{\eta} s$ (read all our days) Glttraw.
    ${ }^{1}+\delta$ é also tra.

[^98]:    $0+\tau \hat{\varphi}$ the LTTr．
    P $\nu 0 \sigma \sigma 0$ ùs TA．
    q $\alpha \sim \nu \theta \rho \omega \pi$ os ที้ T ．
    
    father GTTta．w－avjov̂（read 「his］mother）GTra．${ }^{\text {m }}$［ $\delta$ è $]$ LTr．
    r $\boldsymbol{\eta} \boldsymbol{\nu} \boldsymbol{\nu} \boldsymbol{a} \boldsymbol{\gamma} \iota \circ \boldsymbol{\nu}$ GLTTrAW．
    จ ò тaテخ̀p av̉兀ov̂ his єัтท LTTì．$\quad$ мap $\theta \in \nu \epsilon i a s ~ A . ~$

[^99]:    
    
    
    

[^100]:    
    
    
     d ouvayayєiv to gather T.

[^101]:    e тєтраápХクs T.
    ${ }^{f}$ - Фi入immou (read of his) glittraw.
    $g[\kappa \alpha i]$ L.
     - ó TTra. p á
    
    
    
    
     littra. qa Boós lttra. ra इalá t.

[^102]:    ${ }^{x}$－ó GLTTrAW．
    y － $\boldsymbol{\tau} \mathrm{\eta}_{\nu} \mathrm{LTTTA}$ ．
    
    a àvatє ${ }^{2} \rho a \mu$－
    
     গ̀̀ $\nu$ к $a \rho \delta i ́ a \nu \mathrm{G}[\mathbf{L}]$ TTra． मेба⿱ TTrA．

[^103]:    
    
    [ì] Tr.
    m eis oltr ; fis fìn TA.
    
    
    

[^104]:    
    
    
    

[^105]:     $\dot{\alpha} \pi$ овávтes tTra. $\theta$ íolas $\delta$ è ta.
    
     breaking) $\operatorname{tTra}$. $\mathrm{p}-\mathrm{k}-$ - $0 \mathrm{~S}[\mathrm{~L}] \mathrm{TTRA}$.
    ${ }^{1} \eta \lambda \theta a \nu$ т.
    

[^106]:    
    ${ }^{x} \sigma v \nu \epsilon \lambda \eta \lambda v \theta$ ótes come together L. y aütóv him (read was for his healing) TA. ${ }^{2}+$ av̉ ${ }^{2} \nu$
    

[^107]:    
    
    
    
     l'TMTA. w $\Delta \iota a ̀ \tau i ́ L[T r] ;-\Delta l a \tau i t a$.

[^108]:    
    
    
    
     ${ }^{r}$ - каi [L]T[Tr]. siva (read that ye be not judged) $\mathrm{L} . \quad \mathrm{t}^{\mathrm{t}}+\mathrm{kai}$ and $\mathrm{Ta} . \quad \mathrm{va}$ - каi

[^109]:    
    
    
    
    

[^110]:    
    
    
    
    

[^111]:    b- iò LITTrAW. e -öt $\mathrm{L}[\mathbf{T r}]$. l sond) LitTra. i - үàp TTrA.
    ${ }^{\text {w1 }}-$ - $i \pi \epsilon V^{\prime} \delta \dot{e}$ ó кúplos Glittraw.
    d'I $\omega$ ávvę T ; 'I $\omega$ ávę Tr.
    
    1 - $\boldsymbol{\tau} \hat{v} \beta \alpha \pi \tau \iota \sigma \tau o \hat{v} \operatorname{TTr} A$.

[^112]:    
    
    

[^113]:    
    b - 入éүоขтes
    
    ${ }^{1}$ ovviviyovtal TA.
    gà àd̀ Tr.
    ${ }^{\mathrm{h}} \tau i \theta \eta \sigma \iota \nu$ LTTra.

[^114]:    
    
    
    
    
    

[^115]:    
    
    $\nabla$ - $\boldsymbol{a} \dot{v} \tau \hat{\omega} \mathrm{~T}[\mathrm{Tr}]$.
    
    
    
    

[^116]:    
    
    
    
     ímeís lta. e eital lttra.

[^117]:    
    
    
    
    

[^118]:    ${ }^{3}$ av̉兀ov̂ TTrA
    d - Tò $\boldsymbol{\nu}$ glttraw. : $\eta \mu \epsilon \lambda \lambda \in \nu$ T.

    - éтєбкia̧ev TTra.

[^119]:    
    
    
    
    
    

[^120]:    
    
    
    
    

[^121]:    
    
    
    
    

[^122]:    
    
    
    
    
    

[^123]:    
    
    
     y épeî L. ${ }^{z}$ фídov aùroû tra. a ávaldíal t.

[^124]:    
    ${ }^{2} \phi \omega \nu \grave{\eta} \nu \gamma u \nu \grave{\eta}$ LTA.
    
     oŋ $\mu \mathrm{e}$ io $\nu$ Ttra. $\quad$ Eo Nıveveitą T .

[^125]:    
    
    
    
    

[^126]:    
    
    

[^127]:    
    
    
    
    

[^128]:    
    
    
     he may return lutra. ${ }^{\text {b }} \kappa \stackrel{a}{\nu} \nu \dot{e} \nu$ т $\hat{n}$ Sevtépa, кäy and if in the second and if trra,
    

[^129]:    
    
    
    
    
    

[^130]:    
    
    
    
    come lt[Tra]. ${ }^{8}[0 ̈ \tau \epsilon]$ TrA.

[^131]:    
    
    
    
    

[^132]:    ${ }^{\mathrm{n}}$ à $\nu a \pi e i ́ p o u s \mathrm{LTra} . \quad{ }^{\circ}$ ס́́ but T.
    
    
     z- ékeivos (read the bondman) littra. a àvaneípovs LTra.
     LTTta. cồ which tria. d $\mu$ ov ó oikos TTra.

[^133]:    
    
    

[^134]:    
     $m$ - aủ $\frac{0}{} \hat{v}$ (read the disciples) TTra. ${ }^{n} \delta \dot{v} v n$ TTra. ${ }^{\circ}+\dot{e} \kappa$ from [L]TTra.
    

[^135]:    e - $\pi$ âs LTTTA.
    
    
    

    - $\boldsymbol{\omega} \delta \epsilon$ here (ヶead mapak. he is comforted) litraw. $\quad \mathrm{p} \dot{\epsilon} \nu$ before т.
    ${ }^{\mathrm{h}}$ єi $i \lambda \kappa \omega \mu$ évos LTTTAW.
    
    q ễ $\nu \theta \in \nu$ gi.tTraw.
    ${ }^{\mathrm{r}}$ - oi (read סıar. can they pass) L[A]. ${ }^{\text {s }} \boldsymbol{\sigma e}$ oulv LTraw.

[^136]:     véws ltTraw. ${ }^{2}$ où $\delta^{\prime}$ ltra. ${ }^{z}+\alpha \dot{y}$
    
    
    
    
    

[^137]:    
    ${ }^{\nabla}-\alpha \dot{\jmath} \tau \hat{\omega}$ GLTTrAW.
    
    
     disciples) L.

[^138]:    
    
    
    
    
    
    

[^139]:    
    
    
     ? - tav̂ta LTTra. q òs give L. roṽavoîs T; toîs oưpavoís the heavens ltra.

[^140]:    
    
     IITTA. $\quad$ е
    

[^141]:    
    
    
    
    

[^142]:    
    
    
     other) LTTra.

[^143]:    
    
    
    
     c- è $\sigma \tau i ́ \nu$ tTra.

[^144]:    
    
    
    
    
    
    

[^145]:    
    
     (read of his discourse) Tr . ${ }^{\mathrm{r}} \ddot{\omega} \sigma \tau e$ so as LTTrA. $\quad \dot{\eta} \mu \hat{\alpha} s$ tira.

[^146]:    
    
    
    
    
    

[^147]:    ${ }^{\text {s }}$ Maxaíp $\eta$ s Tr.
    ${ }^{t} \tau \grave{a}$ č $\theta \nu \eta$
    $r$ - $\epsilon \nu$ (read to this people) gltTraw.
    ${ }^{1}$ єั $\sigma о \nu \tau \alpha \iota$ LTTrA.
    y ${ }^{\eta}$ Xous at [the]

[^148]:    
    
     tana tat but(waich)
    
    
    

[^149]:    
    
    
    
    

[^150]:     ${ }^{\text {w }} \sigma \nu \nu \zeta \eta \tau \epsilon і \nu$ LTTTA. ${ }^{\text {n }} \gamma \iota \nu \in \dot{\sigma} \theta \omega$ TTTA.
     ${ }^{1}$ каөicé
    r-Eitev $\begin{aligned} & \text { é } \\ & \text { ó }\end{aligned}$
    

[^151]:    -     - סè and lttraw.
    w av̀toús GLTTRAW.
    
    ${ }^{y} \in \operatorname{in} \alpha \nu$ LTTTA.
    
    
     тTra. ${ }^{\mathrm{n}} \pi \epsilon \rho \iota \kappa \alpha \theta \iota \sigma \alpha ́ \nu \tau \omega \nu$, having sat around L ; $\sigma \nu \nu \kappa \alpha \theta \iota \sigma \alpha ́ \nu \tau \omega \nu$ т. ${ }^{\circ}$ - $\alpha \dot{\jmath} \tau \hat{\nu} \nu$ LTTTA.
    

[^152]:    
    
    
    
    

[^153]:    ${ }^{1}$ Пєєдâto ${ }^{\text {т. }}$ Kaíซapı LTTrA. even $\operatorname{Trr}[\mathbf{A}]$. wishing LTTra.
    ${ }^{m} \epsilon \cup ̋ \rho a \mu \epsilon \nu$ тTrA. ${ }^{n}+\dot{\eta} \mu \hat{\omega} \nu$ (read our nation) LTTT[A]w. © фópovs
    
    
    

[^154]:    e ov̉Өèv TTr.
    $\mathrm{g}-$ verse 17 [L]TTr[A].
    $\dot{\epsilon} \tau \hat{n} \phi \cup \lambda a \kappa \hat{n} \operatorname{TTrA}$.
    f ávé $\pi \in \mu \psi \in \nu$ रà $\alpha$ av́cò $\nu \pi \rho o ̀ s ~ \eta \dot{\eta} \mu a ̂ s$ for he sent him back to us T .
    h ảvé́крayò TTra.
    $\mathrm{k} \pi a \nu \pi \lambda \eta \theta \epsilon i ́ \mathrm{~T}$.
    ${ }^{1} \beta \lambda \eta \theta \epsilon i s([\beta \lambda \eta \theta \epsilon i s] \mathrm{A})$
    de however LTMra. $\quad$ + avtoıs them $L$.
    $\mathrm{G}[\mathrm{L}]$
    
    s àmò L. y-каi LTTra.

[^155]:    
    
    
    
    
     him said TTra.

[^156]:    
    
    
    
    
     - би
     LTTrA.

[^157]:    
    
    
     үє́ $о \nu \in \nu$ é $\nu$ (read one [thing]. That which was in him was life) LTr. ${ }^{\text {é } \sigma \tau \iota \nu}$ is LT. T0 'I wávŋs Tr nè̀̉aßà Tr.

[^158]:    
    
    
     lttra. e oúdè lutra. f ${ }^{\text {theías } T \text {. }}$

[^159]:    
    
    
    
    
    

[^160]:    
    
    

[^161]:    
    
     c - $\delta$ è and T .

[^162]:    
    
     9 [ท̀ $\gamma v \nu \eta \dot{\eta}]$.

[^163]:    
    
     g $\pi \rho \circ \sigma \kappa \nu \nu \in \hat{\imath} \nu$ סєî LTTraw.
    
    ${ }^{i} \dot{\alpha} \lambda \lambda \grave{\alpha}$
    

[^164]:    
    
    
    

[^165]:    
    
    
     (read the bondmen) t .

[^166]:    
     olttraw. aildare ye know t. b ${ }^{\circ} \mathrm{I} \omega a ́ \eta \eta \nu \mathrm{Tr}$.

[^167]:    
    

    - mot $\omega \mu \in \nu$ should we do eglitraw.
    
     shall thirst litra. $\quad d-\mu e[L] T$.

[^168]:    
    
    
    
    
    
    ${ }^{2}{ }^{\epsilon} \nu \tau \hat{n} \hat{\epsilon} \rho \eta \dot{\rho} \mu \varphi$ тò $\mu \alpha ́ \nu \nu \alpha$ LTTrA.

[^169]:    
    
    
    
    

[^170]:    
    
     formerly lTta.
    
    
    
    

[^171]:    
    
     voleís makest thou) glttra. ${ }^{\mathrm{k}} \delta \mathrm{\delta} \boldsymbol{\xi} \dot{\alpha} \sigma \omega$ shall glorify litra. ${ }^{1} \dot{\eta} \mu \bar{\omega} \nu$ our tTraw.

[^172]:    
    
    
     è̀ $\lambda$ cyov $\left[\mathbf{O} \dot{v} \chi i, a \dot{a} \lambda \lambda^{\prime}\right]$ L.

[^173]:    
     LTTRAW. I oṽ $\nu$ therefore (they said) LTTTA. m - mádı LTTTA. ${ }^{n}+$ oi $\delta \grave{\varepsilon}$ (read But they
    
    
    

[^174]:    
    
    
    

    ```
    "- ov゙\nu LTTTA.
    ```

[^175]:    
    
    
    
     $y_{\text {- }}^{\text {- }}$ tTra. c- $\lambda$ éjovies ltitaiw

[^176]:    
    
    
    

[^177]:    
    
    
    

[^178]:    ${ }^{\mathrm{n}} \dot{\epsilon} \pi \omega \rho \omega \sigma \epsilon \nu$ hardened TTra.

    - $\sigma \tau \rho \alpha \phi \hat{\omega} \sigma \iota \nu$ LTTrA.
    p iá $\sigma o \mu a \iota$ I shall heal LTTrA.
     given LTTraw. $\quad$ éỳ̀ $\lambda a \lambda \hat{\omega}$ LTrra.

[^179]:     ${ }^{\mathrm{r}} \mu \mathrm{ov}$ my Tra.
    
    
    
    
     shall give to him tria. каi he takes and tTra.
     m 'I $\sigma \kappa \alpha \rho t \omega \tau o v$ (read son of Simon Iscariote.) TTra.

[^180]:    
    
    
    

[^181]:    
    
     ${ }^{\mathrm{b}}$ aúzò it $\mathrm{T} . \quad \mathrm{i}+$ tò the (fire) tTraw.

[^182]:    
    ${ }^{w}$ - $\dot{o}$ т. $\quad{ }^{x}$ érápas having lifted up LTTrA. y - к $\alpha i$ lttra.
    
    
    
     ${ }^{n}$ av่тoi they T .

[^183]:    ${ }^{6} \kappa \dot{\beta} \gamma \omega$ LTTPA

[^184]:    ${ }^{1}$ 入eגá ${ }^{2} \eta \kappa \alpha$ have spoken I.TTrAw.
    in - $\hat{\eta}^{(r e a d ~ a) ~ G l t t r a w . ~}$
    
    
    
    
    

[^185]:    
    
    
    
    

[^186]:    
    
     [his]) [L] $\mathrm{Trr}[\mathrm{A}]$. - oùv LTTrAW.
    măpaфos TTra.
    
    
    
    

[^187]:    
    
    
    

[^188]:    
    
    

[^189]:    
    
    
    

[^190]:    
    
    
    
     i- 'A $\mu \dot{\eta} \nu$ gltra. $\quad g+\kappa a \tau a ̀ ~ ' I \omega a ́ \nu \eta \nu(' I \omega a ́ \nu \nu \eta \nu$ a) according to John Tra.

[^191]:    
    
    
    

[^192]:    
    
    
    
     gltTraw. $\quad \mathrm{p}-\boldsymbol{\tau} \hat{v}$ (read a reward) Glttraw

[^193]:    $q+\hat{o}$ т.
    
    $x$ 'I
    
    
    
    
    ${ }^{\mathrm{h}}$ aj̀zois on them litra. їк $\alpha \dot{\theta} \iota \sigma \epsilon \nu$ LTTr.

[^194]:    
    
     a +i lttra. b-'I $\omega \eta \lambda^{\prime}$ A. c-каì A.

[^195]:     him litra. LTTTAW.
    
    
     la[TrA]. ${ }^{\text {n }}$ Пè $\lambda$ átov t.

[^196]:    
    
    
    
    

[^197]:    ${ }^{f} \dot{v} \mu \hat{\omega} \nu$ your Tra.
    ${ }^{*}$ avj兀 $\omega \nu$ their L.
    $0+$ roùs the litra.
    A $\lambda \in ́ \xi \in \alpha \delta \rho o s ~ L T T T A$.

    - $\sigma \in ́ \sigma \omega \tau \alpha \iota$ т.

[^198]:    $g+\dot{\epsilon} \nu$ GLTTrAW. bávátígas ò $\theta$ єòs TA.
    ${ }^{1}-{ }^{\text {'I I }} \boldsymbol{\eta} \sigma 0 \hat{v} \nu$ GLTTra.
    ${ }^{1}+$ aúroùs them $w . \quad{ }^{m}-\dot{o} \operatorname{LT}[T r] A . \quad{ }^{n}[\dot{\omega} s] \operatorname{LTrA} ;-\dot{\omega} \sigma \epsilon i \mathrm{~T}$.
    $\mathrm{p} \dot{\varepsilon} \nu$ LTrAW.
    
    

[^199]:     LTTrA. ${ }^{\mathrm{b}} \pi \sigma \dot{\eta} \sigma \omega \mu \epsilon \nu$ should we do tTra. e-av̀roîs (read [them]) LTTTA. f - tò LT. cá $\rho \nu \in \hat{i} \sigma \theta a \iota$ LTTra.
    ${ }^{8}$ ' $I \omega \alpha ́ \nu \eta s \mathrm{Tr}$. aủtov́s LTTrAW. i eí $\alpha \mu \in \nu$ LTTrA.

[^200]:    ${ }^{2} \chi$ ápıтos of grace glttraw.
     (read the holy place) Glttraw.
    
    
    
    

[^201]:    $\mathbf{k}+\sin \nu$ the LTTTAW.
    
    him w. $\quad{ }^{\mathrm{a}} \mathrm{a} \nu \mathrm{LTr}$. o
     у є่ $\gamma \nu \omega \rho i \sigma \theta \eta$ Tr.

[^202]:    
    
    
     LT[Tr]A. $\quad q \dot{\alpha} \pi \epsilon \in \sigma \tau a \lambda \kappa \epsilon \nu \sigma \dot{v} \nu$ has sent with LTTraw.

[^203]:     - vaôs (read [places]) GLTTrAw oikodó $\mu \eta \sigma \in \nu \operatorname{Tr}$. є́ $\gamma \in ́ v \in \sigma \theta \in$ became LTtraw. i $\delta \iota \eta \nu \circ \iota \gamma \mu \notin \nu \circ v s$ LTTraw.

[^204]:     LTTRAW. $\quad{ }_{2}+\boldsymbol{\operatorname { \eta }} \nu \boldsymbol{\nu}$ the (city) Lil. $\dot{\epsilon} \xi \dot{\eta} \rho \chi \circ \nu \tau 0(\dot{\epsilon} \xi \dot{\eta} \rho \chi \in \tau \circ \mathrm{G})$ GLTTrAw.

[^205]:    
    ${ }^{\text {a }}$ סè LTTrAW. b mod入oi LTTTrA.
    
    g $\mu$ ауials ' T .

[^206]:    ${ }^{\mathrm{h}}-\boldsymbol{\tau}$ Lì LTTAW.
    ${ }^{1}$ - $\tau 0 \hat{\text { Glt }}$ GLTAW.
    
    
     v rov̂ kupiov the Lord LtTraw.

[^207]:    n - verse 37 GLTTTA.
    
    
     Na乡wpaios the Nazarene [L]w.
    

[^208]:    
    
    
    
     " ${ }^{n} \kappa о \nu \sigma \alpha$ I
     ${ }^{r}+\tau \epsilon$ both (Gentiles) LTTraw.

[^209]:    
     éx vvvev Ta. a - tov̀sT. b tapetŋpov̂vto LTTTAW. e סè кai and also LTTra. dot
    
    

[^210]:    ${ }^{1}$ eis at h.tiraw. m-кail Lttra.
    

    - àvencíl aù óóv LtTraw.
    
    
    
    
    

[^211]:    
    
    
    
    

[^212]:    
    
    
    
    
    

[^213]:    －évátグン LTTTA．
    
    
    
    
    ${ }^{y}+[\gamma \dot{a} \rho]$ L．
    ${ }^{2}$＇I $\omega$ áv̀s Tr ．
    
    ${ }^{\mathrm{a}}+$ к кai also olttraw．$^{\text {e }} \mathrm{a} \nu \epsilon \hat{\lambda} \lambda a \nu$ ${ }^{\mathrm{b}}$－$\dot{\epsilon} \sigma \mu \epsilon \nu($ read［are］）OLTTrAW． LTTrA．$\quad{ }^{\mathrm{f}}+\mathrm{e} \mathrm{E} \nu \mathrm{T}$ ．

[^214]:    
    ${ }^{1} \pi \nu$ єи́maтos тov̂
    
    
     in Tr ) placed before $\pi \rho o ̀ s ~ L T T r A w . ~ w ~ \sigma \nu \nu \epsilon ́ \phi a \gamma \epsilon \nu$ did eat with Tr . x - ó LTTraw.

[^215]:    
    

    бapias T .
    
    ${ }^{1}$ - à̀ $\tau \hat{\omega}$ LTTr.

    * $\begin{aligned} & \text { é LTTr. }\end{aligned}$
    - 'I $\omega$ áry
    $\mathrm{p}-\delta \bar{\epsilon}$ and $\mathrm{LTtr}[\mathrm{A}]$.
    
    
     m - a $\nu \delta \rho a s$ GLTTRAW. $\quad n+\tau o v ̂$ of the GLTTIAW.

[^216]:    
    
     [was] lutra. d - i Bapváßas (read he went forth) LTTrı. e - aùròv (read [hin]) Litra.
    

[^217]:    $\mathrm{k} \ddot{\eta} \boldsymbol{\tau} \iota \mathrm{s}$ lTTrAW. $\quad 1$ - каi LTTr[A].
    
    
     LTTrA.
    b - $\alpha \dot{U} \tau \omega \mathfrak{e}$ LTTPA

[^218]:    
    
     pte ltita.

[^219]:    
    
    
    

[^220]:    
    
     their land about four hundred and fifty years. And after these things he gave, \&c.)
    
    
    

[^221]:     departed) glttraw. ${ }^{k}-\tau \dot{\alpha}$ ég $\nu \eta$ (read they besought) glttraw. ${ }^{1} \pi \rho o \sigma \mu e ́ v e t \nu$ Glttraw.
    
     v- ठé but littr. wка日' т. $\quad$ - каі glttraw.

[^222]:    
    
     LTTTA; $\Delta$ aví GW. ${ }^{\mathrm{m}}$ катє $\sigma \tau \rho \alpha \mu \mu \epsilon ́ \nu \alpha \mathrm{~T}$; катєбтрє $\mu \mu \in ́ \nu \alpha$ Tr.

[^223]:    
    
     glttraw. $\quad \mathrm{h}$ - verse 34 Litraw. $\quad i \pi \rho o ̀ s ~ B \alpha \rho \nu \alpha ́ \beta \alpha \nu \Pi \alpha \hat{v} \lambda o s ~ L T T r A . \quad k-\dot{\eta} \mu \hat{\omega} \nu$ (read the
     ${ }^{0}+\kappa \alpha i$ also GLTTrA. $\quad \mathrm{P}-\tau \grave{\partial} \nu \mathrm{GLA} . \quad \mathrm{q}^{\prime} \mathrm{I} \omega \alpha{ }^{\prime} \nu^{\prime} \eta \nu \mathrm{Tr} . \quad \mathrm{r}^{\prime} \sigma \nu \mu-(\sigma v \nu-\mathrm{T} A) \pi \alpha \rho \alpha \lambda \alpha \mu \beta \alpha ́ \nu \in \iota \nu$

[^224]:    
     imtraw. c- $\tau \hat{\omega} \nu$ LTTTAW. d"Ípo $\sigma o \lambda u ́ \mu o \iota s ~ L T T r A w . ~ e ~ \delta \iota \hat{\eta} \lambda \theta o \nu$ they passed through LTTTAW. $\quad \mathrm{f}$ - $\operatorname{tì\nu } \nu$ LTTra. $\mathrm{g}+\delta$ è and (having come) LTTrAW. h eis GlitTraw.
    
    

[^225]:    
    

    -     - tîs lttia.
    
    
    

[^226]:    
    
    ${ }^{9}+$ т̀̀ $\nu$ TTr.
    
    
    
    

[^227]:    
    (read human hands) LTTrA. (read made from one) LTTr[A]. GTTrAW ; прòs $\tau \epsilon \tau \alpha \gamma \mu \in ́ \nu o v s \mathrm{~L}$. каíүє T. $\quad{ }^{\mathrm{t}} \tau \alpha \nu \hat{v} \nu$ EGW. ${ }^{2}$ ка日ót८ inasmuch as Lttraw.
    ${ }^{m}$ каi тà $\pi a ́ \nu \tau a$ and all things eglttraw. ${ }^{n}$ - aíцaros - $\pi a \nu \tau$ òs $\pi \rho o \sigma \omega ́ \pi o v ~ L T T r A . ~ P ~ \pi \rho o \sigma \tau \epsilon \tau a \gamma \mu e ́ v o v s ~ a r r a n g e d ~$ q $\tau$ ò̀ $\nu \theta \epsilon$ ó $\nu$ God Glttra.
    r $\ddot{\eta}$ or L. $\quad$ ккаi $\gamma \in$ LTrA; $v a ̉ \pi a \gamma \gamma \epsilon ́ \lambda \lambda \epsilon \iota$ sends word (to all) T. ${ }^{\mathrm{w}} \pi a ́ \nu \tau a s$ LTTra.
    

[^228]:    (6) каi LTTrA.
    
    
     frimi Litraw.
    
     -was ${ }^{3}$ engrossed ${ }^{4}$ with ${ }^{\text {the }}$ "word GltTraw. i Tท̂тย́ $\chi ท \eta$ LTTrAW. 1 +eivat to bo LTTr.
    

[^229]:    
    
    
    

[^230]:    d - $\min \nu \mathrm{T}$.

[^231]:    g $\dot{\eta} \mu \hat{\imath} \nu$ to us litra. $\quad \mathrm{h}+$ кai also L.
    ${ }^{1}$ доүь
    : ípòv 'A $\rho \tau \epsilon ́ \mu c \delta o s ~ T A . ~$
    
    t
    

[^232]:    ${ }^{\text {a }}$ à,$\theta \rho \dot{\omega} \pi \omega \nu$ (read rıs who) of men litia.
    ${ }^{\mathrm{d}} \theta$ eò $v$ glttraw.
    
    $1+\pi \epsilon \rho i$ concerning (this concourse) LTTr.
    ${ }^{2} \mu \epsilon \tau \alpha \pi \epsilon \mu \psi a ́ \mu \epsilon \nu \circ$ s having sent for $\mathrm{TTr} . \quad 1+\pi \alpha \rho \alpha \kappa \alpha \lambda \epsilon \sigma \alpha \varsigma$ having exhorted [and] LTTra.
    
     - $\pi \rho \sigma \sigma \in \lambda \theta o ́ v \tau \in s$ having gone Tr .

[^233]:    
    
    
    
    

[^234]:    ${ }^{a} \mathrm{~K} \omega \bar{\omega}$ glitraw.
    b àvaфavévтє́ EGLTrAW.
    c к $\alpha \tau \dot{\eta} \lambda \theta$ o $\mu \in \nu$ landed LTTra. d $\boldsymbol{\tau}$ ò
    
    
    
    
    
    

[^235]:    ${ }^{2} \sigma v \gamma(\sigma v \nu-\mathrm{T})$ xúvขetal LTTTA : $\sigma v \gamma x u ́ v \in \tau a \iota \mathrm{~W}$.
    
    c $\lambda a \beta \grave{\omega} \nu$ having taken L.
     ${ }^{\mathrm{h}} \mu \mathrm{\eta}$ סuvajevou $\delta \dot{\text { è }}$ aùzoũ he not being able littraw. ${ }^{\mathrm{i}}$ крá̧òtes LTTraW.
    $k \nu v \nu$ GLTTtAW.

[^236]:    
     єíáyє $\sigma \theta a \iota$ aútòv GLTTTAW. s єimas LTTrAw. b mpoéreıvav they stretched forward GLTTrAW. c [i̊ IIav̂̀os].

[^237]:    
     $\delta \varepsilon \sigma \mu \hat{\omega} \nu$ glt Traw．m $\sigma v \nu \in \lambda \theta e i \nu$ to come together altitaw．n mâv all alttraw．
     $r+o \tau \iota \operatorname{trr}[\boldsymbol{A}]$ ．

[^238]:    
    
    
    
     छ $\tau \epsilon \sigma \sigma \epsilon$ ра́коута $\operatorname{T}$ Tra.
    

[^239]:    * Kaloapías T.
    - è $\xi e \iota \lambda \alpha ́ \mu \eta \nu$ LTTTAW. rò $\nu$ (read [him]) $\mathrm{T}[\mathrm{Tr}]$ $\tau \hat{\omega} \nu$ 'Iovסaí $\omega \bar{\nu}$ LTTrA.
    
    
     e ё $\chi о \nu \tau a$ є̈ $\gamma \kappa \lambda \eta \mu a$ LTTTAW. $\quad$ - $-\mu \epsilon ́ \lambda \lambda \epsilon \iota \nu$ LTTTrA. g-íiò
    

[^240]:    
    
    
    
    

[^241]:    
    
    
    
    
    

[^242]:    g oủ $\theta \in \nu$ òs L .
    ${ }^{\mathrm{h}}$ ánò LTTra.
    ${ }^{i} \dot{a} \pi 0 \lambda \epsilon i \tau a \iota$ shall perish glttraw.
    k eimas LTTta.
    
    
    
    

[^243]:    ${ }^{a}+\tau \iota($ road a certain quantity）LTTrAW．b $\dot{\alpha} \pi$ ò from LTTTAW．$\quad \delta \iota \epsilon \xi \in \lambda \theta 0 \hat{v} \sigma \alpha$ AW．
    
    
    
    

[^244]:    
    s $\grave{\eta} \lambda \theta a \nu$ came TTra ;
    
    
    
    c катクyopeiv LTTra.
    

[^245]:    
    ${ }^{m} \dot{\nu} \mu \hat{\omega} \nu$ your LTTTA.

    - ن̀ $\mu i \hat{\nu} \dot{\epsilon} \sigma \tau \omega \mathrm{~A}$.
    
    
    
    ${ }^{r}+$ rov̂ro (read this salvation) ltTra. $\quad$ - verse 29 lttra.
    -     - $\dot{\text { o }}$ Mav̂入os (read he abode) GltTraw.
    ${ }^{w}$ - $\chi \rho$ ศбтой $\mathbf{T}$.

[^246]:     nข่ $\mathfrak{y \infty}$ ${ }^{h}-\tau 0 \hat{v} \chi \rho \iota \sigma \tau 0 \hat{v}$ GLTTRAW. i $[\pi \rho \hat{\omega} \tau 0 \nu]$ L. k $\theta \in o ̀ s ~ \gamma a ̀ \rho ~ G L T T R A W ~$ $=\dot{\alpha} \lambda \lambda \dot{a} \operatorname{Tr} . \quad n-\kappa \alpha i \operatorname{LTTr}[A]$.

[^247]:    
     ${ }_{\text {LTTTA. }} \quad$ f є́vip g - テò̀ LTTTAW .

[^248]:    
     boasting Tra.

[^249]:    - $\sigma v \nu \zeta$ - LTTTA.

    кypi $\omega \dot{\eta} \mu \hat{\omega} \nu$ GLTTTAW
    po E. $\quad q+e i v a c ~ t o ~ b e ~ T[T r] . ~$
    $3-\tau \hat{\omega}$ จ- таîs є่ $\pi \iota \theta \nu \mu i ́ a \iota s ~ a u ́ t o v ̂ ~ G . ~$
    

[^250]:    
    
     $\mathrm{LIT}_{\mathrm{T}}[\mathrm{A}] \mathrm{w}$.

[^251]:    m - кai $\operatorname{LTr}[\mathrm{A}]$.
    P - $\dot{v} \pi \grave{\epsilon} \rho \dot{\eta} \mu \hat{\omega} \nu$ LTTTAW.
    ${ }^{n} \tau \hat{\eta}$ à $\theta$ eveía (read our weakness) LTTrAw.

    - ád $\lambda \dot{\alpha}$ TTrW.
    
    GLTT-AW.

[^252]:    ${ }^{\mathrm{h}}$ €ं $\mathrm{\rho} \rho \dot{\rho} \in ́ \theta \eta$ LTTTA. $\mathrm{k} \dot{\epsilon} \lambda \epsilon \hat{\omega} \nu \tau 0 s$ LTTrA.
     - 㐫 $\alpha \nu \theta \rho \omega \pi \epsilon, \mu \in \nu o v ̂ \nu \gamma \epsilon(\mu \epsilon \nu 0 \hat{v} \nu \gamma \in \operatorname{LTr})$ LTTrA.
    $\mathrm{m}+$ oviv then $\mathrm{L}[\mathrm{A}] \mathrm{W}$.
    p - av่тoís โL]Tr.

[^253]:    r v̇тó $\lambda \epsilon \iota \mu \mu a$ LTTrA.
    
    
    
    

[^254]:    
    
    
    

    - $\Delta$ aveiर LTTTA; $\Delta a v i \delta \mathrm{Gw}$.

[^255]:    
    
    
    
    

[^256]:    
    

[^257]:    
    
    

[^258]:    
    
    
    

[^259]:    
     gutrisw. ${ }^{*}$ Place here verses $25-27$ of chapter xvi. G. $1^{1}$ - yàp for glttraw.
    
    

[^260]:    ${ }^{s} \gamma \dot{a} \rho$ for litraw. $\quad \mathrm{t}-{ }^{\mathrm{I}} \mathrm{I} \eta \sigma o \hat{v} \nu$ LTTra.
    
    ${ }^{v} \gamma \epsilon \nu \epsilon ́ \sigma \theta \alpha \iota$ became LTr.
    ${ }^{w}+\lambda \epsilon \in \mathcal{\prime} \boldsymbol{\tau}$ it
     ${ }^{2}$ тол $\mu \eta \rho о \tau \epsilon \rho \omega s$ Tr. e $+\operatorname{in} \nu \mathbf{L T T r} \mathbf{A W}$ $\mathfrak{f}+\tau$ ò $\nu$ GLTTrAW. g Ti dadeïv LTTTAW.
    ${ }_{\mathrm{h}}$ áyíov Holy (Spirit) GLTr[A]W.

[^261]:    
    
     *-iva litita. $\quad$ - wopoфopia offering of gifts $L$.

[^262]:    t'A $\sigma \dot{\nu} \nu=$ T. ${ }^{*} E \rho \mu \hat{\eta} \nu$ LTTiAw. $\quad{ }^{*} E \rho \mu \hat{a} \nu \operatorname{LTT} A W . \quad x+\pi \hat{a} \sigma a \iota$ all (the assemblies)
    
    
    

[^263]:    ${ }^{\text {in }}$ Verses 25-27 placed at end of chapter xiv. G. ${ }^{i}+\tau \hat{\omega} \nu$ ai $\omega \nu \omega \nu$ of ages LT. $\quad \mathrm{k}$ - the subscription GLTW; Il òs 'P $\omega \mu$ aious Tra.
    
    
    

[^264]:    
    ${ }^{\mathrm{h}}{ }^{\boldsymbol{\epsilon} \beta a \pi \tau i \sigma \theta \eta \tau е}$ ye were
     the world) Lttraw.

[^265]:    ${ }^{n} \sigma \eta \mu \epsilon i \alpha$ signs glttraw. o $\quad \theta \nu \in \sigma \iota \nu$ to nations Glittraw.
     бetal E. v tov̂ $\theta$ gov̂ God glttraw. w ooфıa $\dot{\eta} \mu i v / L i T r a$.
    $\mathrm{p}-\dot{\epsilon} \sigma \tau i \nu$ TTr. $\quad q$ iva

    -     - каi LTTTA. ${ }^{\mathbf{t}} \kappa \alpha \nu \chi \eta^{-}$
    
     b $\dot{\alpha} \lambda \lambda \dot{\alpha} \mathrm{Tr}$.

[^266]:    
     ${ }^{1}[\dot{\eta} \mu \hat{\omega} \nu$ 'I $\eta \sigma \circ \hat{v} \chi \rho \iota \sigma \tau \circ \hat{v}]$ (read our Lord Jesus Christ) L; - 'I $\eta \sigma \circ \hat{v} \mathrm{~A} ; \quad \dot{\eta} \mu \omega \nu$ 'I $\eta \sigma o \hat{u}$ w.
     littraw. raii and litraw.

[^267]:    
    
    
    
    

[^268]:    " $\dot{a} \lambda \lambda \lambda^{\prime}$ L. $\quad \dot{\alpha} \lambda \lambda \grave{\alpha}$ TTrA. $\quad p+[\dot{\eta} \mu \hat{\omega} \nu]$ (read our Lord) L.
    
    

[^269]:    
    
    
    
     ${ }^{1} \dot{a} \delta \in \lambda \phi \hat{\omega}$ brother LTTraw．vimâs yout．

[^270]:    
    
    
    

[^271]:    dè évんкéval LTTrAW.
    c - סè but lttraw.
    
    
    
     commend ltTra. $\quad \mathrm{m}-\gamma a ̀ \rho$ for LTTrA. $\quad{ }^{\mathrm{n}} \mu \grave{\eta} \phi \dot{\gamma} \gamma \omega \mu \in \nu \dot{v} \sigma \tau \epsilon \rho o v ́ \mu \epsilon \theta a(\pi \epsilon \rho t \sigma \sigma \in v ́ o \mu \in \nu \mathrm{~L})$.
    
     áró $\nabla \delta \iota o ́ \pi \in \rho \mathrm{Tr}$.

[^272]:    
    y- хрıбтò̀ LTTtra.
    ${ }^{2}$ غо́рака т.
    
    
    
    

[^273]:    
     " $\mu \boldsymbol{\sim}$ under law glttraw. y $\theta e o v$ of God ltTraw. ${ }^{2}$ रpıбтov̂ of Christ littraw. à кepóve
    

[^274]:     m - $\delta$ è and [L]TTr[A]. $\quad$ névì one ltTra. $\quad$ -
     lttiaw. w - cis ltTraw. $\quad \mathbf{z}$ - (read it is not on account of this not of the body.) lt.

[^275]:    
    
    
    m $\boldsymbol{\epsilon} \pi \epsilon \iota \tau \alpha$ LTTrA.

[^276]:    
    
    
    

[^277]:    
    
    
    
    

[^278]:    ${ }^{1}$ е́puఇvevtís $\mathbf{L t r}$.
    mảd à̀ LTTrAW.
    ${ }^{n} \dot{a} y i \omega v$, ai (read verse 33 joined to verse 34) GLT.
    
    
    
     But (all things) glttraw.

[^279]:    ${ }^{\circ}+[\dot{\epsilon} \sigma \tau i \nu]$ is $\mathbf{L}$. $\mathrm{r}-\dot{\mathrm{o}} \operatorname{LTTr}[\mathrm{A}] \mathbf{W}$. LTTrA. ${ }^{\boldsymbol{a}} \boldsymbol{\chi} \boldsymbol{\chi} \rho \ell$ ta. ${ }^{2}$ - кai [L]Tr[A] $\quad$ - à Laviov] his (enemies) L. $\mathrm{d}+\dot{\alpha} \delta e \lambda \phi o i ́ b r e t h r e n ~ L T T r A . ~$

[^280]:    
    
    
     LTTTAW. ${ }^{s}[a ̃ \nu \theta \rho \omega \pi O s] L$.

[^281]:    
    

[^282]:    ${ }^{\mathrm{d}}+\tau 0 \hat{v}$ the gltTraw.
    
    
     $\mathrm{m} \dot{\alpha} \lambda \lambda^{\prime} \mathrm{L} \quad$ épúgato Tr. o каí $\dot{\rho} \dot{\sigma} \sigma \epsilon \tau \alpha \iota$ and will deliver [L]TTrA.
    q á $\gamma$ เóтทт $\frac{1}{}$ holiness LTTrA.
    

[^283]:    
    
    
    
    

[^284]:    ${ }^{m}[\mu \hat{\alpha} \lambda \lambda o \nu] \operatorname{TrA} . \quad{ }^{n} \kappa \dot{\alpha} \gamma \omega$

[^285]:    
    
     LTTTAW. a - aútoîs GlTTIAW.

[^286]:    
    LTtraw. d - yàp for Litraw.

    -     - סè but littra.
    - yerẃme $\begin{aligned} \text { a } \\ \text { ettran. }\end{aligned}$
    
    ${ }^{\text {f }}$ ovviotávees LTTTAW.

[^287]:    
    

[^288]:    
    ${ }^{6} \sigma \nu \nu \zeta$ そ̀ $\nu$ LTTra．
    ${ }^{t} \epsilon \check{\epsilon} \sigma \chi \in \nu \mathrm{LTr}$.
    $v$－ $\boldsymbol{\gamma} \dot{\alpha} \rho$ for［L］Tr．
    

[^289]:     e $\dot{\eta} \mu \hat{\omega} \nu$ our eg. $\quad \dot{v} \mu \hat{\omega} \nu$ you EG. $\quad g+\delta e ̀ ~ a n d ~(i n) ~ c o m m e n c i n g ~ a ~ s e n t e n c e ~ a t ~ e ́ \pi i ~ L T T r a w . ~ . ~$
    
     glttraw. $q \dot{\alpha} \lambda \lambda \dot{\alpha} \operatorname{TTr}$.

[^290]:    
    
    
    

[^291]:     BGLTTTAWW. e $\delta \iota a ̀$ tílitra. in катà кúpıov $\lambda a \lambda \bar{\omega}$ LITTrAW. $\kappa \alpha \mu \varepsilon \nu$ have been weak I.TTr.
    
     m 'I $\sigma p a \eta \lambda e i ̂ t a i \mathrm{~T}$.

[^292]:    
    
    
     it behoves [me], not profitable [is it], but I will come t.TTr. ${ }^{2}+\kappa \alpha i$ also L. ${ }^{\text {a }}$ - tov̂ L.

[^293]:     $f+\delta \iota o$ therefore $\operatorname{LTr}[A]$. g vatavâ LTTrA. in - iva $\mu \dot{\eta} \dot{v} \pi \epsilon \rho a i \rho \omega \mu \alpha i[L] \operatorname{Tr}[A]$.
    
     and also Ta. ${ }^{t} \dot{\eta} \sigma \sigma \dot{\omega} \theta \eta \tau \epsilon$ LTTrA

[^294]:    
     and - ; (read Long ago ye are thinking, \&e.) lttra. dкatévàtı Lttraw. e - tov̂
    
    

[^295]:    
    
    
    : - á $\mu \dot{\eta} \nu$ GLTTrAW.
    y - the subscrmption GLTW; Hoòs Kopıv íous $^{\boldsymbol{\beta}} \boldsymbol{\beta}^{\prime}$ Tra.

[^296]:     $\tau 0 \hat{\text { évév }} \boldsymbol{\omega} \tau \mathrm{O}$ LTTrA.
     ${ }^{f}$ - $\gamma \grave{\alpha} \rho$ for LTTrAW. e $\gamma \grave{\alpha} \rho$ for Tra.

[^297]:    ${ }^{1} \dot{\alpha} \pi \hat{\eta} \lambda \theta o \nu$ went I away LA.

    - ouv- TA.

[^298]:    
    
    
     $\dot{v} \mu i ̂ v$ littra.

[^299]:    
    

    - кала́ т. § $\quad$ й $\mu \in \theta$ т.

[^300]:    
    
    
    
    

[^301]:    
    
    

[^302]:     ltTraw. i + 'I $\eta \sigma o v ̂$ Jesus [L]TTra. $\quad$ á $\lambda \lambda \dot{\lambda} \lambda o v s ~ L . ~$
    ${ }^{\mathrm{m}} \pi \rho a \hat{u} \tau \eta \tau 0 \varsigma \mathrm{TTraw}$. $\quad \mathrm{a} \dot{\alpha} \nu a \pi \lambda \eta \rho \omega ́ \sigma \in \tau e$ ye shall fulfil LT. ${ }^{1} \pi \rho \circ \lambda \eta \mu \phi \theta \hat{\eta}$ LTTra.

[^303]:    ${ }^{2}+\pi \hat{u}^{\prime}$ '

[^304]:     ${ }^{\tau}$ év $\eta \rho \gamma \eta \kappa \in \nu$ he has wrought LTA. $\varepsilon+\tau \bar{\omega} \nu$ the w.
    
    ${ }^{t}$ кatioas having set l'TTra. 'read your offences and sins) Lttri[A].

[^305]:    ${ }^{2}$ й $\mu \in \theta \alpha \operatorname{TTr} A$.
    ¢ фúซę тє́кva $\mathbf{L}$.
    f $\pi ⿰ 丿 ㇄$
    
    
    ${ }^{\mathrm{i}} \alpha \dot{\jmath} \tau \hat{\omega} \mathrm{LTT} \mathrm{A}$.

[^306]:    f $\pi$ גои̃тоs LTTTAW. $\quad \mathrm{g}-\pi \alpha ́ \nu \tau \alpha \varsigma[\mathrm{~L}] \mathrm{T}$.
    ${ }^{\text {h }}$ oikovopia administration gltTraw.
    
    
    

[^307]:    ${ }^{t} \pi \rho \alpha v ́ \tau \eta \tau O S \operatorname{TrA}$.
    y - $\pi \rho \bar{\omega} \tau \sigma \nu$ GLITTRAW.
    $\mathrm{v}-\dot{\boldsymbol{v}} \mu \hat{\imath} \nu \mathrm{LTITA} ; \dot{\eta} \mu \hat{\imath} \nu$ us Gw.
    ${ }^{w}-\dot{\eta} \operatorname{LTT}[\mathrm{A}]$.

    - кขßía т.
    $\mathbf{x}-\kappa \alpha \grave{\imath}$ LTW.
    e- $\dot{o} \operatorname{LTTRAW} . \quad \mathrm{d} \sigma \nu \nu-\mathrm{T}$.

[^308]:    
    

[^309]:    n - Sè and $\mathbf{L}$.

[^310]:    
     1 - $\dot{\sim}$ submit themselves) LTr. m - (read a - $\dot{\epsilon} \sigma \tau \iota \nu$ LTTrAW $p \dot{\alpha} \lambda \lambda \grave{\alpha}$ LTTrA
    
     GLTTrAW. ${ }^{v} \kappa \alpha i$ (also) oi ă $\nu \delta \rho \in s$ ò $\phi \in i ́ \lambda o v \sigma \iota \nu L W . \quad w+\kappa \alpha i$ also Tra.

[^311]:     $\pi \grave{o} \nu(w i t h)$ fruit GLTTrAW. ${ }^{w}$ ròv (read which [is]) G[L]TTrAW. y verses 16 and 17 transposed, except oi $\mu \epsilon ̀ \nu$ and oi dè GltTraw. to arouse LTTrAw. $\quad b+\ddot{o} \tau \iota$ that (read $\pi \lambda \dot{\eta} \nu$ except) LTTra.
    
    ${ }^{2}+\tau o \hat{v} \theta \in o \hat{v}$ of God litira. ${ }^{2}[\tau \grave{\partial} \nu]$ LTrA. a є́ $\boldsymbol{\gamma} \in \iota \rho \in \iota$

[^312]:    b- Tov̂ GLTTTAW.
    ${ }^{\text { }}$ Өcoû (read serve in [the] Spirit of God) LTTrAw.

[^313]:    v To read as pointed in the Greek join though I have \&c. to what precedes, commencing a
    
     Christ) L. ${ }^{\text {d }}$ - єiva LTTr. e-
    
    

[^314]:    

    - aủtề lttra. t Euoóíal Eglttraw.
    
    1 ruv- tTra.

[^315]:    
    
    
    
     $\mathbf{k}+\dot{i} \mu \hat{a} s$ you lttraw.

[^316]:     - Өрŋбкia T. $r-\mu \eta$ (read $\dot{\varepsilon} \mu \beta$. ${ }^{1}$ standing ${ }^{\text {zon }}$ ) [L]TTra. ${ }^{\text {s }}$ є́ópaкє $\nu$ TA. $\quad{ }^{t} \sigma v \nu=$ TA. - ov̂ $\boldsymbol{\nu}$ gitiraw. w- $\widehat{\omega}$ GLTTrAw. ${ }^{\circ}$ Continue question to end of verse 21 GW ; to end
    

[^317]:    ${ }^{\mathrm{b}} \dot{\boldsymbol{v}} \mu \hat{\omega} \nu$ (read your life) TTr. $\quad$ e - $\dot{v} \mu \hat{\omega} \nu$ (read the members) TTrA. d of which a.
    
    
     of the Christ glitraw.

[^318]:    ${ }^{q} \gamma \nu \hat{\omega} \tau \epsilon$ ye might know LTTr. $\quad{ }^{r} \dot{\eta} \mu \hat{\omega} \nu$ us LTTr. ${ }^{s} \gamma \nu \omega \rho i \sigma o v \sigma \iota \nu$ L. ${ }^{\text {t Punctuate so as to }}$ read These only who are of the circumcision [are the] \&c. LTA. $u+$ 'I $\eta \sigma o \bar{v}$ Jesus ltTra.
     Glttra; $\pi o ́ v o \nu \pi o \lambda u ̀ \nu$ w. y Maoóıía T. $\quad$ _ Nú $\mu \phi \alpha \nu$ Nympha L. house) L; av̇t $\hat{\omega} \nu$ (read their house) TTra.

[^319]:    ${ }^{5}$ Aaodıcias T.
    c - $\dot{\alpha} \mu \dot{\eta} \nu$ glttraw.
    ${ }^{\text {d }}$ Hoòs Kodoovacis \&c. E ; - the subscription gltw; Mpòs Kodagбaeís Tra.
    
     ${ }^{1}[\hat{\epsilon} \nu\rangle \mathrm{Tr}$.

[^320]:    
    
    
    

[^321]:     ${ }^{\text {b }} \mu$ аротиро́ $\mu \in \nu 0 \tau$ TTRAW. aúdà GLtTtaw.
    i $\pi \in \rho \iota \pi a \tau \epsilon i \nu$ "to "walk LtTrAw.
    $m$ - idious (read the prophets) GltTraw
     n ${ }^{n}, u a ̂ s$ us eglttraw.

    - сٌфөакєь has come l.

[^322]:    
     ${ }^{k}+\kappa \alpha \theta \omega \grave{s} \kappa \alpha i \grave{\pi} \pi \rho \iota \pi a \tau \epsilon i \tau \epsilon$ even as also ye are walking lttraw. ${ }^{1}+[\tau \grave{o}]$ (read the will
    
    

[^323]:    
    
     $\nu \tau \tau \epsilon \mathrm{T} . \quad \mathrm{p} \perp \delta \dot{e}$ but (all things) glttraw.

[^324]:    
    ${ }^{\mathrm{t}}$ - ${ }^{\boldsymbol{\alpha}} \mu \eta_{\nu} \nu$ GLTtraw.

    -     - the subscription GLTW ; Пpòs Өeббa入ovıкєis á Tra.
    
    

[^325]:    
    
    ${ }^{\text {t }} \pi \dot{\epsilon} \mu \pi \epsilon \iota$ sellds LTTraw.

    - aùzov̂ (read his time) TTr.
    $\mathrm{p}+\mathrm{I} \eta \sigma o \mathrm{v} \varsigma$ Jesus gltTraw.
    
    unrighteousness) [L]TTr[A].
    ${ }^{\mathrm{b}} \dot{\eta} \mu \hat{\mathrm{a}} \mathrm{s}$ us L . $\quad \mathrm{c}+\dot{o}$ the L .
    
    
    ${ }^{\text {a }}+$ xai also T .
    $\mathrm{d}-\dot{\mathrm{o}}[\mathrm{L}] \mathrm{Tr}$. ó LTTTA.

[^326]:    
     балоvıкeis $\beta^{\prime}$ TrA.
    
    
    

[^327]:    
     LTTrAW. $\quad \mathrm{r}$ - $\sigma o \phi \underset{\omega}{\omega}$ GLTTrAW.

[^328]:     *- кai lt[Tr]. y - tàs LTTTAWW. ${ }^{2}$ кai and LTTra.
    ${ }^{w}$ - $̇ \boldsymbol{\nu} \nu \chi \rho \iota \sigma \tau \hat{\omega}$ glttraw.
    

[^329]:    e $\dot{\epsilon} \xi \alpha \pi a \tau \eta \theta e i ̂ \sigma a$ LTTrAW. ai $\sigma \chi \rho \circ \kappa \in \delta \delta \bar{\eta}$ GLTTrAW.
    ข $\eta \phi a \lambda i ́ o v s ~ E G L T T r A w . ~$
    
    ${ }^{i}$ à $\lambda \lambda \grave{\alpha}$ LTTr. $\quad$ - $a u ̉ \tau o ̀ \nu$ (read $\delta \epsilon \hat{\imath}$ it is necessary) LTTra. mèv тáXe九 quickly LTr.

[^330]:    d.- $\pi \iota \sigma \tau o ̀ s \dot{\eta}$ (vead $\epsilon \pi$ ap. let her impart relief) $\operatorname{LTTr}[A]$.
     ${ }^{i} \pi \rho o ́ \sigma \kappa \lambda \eta \sigma \iota \nu$ advocacy L . but (in like manner) Lw. $\mathrm{g}+$ dè but (those that) $\mathrm{L}[\mathrm{A}]$.
    e è $\pi a \rho к \in i \sigma \theta \omega$ LTTr. $\quad{ }^{f}$ ov̉
    

[^331]:    
    
     LTTTA. $\quad{ }^{n} \chi \rho \iota \sigma \tau 0 \hat{\text { ' }}$ ' $\eta \sigma o \hat{v}$ LTTr.

[^332]:    i-
    
    
    

[^333]:    c ảva入v́ $\sigma \epsilon \omega ́ s \mu o v$ LTTr．
    g фє ${ }^{\circ}$
    he withstood uttraw．
    ${ }^{\text {d }} \kappa \alpha \lambda \grave{\nu} \nu \dot{\alpha} \gamma \hat{\omega} \nu a$ LTTr．$\quad$ e 「 $\alpha \lambda \lambda i ́ a \nu$ Gallia т．${ }^{〔} \Delta \in \lambda \mu \alpha \tau i \alpha \nu$ L．
     n éver
    m $\dot{\alpha} \kappa о \dot{\sigma} \sigma \omega \sigma \iota \nu$ LTTTAW．
    n épv́ $\sigma \theta \eta \nu$ LTTra．$\quad$－$-\kappa \alpha i L_{\text {LTTrA．}}$

[^334]:     i - $\mu$ è̀ Lettraw.

[^335]:    $\mu \eta \delta e ̀$ nor tTrA. $\quad m \quad \sigma \omega \phi \rho o \nu i \zeta o v \sigma \iota \nu$ they school tTra.
     home litra, ${ }^{\circ}$ Read to be discreet in all things, T. ${ }^{\mathrm{p}}$ a $\phi \theta \mathrm{opia} \mathrm{\nu}$ incorruption litraw.
    
    
    

[^336]:    a $\pi \rho \alpha$ ป̂t $\eta \tau \alpha$ LTTTA.
    ${ }^{\mathrm{b}} \hat{a}$ atita.
    
    
    
    

[^337]:    1 - á $\mu \dot{\eta} \nu \mathrm{g}[\mathrm{L}] \mathrm{TTraw} . \quad \mathrm{m}$ - the subscription GLTw; Пpòs Títov Tra.
    
    
    

[^338]:    
    
    
    
    

[^339]:    
    $\dot{\eta} \mu a ̂ s$ LTTTAW. $\quad$ т $\alpha \rho \alpha \rho v \hat{\omega} \mu \in \nu$ LTTTA.
    p au่าov̂ w .
    $q$ - каi катє́бтクбas to end of verse
    

[^340]:    
    
    
     кpaval ; For who, having heard, provoked? glttraw. p M $\omega$ üré $\omega$ s glttraw. ${ }_{9}$; (read as a question but [was it] not all, \&c. ?) Glttraw. r $+[\mathrm{kai}]$ also L .

[^341]:    z- $\tau \epsilon$ both LTTTAW. s $\sigma \nu \nu$-TA. b $\pi \epsilon \pi \epsilon \iota \rho \alpha \sigma \mu \epsilon ́ \nu o \nu$ EGLTTTAW. d-re both L[Tr]. e $\delta_{\imath}$ av่
    c eñeos LTTTAW $k \pi \in \rho i$ LTTtaw.
    ${ }^{\mathrm{h}}$ - $\dot{o}$ glitiraw. ${ }^{1} \kappa \alpha \theta \grave{\omega} \varsigma \mathrm{~L}$; к $\alpha \theta \dot{\omega} \sigma \pi \epsilon \rho \mathrm{TA}$; к $\alpha \theta \omega \bar{s} \pi \epsilon \rho \mathrm{Tr}$.

[^342]:    y os (read who, having met) lTra. ${ }^{2}$ - каi lTr.
    ${ }^{\mathrm{a}}$ - $\mathrm{vi} \hat{\omega}^{\omega} \nu(\mathrm{read}$
    : - $\tau 0 \hat{\mathrm{E}} \mathrm{E}$.
    
    

[^343]:    
    
     ${ }^{\text {a }}$ rüroùs (read finding fault with them) IT.

[^344]:     (read his [fellow] citizen) olttraw.
    
    

[^345]:     [simile]) LTtraw. ${ }^{\text {a }} \tau 0 \hat{\tau} \tau^{\prime}$ ヒ̈ $\sigma \tau L \nu$ GT.

    - $\dot{\eta} \mu \hat{\omega} \nu$ our Law.
    
    
    ${ }^{f}+\kappa \alpha i \stackrel{\alpha}{\alpha} \eta \theta \iota \nu \varphi \hat{a}$ and true L .

[^346]:    $\mathbf{k}+$ rò $\nu$ the LTraw. - - ì LTTRAW.

[^347]:    i oṽтos (read But this one LTTraw. k eipqкéval having said LTTraw.
    ${ }^{1}$ Tìv Sıávoıay
     p $\lambda \epsilon \lambda о v \sigma \mu \epsilon ́ v o \iota ~ т . ~ q ~ P u n c t u a t e ~ s o ~ a s ~ t o ~ j o i n ~ w e ~ s h o u l d ~ h o l d ~ f a s t ~ w i t h ~ w h a t ~ p r e c e d e s ~ a l t T r . ~ . ~$

[^348]:    
    
    
    
    

[^349]:     promises l. ${ }^{\mathrm{b}} \kappa \epsilon \kappa \dot{\alpha} \theta \iota \kappa \in \nu$ has sat down glttraw. ${ }^{\mathrm{e}}$ èautò luttra. a Read the sentence
    

[^350]:     Receptus is punctuated as in Authorized version. ${ }^{1}$ é $\chi \theta$ ès LTTrAW. m mapaфépe $\sigma \theta e$ carried
    
    

[^351]:    
     b - the subscription GLTW; Mpòs 'Eßpaíous TrA.
    
    

[^352]:    d $\lambda \dot{\eta} \mu \psi \in \tau a i$ LTTta. g - $\boldsymbol{\tau} \boldsymbol{0} \hat{v}$ glitraw.

[^353]:    - $\lambda \eta ́ \mu \psi \in \tau \alpha l$ LTTrA.
    ${ }^{\mathrm{h}} \dot{\mathrm{a}} \boldsymbol{\pi} \mathrm{o} \mathrm{o} \mathrm{A}$.

[^354]:    
     olttraw.
    q $\dot{\alpha} \lambda \lambda \grave{\alpha}$ LTTTRAW. réautov̂ (read his own heart) L.

    - $\theta \rho \eta \sigma к i a$ т.
    - $\pi \rho o \sigma \omega \pi 0 \lambda \eta \mu \psi i \alpha<s$ LTTrA.

[^355]:    
    
     y Read verse 22 interrogatively, as pointed in the Greek EGLTrw. ${ }^{2}$ - Tolvv GLTTrAW.

    - Read verse 24 as a question Gitr. b - $\tau \hat{\omega} \nu \mathrm{T}[\mathrm{Tr}]$. e $\lambda \eta \mu \psi о ́ \mu \in \theta a$ littra.

[^356]:    d $\mathfrak{i} \delta \in \mathrm{G}$; $\epsilon i ̉ \delta e ̀$ but if (read кaì also) LtTraw.
    e cis Lttra. g ${ }^{\alpha} \nu \epsilon ́ \mu \omega \nu \sigma \kappa \lambda \eta \rho \hat{\omega} \nu$ LTTTAW. h - ă $\nu$ (read where) TTr .
    ${ }^{\text {f }} \boldsymbol{\eta} \mu i \nu \nu$ aùtov́s A.
    
    
    
     salt [water is able] glttraw.

[^357]:    k - rov̂ (read [the]) LTTra.
    ${ }^{1} \hat{\eta}$ or LTTTA.
    ${ }^{m}+$ каi крıти́s and judge, GLTTrA.
    
     ${ }^{\bullet}$ - є̈ $\nu \alpha$ (read a year) LTTr. $\quad$ є́ $\mu \pi о \rho є v \sigma o ́ \mu \epsilon \theta a$ will traffic elttraw. make кєрঠท $\sigma \rho \mu \mathrm{\nu}$ will b кai litra; - סè w. c 弓j̇бouev we shall live lttraw. ${ }^{\text {a }} \boldsymbol{\epsilon} \sigma \tau \epsilon$ ye are LTTraw. ELTTrAW. e à $\lambda a \zeta o v i a l s ~ T . ~$

[^358]:    
    
    
    
     ${ }^{-}$- тov̀ (read of [the]) L[Tr]A.

[^359]:    
    
    
     $\varepsilon$ i $\mu$ âs you e.

[^360]:    
    
    

[^361]:    
    
    
    
    

[^362]:     EGLTTTAW. $\quad$ - $\alpha \dot{\nu} \tau \circ \hat{v} \operatorname{LTr}[A]$. a $\pi \lambda a \nu \omega \dot{\mu} \in \nu 0 \iota(\gamma e a d$ ye were going astray as sheep) lTTra.
    

[^363]:    
     may will glttraw. y á $\pi \in ́ \theta a \nu \in \nu$ died lttr. $\quad z-\tau \hat{\omega} w . \quad a-\tau \hat{\varphi}$ (read [in the]) GltTraw.
    
    

[^364]:    y ỏvó $\mu a \tau \iota$ name LTTrAw.
     a - ís LTTTA.
    ${ }^{\mathrm{b}}$ ávi $\hat{\omega} \nu$ LTtraw.
    
    
    

[^365]:    s $\dot{v} \mu a ̂ s$ you LTTraw.
    t - 'İ $\sigma 0 \hat{\mathrm{v}} \mathrm{T}[\mathrm{Tr}]$.
    ${ }^{\text {v }}$ катартíбєє will perfect [you] LTTraw.
    
    
     IIétpov $a^{\prime}$ Tra.
    
    
    

[^366]:    $1+\tau \hat{\omega}$ the LTTr.

    - $\dot{\alpha} \mu \alpha \rho \tau \eta \mu \alpha ́ \tau \omega \nu$ GTTr.

    १ $\pi 0 \iota \epsilon i \sigma \theta e$ ye make L .
    ${ }^{\mathrm{n}}$ mapóv $\boldsymbol{a}$ being present L .
    $\mathrm{p}+\ddot{\imath} \nu \alpha \delta \iota \grave{\alpha} \tau \hat{\omega} \nu \kappa \alpha \lambda \hat{\omega} \nu \dot{v} \mu \hat{\omega} \nu \tilde{\epsilon} \rho \gamma \omega \nu$ that by your good works L .
    ${ }^{\mathrm{r}} \mu \mathrm{\mu} \lambda \lambda \dot{\eta} \sigma \omega$ I will take care LTTrAw.
    

[^367]:    
    
    
    
     to keep, to be punished $\mathbf{~ . ~ e ~}{ }^{2} \lambda \lambda a ̀$ тtra.

[^368]:    $v+\dot{\epsilon} v \mathrm{E}$. w ódíyws scarcely GLTTrAw. $\quad$ átoфєúүovtas are escaping fromatraw
    
    
    
    
    GL'PTAAW.
    

[^369]:    
    m - $\dot{\mathrm{o}}$ (read [the]) LTTrAW. $\quad \delta_{i}$ because of LT. o vj $\hat{2} s$ you LTTTA. q- є̇v $\nu v \kappa \tau i ́$ GLTTRAW. r- oi (read [the]) TA.
    $\mathrm{p}-\eta($ read
    ${ }^{\mathrm{s}} \lambda v \theta \dot{\eta} \sigma \epsilon \tau \alpha \iota$
    LTTr.
    
     LTtAW. cais LTTrAW.

[^370]:    
    ${ }^{2} \dot{\alpha} \lambda \lambda \grave{\alpha}$ TTrW.
    

[^371]:    

    -     + [ $\delta \epsilon \in]$ but (who) Tr.

[^372]:    ${ }^{n} \dot{a} \lambda \lambda \grave{a}_{\mathrm{Tr}}$.

    - aủtól him tTra.

    P каì oï $\delta a \mu \in \nu$ GL.
    q $\gamma \iota \nu \omega \sigma \kappa \sigma \mu \in \nu$ we know TTra. r-- $\dot{\eta}$ LTTTA.
    ${ }^{s}$ éavj̀ LTTr. $\quad$ t
    $\vee$ - the subscription EGLTw; 'I $\omega$ ávov $a^{\prime} \mathrm{Tr}$; 'I $\omega$ áv
     ' $\pi \iota \sigma \tau 0 \lambda \grave{\eta} \beta^{\prime} \mathrm{Tr}$. $\quad$ Stephens puts a capital ' $\mathbf{E}$, reading the word as a proper name. ${ }^{\text {c K K Kiá Cyria (reading the word as a proper name) glt. }}$ píov LTTTAW.

[^373]:    
    
    
    
    

[^374]:    m öтє when $\mathbf{L}$. $\quad$ то́тє at that time L .
    $q+o i$ (read the sunken rocks) LTTrA. - mapaфepó $\mu \in \nu a \iota$ being carried along GLTTrAW. t-ròv

    * áyíaıs $\mu \nu \rho \iota a ́ \sigma \iota \nu$ GLTTrAW.
    

[^375]:    
    
    
    
    
    

[^376]:    w кúplos ó $\theta$ eós [the] Lord God glttraw. $\times$ 'I $\omega$ ávns Tr. ${ }^{a}-\dot{e} \nu \nu \hat{n}$ glitraw. $\quad{ }^{b}+\dot{\epsilon} \nu$ in (Jesus) litraw.
    
    
    
    

[^377]:    
    
     which glttraw. ${ }^{\mathrm{f}} \delta \iota \delta \omega$ I will give lta; $\delta i \delta \omega$ Tr. $g \ddot{\eta} \xi o v \sigma \iota \nu$ they shall come lttra.
    

[^378]:    
    ming Glttraw.
    
    
    
     whatsoever things L . ${ }^{c}$ Punctuate so as to read Immediately after these things L . a - кai LTTTAW.

[^379]:    ${ }^{t} \phi \omega v \grave{\eta}$ (read without the numerals) GltTraw. $\quad$ каì "סє and behold QW ; - каi $\beta \lambda \epsilon ́ \pi \epsilon$ I.TTra. " íov T. z aủ
    
     (rectd I heard the fourth) G[Tr]w. $\quad$ h $\lambda \in ́ \gamma o v \tau o s ~(c o n n e c t ~ \lambda e ́ \gamma o v \sigma a \nu ~ w i t h ~ \phi \omega \nu ̀ ̀ \nu ; ~ \lambda e ́ \gamma o v \tau o s ~ w i t h ~$
    

[^380]:    
    
     крóv G. $\quad$ - ov glttraw. a $\pi \lambda \eta \rho \omega \theta \hat{\omega} \sigma \iota \nu$ should be fulfilled LW ; $\pi \lambda \eta \rho \omega \dot{\sigma} \omega \sigma \iota \nu$ should fulfil [it] GTTra. b $\alpha \pi о \kappa \tau \epsilon ́ \nu \nu \epsilon \sigma \theta a \iota$ GLTTra. cḯov T. d-íoú gltTraw.
    
     кai oi $\pi \lambda$ ov́ $\sigma \iota 0 \iota$ Glttraw.
     LAW. ps $\tau \underset{\varphi}{\hat{L}} \theta \rho o ́ \nu \varphi$ TA. qa $\alpha \dot{v} \tau \hat{\omega} \nu{ }^{3}$ of "their TTr.

[^381]:    
    
    
    
    
    
    

[^382]:    - $\delta \iota \sigma \mu \nu \rho \iota a ́ \delta e s ~ L T A . ~$
    
    ${ }^{n}+\tau \hat{\omega} \nu$ of the (armies) GltTraw.
    GLTTrAW. ví $\gamma \dot{\alpha} \rho \dot{e} \dot{\xi} o v \sigma i a \tau \hat{\omega} \nu \ddot{i} \pi \pi \omega \nu$ For the power of the horses ( $\alpha \dot{v} \tau \hat{\omega} \nu$ for $\tau \hat{\omega} \nu$ "̈ $\pi \pi \omega \nu$
    
    
     (rainbow) GLTTrAw. c $\boldsymbol{\eta} \nu \kappa \kappa \notin a \lambda \eta \nu \nu$ LTTrAW.
    - $\epsilon^{\chi} \chi \omega \nu$ having glttraw.

[^383]:    
     g $\mu \nu \hat{\eta} \mu a$ a tomb glttraw.
    
    
     $\beta a \sigma \iota \lambda \in i a{ }^{\text {b }}$ is ${ }^{7}$ become 'the "kingdom glttraw. ${ }^{t}$ - oi L[A]. ${ }^{*}$ - кai GltTraw.
    

[^384]:    
     homage т. ${ }^{\mathrm{h}} \tau \hat{\eta}$ єiкóvı GTTrW. i-iva (omit that they) LTTrAW. \& $\delta \hat{\omega} \sigma \iota \nu$ they should
    
    
    
     (read his name and the name) GLTTraw.
    

[^385]:    
    d - єiбLv (read Lare]) l,TTiA. e $\dot{u} \pi \dot{a} \gamma \epsilon \iota$ be goes ltia. $\quad \psi \in \hat{v} \delta o s$ falsehood glttraw. g - 子áp for la.
    
     giteraw.

    -     - è $\nu$ (read $\phi \omega \nu \hat{n}$ with a voice) L.
     $\pi o \lambda \iota s$ GLTGPAW. $\quad \vee \hat{\eta}$ which (read $\pi \in \pi$. has given to drink) littraw.
    
    

[^386]:    c єis aî̀vas aíw $\nu \omega \nu$ àvaßaivet GltTraw.
    ${ }^{d}+\dot{\eta}$ the lttraw.
    e - $\AA \delta \epsilon$ glttraw.
    
    
    
    
    

[^387]:     à̇tov̂ GLTTTAW. Glttraw. f - $\quad$ ele ltta

[^388]:    ${ }^{\mathrm{b}}+\boldsymbol{\tau} \grave{\eta}^{2} \mathrm{LTTT} \mathrm{W}$.
    

    -     - tò $\boldsymbol{\nu}$ at[Tr].
    
    
    
    

[^389]:    x є̇ாi upon glttraw. $\quad y-\mu \in \gamma a ́ \lambda \eta$ La. $\quad z$ é $\kappa$ out of LTTra.
    a - $\tau 0 \hat{\text { on oujparov̂ }}$
    
    
    
    
    
    

[^390]:    
     (read the name is not written) litra. c $\beta \lambda \in \pi o ́ \nu \tau \omega \nu$ gltTraw. d ötı (read that it
    
     ${ }^{m}-\tau \grave{n} \nu \operatorname{licra} \quad \quad{ }^{n} \alpha \dot{v} \tau \hat{\omega} \nu$ (read their authority) LTTraw.

    - SiSóagı they give

[^391]:    
    
    d $\dot{a} \pi \omega ́ \lambda \epsilon \tau \circ$ are destroyed $w . \quad e^{e}[\tau \dot{a}] \mathbf{A}$.
    
    
     i - кai ltTraw.
     was
    
     ${ }^{2}+$ кaì oi (read [ye] saints and [ye] apostles) GLTtraw. y yúגıขov La.

[^392]:    
    
    
    
    
     GLTAW. P $\pi a \tau a ́ \xi!\eta$ GITTTAW.

[^393]:    
    
     ${ }^{w}$ - aju $\tau \hat{\omega} \nu$ (read [their]) glttraw. $\quad \mathrm{x}+\tau o \hat{v}$ the Eglttraw. $\quad$ - $-\dot{\alpha}$ (read a thou-
    
    

[^394]:    
    
    g ék rov̂ oủpavồ ànò toù $\theta$ eov̂ glttraw．
    ${ }^{\mathrm{h}}$ 暗óvov
    
    
    
     glttraw．＂「éyoval They are done uttrw ；「éyova［ $\nu$ ］（read 「＇́yova éyஸ́ I am become）a．
    
    
    

